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FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. C. 38.

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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II.

FOURTH REPORT of the Inspector of Prisons for the Northern and Eastern District.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

My Lord, *London, May 1st*, 1839.

II. Northern and Eastern District.

I have the honour to submit to your Lordship my Annual Report upon the state and condition of the Prisons in the Northern and Eastern district.

Although the disposition to improve these establishments is greatly discouraged and checked by the unsettled state of the laws for their regulation, I have still the satisfaction of reporting that in the great proportion of those which officially come under my notice substantial ameliorations have taken place either in discipline or interior economy. I beg most respectfully to solicit your Lordship's attention to the separate Report upon the House of Correction at Wakefield, as corroborating opinions I have before expressed, that many of the objections made to the penal system of silence were directed against imperfections which arose out of the faulty method of its administration, and the inconveniences of our prisons for new purposes, but were neither the inherent nor inseparable vices of its principle. In the establishment to which I refer, the two most powerful arguments of its adversaries —the employment of prisoners as sub-officers, and the excessive number of punishments—have been met by discontinuing the services of the one, and by reducing the other to an average of 6·15 daily, out of 478 prisoners, while in 1834 the punishments were 35·1 daily, and the number of prisoners 415.

Vide p. 118.

Vide Table of Punishments, p. 135.

Independently of improvements effected in common gaols and houses of correction, the wretched condition of certain prisons for debtors attached to liberties and separate jurisdictions having been brought to the notice of those directly interested in their maintenance, has in several instances, been promptly responded to by ameliorations, and more particularly on the part of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, and the officers of the Duchy of Lancaster, who have, at a considerable expense, enlarged the accommodation, and increased the conveniences and security, of those at Rothwell and Sheffield, in the West Riding.

Vide p. 142.

I continue to experience great difficulty in endeavouring to bring the gaols of the smaller boroughs even into what may be termed a respectable condition; in the generality of the cases alluded to, the limited extent of the municipal jurisdiction and their small pecuniary means, quite preclude the hope of such prisons ever being made conducive to the real objects of penal establishments. They are generally adequate for the reception of prisoners committed for trial at the borough sessions, but seldom or never for corrective discipline; and I am disposed to believe it would be a beneficial regulation that, where a borough gaol or house of correction had been certified by an inspector of prisons to the Secretary of State as unfit for such purposes, and due and sufficient notice had been given to the authorities, and they had neglected to remedy the same, it should be made compulsory on them to send their prisoners, or a portion of them, to the county establishment, they paying the expenses of their maintenance and treatment.

Smaller Borough Gaols.

The Acts of Parliament for the regulation of prisons, or referring thereto, have become so numerous as to be in no small degree perplexing to those in authority, and extremely inconvenient for the purposes of easy reference. I suggest to your Lordship that the repeal of the whole of them, and the embodying and consolidating of their most valuable provisions, with such additions as may be necessary, into one comprehensive form, would be a measure of unquestionable public utility, nor do I apprehend that it would be one of extraordinary labour or difficulty.

Consolidation of Gaol Acts.

The number of committals to prisons for trifling offences in Union workhouses, generally of boys for refractory conduct, or neglect of work, appear to be greatly on the increase. In several instances the parishes comprised in the Union are not all

Prisoners from Union Workhouses.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTEICT.

Debtors in Gaols belonging to Liberties, &c.

in the same county, and it happens that individuals thus summarily convicted are not sent to the gaol of the county in which they have been resident before becoming paupers, but to that in which the workhouse happens to be situate; for instance, the workhouse at Newmarket is just within the boundaries of Suffolk, although containing paupers from many parishes in Cambridgeshire, and all prisoners for offences committed there are sent to and maintained at the expense of the former county, in the gaol and house of correction at Bury St. Edmunds. I submit to your Lordship that if thought proper this might be remedied by a clause inserted in any Poor Law Amendment or Prison Bill, to the effect that the maintenance of all pauper prisoners convicted of offences of the above description should be paid for out of the Union poor-rate, the daily charge to be agreed upon by the county magistrates and guardians. I am also inclined to think that such a regulation might lessen the number of this fast-increasing class of prisoners.

The condition of debtors in prisons belonging to liberties and exclusive jurisdictions is often that of extreme want and privation, they being neither supplied with food nor bedding, as in a county gaol. I have met with instances where they were wholly dependent for support upon the charity of the keeper and their fellow prisoners. By the 52nd of George III., cap. 160, "a justice of peace was authorized to order parochial relief to debtors confined under mesne process in such gaols as are not county gaols, provided also that no sum so granted should exceed sixpence a-day." The recent alteration in the law of debtor and creditor has rendered this statute inoperative, and I think it worthy of your Lordship's humane consideration, whether its provisions might not be extended to those imprisoned in execution. The abolition of the whole of these separate, and, in some cases, extensive jurisdictions,* would, I am satisfied, be a public benefit. Having taken every pains to ascertain their utility, I may say that in no single instance have I heard a voice raised in their behalf, not even from those directly interested in their continuance. Should, however, it be found that they are so entwined with vested rights and property as to make their suppression difficult, I beg to suggest that these miserable prisons, several of which are public houses, might easily be swept away by rendering it compulsory on their bailiffs or officers to lodge their prisoners on caption in the nearest county gaol, where their security and comfort would be adequately provided for, and, if necessary, a stipulated sum might be paid for their maintenance out of the funds of the liberty court.

Vide p. 142.

Provision for decayed Officers of Prisons.

I have, in preceding Reports, strongly urged upon your Lordship the propriety of empowering magistrates at sessions to make some provision for the support of the inferior officers employed in prisons, when, from accident, infirmity, or length of service, they become unfit for further duty. I am persuaded that such a measure would induce persons of a higher class, and of superior qualifications, to come forward and undertake such offices, an object which, under any circumstances, would be desirable, but which, since penal discipline is sustained by moral more than physical agency, has become indispensable. To guard against abuse, I consider that no person entering into the prison service after the age of 45 should be entitled to such superannuation, that the applicant's state of health and incapacity for further duty should be certified under the hands and seals of two medical men, and that no such allowance should exceed two-thirds of the actual amount of the retiring officer's salary. I trust this would also be attended with another beneficial result, that of vesting all such appointments in the magistrates, in opposition to the present practice of confiding it to the keeper, who sometimes selects his own relations without reference to their capability, or engages them rather as his personal servants, than as officers employed in a public duty. I observe that invariably when this last happens to be the case, the prisoners never show the turnkeys the least mark of respect or deference.

Criminal Lunatics.

Every tour of inspection affords me fresh examples of the inconvenience of retaining in prisons individuals acquitted of crime on the ground of insanity, but ordered to be detained during pleasure. The treatment of these prisoners materially interferes with the regularity which should characterise every part of a penal establishment; they require more attention and vigilant superintendence, with less restraint, than any other class; they can be set to no labour or employment, are often restless and uncertain in temper, dissatisfied with their situation, and unsafe even to be trusted with the execution of menial offices. Nor are these the only

Vide pp. 96, 102, 180

* The Honour and Liberty of Peveril comprises the counties of Nottingham, Derby, with parts of Leicestershire and Yorkshire. For description of its miserable prison, vide Third Report, p. 38.

evils engendered by their presence; it induces the ignorant and weak to simulate this dreadful affliction under the idea of escaping the penal consequences of crime. An instance has recently come under my observation in the county gaol at Appleby, where a female has been confined for eleven years after being acquitted, as insane, of an attempt to murder her child. A short time since another female imprisoned there, and convicted of precisely the same offence, directly after sentence of transportation for life was passed upon her, pretended to be of unsound mind, threatened to destroy herself, and acted for some time in a disorderly manner, under the impression that it might prevent the punishment she greatly dreaded from being carried to its full extent. I cannot press too much upon your Lordship the necessity of further provision being made for this class of persons either in Bethlem Hospital, or some other more fitting receptacle for them than prisons.

Vide pp. 158, 175.

Health.

Under the head of Health, I regret to notice that an epidemical small-pox has made its appearance in certain prisons in Norfolk and Suffolk; in the county gaol at Ipswich the cases have been numerous and severe, but all have terminated favourably. I think it worthy of consideration whether it should not be made a prison regulation to vaccinate in every case where it has not previously been done, and where the length of imprisonment will admit of it. Such a rule should be made to apply most strictly to the numerous class of vagrants, who are the carriers of foul diseases through the country.

Solitary Confinement.

The wide distinction between close confinement for breaches of discipline within the prison, and solitary confinement by sentence of a court of justice, are in very few instances either understood or observed. Their purposes are as different as should be their practice. Close confinement is intended to subdue a refractory spirit manifested by acts in contravention of the discipline, and is carried into effect by placing the offender in a dark cell, depriving him of his bedding, and limiting his food to bread and water. A few hours generally suffice to produce the desired effect. Solitary confinement, generally imposed during intervals of imprisonment with hard labour, is intended to withdraw the prisoner awhile from active punishment, in order to give him further opportunities for reflection upon his past life and present condition; and the daily visits of the chaplain are indispensable in such cases, to give a right direction to the prisoner's mind, and turn the seclusion to his advantage. I regret to say that there is scarcely a single prison with which I am acquainted, which possesses the accommodation requisite for giving effect to this valuable branch of penal discipline. I strongly recommend in every establishment of importance the erection of a sufficient number of cells for this purpose apart from the main buildings, which cells might also be employed for the further purposes of separation when required.

Moral and Religious Instruction of Prisoners.

Vide Appendix, p. 14.

The propriety of authorising the appointment of other ministers than those of the Established Church for the instruction and spiritual assistance of prisoners being under discussion, I have thought it my duty to collect all such facts and information as might bear upon this important and delicate question: and your Lordship will find them interspersed through these Reports in the pages referred to in the margin. I have also procured and appended Returns of the religious persuasions of all the prisoners in the principal prisons in this extensive and populous district. I lament to add, that my inquiries lead me to believe that but little desire is manifested by the criminal population for any increase of means towards supplying their spiritual destitution. Dissenters seldom or never express such a wish, Roman Catholics do occasionally, and most frequently when suffering under bodily or mental affliction. The religion of the great majority of the inmates of prisons is, as may be supposed, nominal; in many cases without ever having set a foot in any place appropriated for divine worship, they declare themselves members of the Established or Roman Catholic Church, or of some dissenting body, for no other reason than their parents were so before them; in others I have found them attending alternately any church or chapel to which they were induced by curiosity or caprice. It is but justice to state that every disposition appears to be shown by those in authority to comply with a prisoner's request for the presence of the minister of his or her persuasion; and I must confess, however desirous I may be of this being the case at all times, I am not altogether satisfied whether considerable difficulties would not arise if it were so. The minister who is not of the Established Church now attends upon sufferance, and feels that his duty is limited to imparting consolation to those only who seek it; but when permanently attached to a prison, he will assume the entire functions of his office, propound his doctrine and require attention to its ceremonials

Vide pp. 3, 22, 36, 39, 46, 62, 70, 88, 99, 103, 104, 108, 121, 124, 149, 166, 169, 180.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

and particular observances; among these the Roman Catholic would probably impose abstinence from certain kinds of food, and interfere with the regular diet of the prison; nor am I wholly without apprehension that the heat of controversy, rather than the glow of emulation, might be engendered by the collision of such discordant opinions.

On the other hand it seems most unreasonable to withhold such assistance at the very time and on the particular occasions when, above all others, it is most needed. In a prison where the principle of penal discipline in force is simply to deter the criminal from repeating his offence by physical means, such as absolute silence, hard labour, and low diet, it must be admitted that the necessity is not so urgent, and it might be doubted whether the facilities at present afforded are not sufficient for the exigency. But the case appears to me most essentially different where offenders are subjected to the solitary or separate system, which works chiefly by moral machinery, and by which little less than their complete reformation is proposed. The effect of this seclusion on the mind is described by various eye witnesses to be such that in most cases the prisoners cannot speak without being agitated and shedding tears. To hold back moral and religious instruction from men so circumstanced would be not only a monstrous but a useless cruelty, it being the principal means by which their regeneration is proposed to be effected. Nor does it seem altogether consonant with my ideas of strict justice, to thrust upon a prisoner, while in this depressed state, the attentions of a minister of a religious persuasion differing from his own. I am therefore of opinion that the authority to appoint other ministers and teachers than those of the Established Church is indispensable in all cases where separate confinement is to be enforced. The chaplain to a prison, besides the ordinary qualifications for the priesthood, should possess great tact and discrimination, without which he will be little likely to gain the confidence of the peculiar class entrusted to his spiritual charge. Prisoners are too apt to consider the chaplain as one of the officers, and in league with the other officers against them, and this feeling is one, of all others, the most detrimental to his ministry, and hard to be dispelled. Most criminals will listen to the chaplain with attention, and be even moved to tears at general descriptions of the misery surely awaiting all those who persist in vicious courses, but if direct allusions are made to their own cases and situations they are apt to take offence, and plead either their complete innocence, or extenuating circumstances by which they were either drawn or driven into the commission of crime, or that they are too severely punished for a venial offence. This feeling of self-justification is almost universal in a prison, and a stranger would be led to believe that on the debtors side not a single debt was justly due, and that among the crown prisoners not one was guilty of any offence. I annex a remarkable letter from a convict, in illustration of these observations, and to show the obstacles which are to be encountered and cleared away before any real moral or religious impression can be made.

Vide Appendix, p. 14.

Separate & Silence Systems of Discipline.

The comparative merits of the Pennsylvanian and Auburn systems of prison and penitentiary discipline stil continue to be warmly contested by their respective partisans in the United States; indeed could the results assumed for the former be wholly realized, there would be little hesitation in giving it the preference. But it is extremely easy to dilate upon theories, on behalf of which the reasoning may be just, and the abstract truth demonstrated, but such questions as these are purely practical, and cannot be so decided; their true solution lies in their application, and it is at this trial point that we find propositions so frequently modified or abandoned as impracticable, which opinion, in its pride, was so confident of having established. I proceed to examine by this test certain of the advantages claimed exclusively for the separate or solitary system of imprisonment.

It is assumed that when a convict is placed in solitude his mind must turn upon the errors of his past life, and be filled with remorse and repentance, and that therefore "it is to the wicked, determined and inveterate villain, that the severity of the system is most apparent." Experience must, I think, lead to the conclusion that the majority of convicts in whom vice has become naturalized by habit, but too often find in the corrupt sources of their own minds the means of diverting themselves from dwelling upon their guilt. They console themselves with the remembrance of past excesses and the prospect of future crimes, however distant. They accommodate themselves at once to the prison rules, and avail themselves of work and instruction to pass away the time, without being a whit more industrious or more moral, although in outward behaviour among the best behaved in the prison. It is surely not on such men, but on offenders whose habits are less

confirmed, and whose sensibilities are more acute, that the severity of this discipline will fall with accumulated weight. I have been much struck with the following picture, drawn by the chaplain of an American prison, apparently an accurate and experienced observer of the ordinary state of feeling among this class of people :—

"They spend hours together, in the silence and solitude of their cells, forming in their minds pictures of these acts of sin and crime to which they have been, and still are, most inclined; then fall in love with these pictures, keep them long and steadily before the mind's eye, turn them over and over, look at them in every point of view, and by this mental process render themselves more and more ripe for outward acts of transgression as soon as they gain their liberty. So deep and lasting is the influence which antecedent thought and feeling have upon future outward action, that it may be predicted with considerable certainty what course of conduct a convict will pursue after he leaves prison, if it can be ascertained what were his prevailing feelings and thoughts while in confinement. Long observation has shown, that a bad man, if left to himself, is not likely to grow better. The worse he is, the more abundant are the elements lodged in his own bosom for making himself still worse. Bad feelings cause bad thoughts; and bad thoughts, in their turn, strengthen bad feelings."

But the Eastern Penitentiary itself affords the most striking example of the inefficacy of solitude in restraining human passions, and even shows that dangers may arise from a too close application of the principle. In the recent Official Reports of the Physician of that establishment it is stated, that during the space of one year there have been 14 cases of *dementia*, the worst form of insanity, occasioned by the addiction of the prisoners to what is not inaptly termed the *solitary vice*. It may easily be conjectured to what an extent this revolting practice must have prevailed, when such numerous instances of mania have resulted from it.

Vide Appendix, pp. 20, 21, 22.

Recommittals.

The fact of the great increase of recommittals must also be admitted as positive evidence against the assumed reformatory effect of the imprisonment, a committee of the Pennsylvanian legislature, in their Report of Feb. 5, 1838, say, "of the whole number, 387, in prison at the time of their visit, 34 have been in the Penitentiary before;" and it is rather a singular fact that the number who have returned to prison at the rival establishment at Auburn are fewer in number than those recommitted to that penitentiary. The recommittals to Auburn during 20 years average 1 in every $12\frac{1}{2}$ of those discharged, while those to the Penitentiary during 4 years amount to 1 in $10\frac{1}{4}$.

Visits of Officers.

The daily visits of the officers to each prisoner are described as among the intermittents to absolute solitude. That the keeper and surgeon, with persons before and behind them to open and close the cell doors, may, in a large prison, every day rapidly pass through the wards and catch a glimpse of each prisoner, is certainly possible, but what gratification or consolation is to be conveyed by such an intercourse I cannot understand. In practice this "*positive regulation*" has also been forced to yield to circumstances. The French Commissioners, in their recent report upon the Eastern Penitentiary, say, "The number of prisoners (averaging 380) renders it impossible for the keeper to comply with the standing regulation, which requires him to visit every cell and see each prisoner at least once a day. He sees every prisoner about twice a-week." In this country the frequent and inconvenient absences of the keeper at assizes, sessions, and when conveying convicts to the hulks, would still further interfere with the performance of this duty, and to an extent which may be judged by the fact that in one large prison with which I am acquainted, they amount to nearly a fourth of the year.

Moral and Religious Instruction.

The moral and religious instruction of the prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary is wholly unprovided for by the state, and I cannot forbear suspecting that it is withheld from a sense of the difficulty attending its dispensation to such a checquered population. In the proposed introduction of this discipline into the gaols and houses of correction in this country the impossibility of imparting elementary knowledge separately to those requiring it, who upon an average are more than a moiety of the whole number, seems at length to be admitted by allowing it to take place in classes under the schoolmaster in the chapel. This, however, is an abandonment of the principle of entire seclusion, and lessens the distinction between it and that of silence. The aid of voluntary instructors is also recommended to lighten the accumulated labours of the chaplain. The French Commissioners, adverting to this practice in the Penitentiary at Charlestown says, "The instructors are selected from the citizens of Boston, who voluntarily come forward to undertake this task. The selection is any thing but easy, in fact great difficulty is experienced in finding teachers among them who will confine themselves to

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

instructing; they almost always enter upon subjects foreign to their mission, and have been the causes of disorder among the prisoners. At Wethersfield, where a similar method of instruction was pursued, the keeper was obliged to close the Sunday school, from not being able to remedy this inconvenience."

Labour.

In this country it is usual, when awarding punishment for offences, to make a distinction between simple imprisonment and imprisonment aggravated by hard labour, which implies severe bodily exertion. The separate system of prison discipline as enforced at Philadelphia, does not admit of this being the case, indeed it is opposed to it in principle, for it withholds labour until sought for by the prisoner to relieve himself from a severer punishment. There can be little doubt but that a convict with a prospect of several years detention before him, will be glad to avail himself of being taught a trade, independently of the additional society which the process of instruction must bring with it; or if he be a mechanic or manufacturer, he will prefer employment at his accustomed handicraft, rather than be left to solitude and uninterrupted reflection. The quantity of work performed under these circumstances must, in great measure, depend upon the nature of the occupation, whether likely to interest the mind by the variety of its combinations, or to fatigue it by their monotonous simplicity; but I doubt if ever the voluntary labour of prisoners in cells will prove nearly so productive as when carried on in workshops under the superintendence of taskmasters. At Liverpool a numerous class of boys in the borough gaol are confined separately, and it is found that they pick one-third less oakum in this situation than those who labour together. A prisoner in the house of correction at Wakefield, upon being asked by me why he preferred separate confinement, answered, "In a cell a man only works as much as he can, but below they give him a ticket, and if he does not work hard he gets punished." In the United States the prisons and penitentiaries, under the Auburn system, in most instances pay their own expenses out of the product of the prisoners' industry, while the reverse happens under that of entire separation. I have, in a former Report, alluded to the impossibility of finding in this country such employment as could conveniently be carried on in cells; and, moreover, the terms of the great majority of prisoners are too short to allow the making of any progress in teaching them a craft, even if the means for doing so were provided.

Health.

The deaths in the Eastern Penitentiary, during the year 1838, were 17 out of 387 prisoners, and their average for the last three years has been 3½ per cent., a very considerable mortality when it is taken into account that neither children nor very aged persons are among the population. This excess is endeavoured to be palliated by ascribing it to the large proportion of coloured people, who form a half of the whole number; but, even allowing this to be the case, it appears singular that they do not die in the same ratio in prisons under the rival system. In the penitentiary at Washington, where the blacks exceed the whites in number, there has not been a death since 1831. Great claims have been put forward in behalf of the superior state of health shown by prisoners on their discharge. In all prisons a considerable number of the inmates are the enfeebled victims of excess, in whom the regular discipline and wholesome diet to which they become subjected, have, in almost all cases, a surprising effect upon their general health; and in such instances no doubt it is improved. My experience has satisfied me that very few convicts can suffer imprisonment with hard labour for two years without considerable injury, and this frequently manifests itself by symptoms of general debility, and disorders such as scurvy, and of the respiratory organs; the great proportion of deaths, in all prisons, being from consumption. It must, however, be observed, that the dietaries in our prisons are very low when compared with those in the United States. Now although some prisoners' constitutions may enable them to bear up against such a change as must be produced by confinement to a single room for a term of years without the means of invigorating exercise, inhaling the same air, and by living uncheered by a glimpse of the sun, yet it becomes a consideration whether this acquired habit of body will not dispose them to disorders, and particularly to those of the lungs, upon their return to the busy scenes of life, and the keener air of a free atmosphere.

Vide Appendix, pp. 18, 20 to 25, 26.

The reports of the physician of the Eastern Penitentiary for 1838, state that there have been 14 cases of dementia among the prisoners during the year, arising from the revolting practice before alluded to. This appalling fact appears to be treated very lightly by the officers of the prison, who, although they admit of its previous prevalence, mention it now for the first time, by stating in general terms that "cases of

dementia, the effect of vicious conduct, occur *every year*, but they usually yield to mild remedies."* That solitary confinement must have a tendency to produce these frightful disorders in beings whose feelings are almost wholly gross and sensual, cannot for a moment be doubted; but I gladly dismiss this important but painful subject by earnestly soliciting your Lordship's serious attention to the documents connected therewith, which will be found in the Appendix.

Vide Appendix, pp. 21 to 24.

Construction.

Notwithstanding the enormous sums expended in the Eastern Penitentiary, and other prisons in the United States on the separate plan, yet so complex and embarrassing are the architectural details, that their construction has in no one instance carried out the principle upon which they were designed, that of rendering communication between the prisoners physically impossible. At Philadelphia, the French Commissioners state, that intercourse is carried on by means of the pipes and channels for conducting air, heat, and water. Dr. Bache, the physician to the establishment, corroborates their statement in the following words:—"The prisoners condemned to solitary confinement should be deprived of all communication with each other either by words or signs. This is not really effected in the Eastern Penitentiary." Of the new prison at Pittsburg, in Western Pennsylvania, I find the following account extracted from a Report of a committee of the legislature:—

Vide Appendix, pp. 19, 26, 27.

"With the most anxious regard for its complete triumph (*i. e.* of the Pennsylvania system,) they made a protracted and scrutinizing inquiry, and take great pleasure in submitting, in as few words as possible, the result of their researches.

"The inspectors, warden, assistants, and prisoners, concurred in their statements upon the subjects of inquiry; and it was evident from information received from them that the defects of the construction of the prison, prevent, in a great measure, the possibility of strict solitary confinement, and admit of almost unlimited communion between the inmates of adjoining cells.

"Prisoners were in no instance (when the committee asked the question) ignorant of the name, crime, sentence, time of liberation, &c., and in some instances able to give other information which appeared highly improper for them to possess, because it should only appropriately be known to the officers of the institution."

At the new county prison for Philadelphia the French Commissioners report that even silence is not preserved in any part of the establishment, and that the same means of communication exist, and are resorted to by the prisoners. The House of Detention recently erected at New York, and other prisons, afford similar instances, which need not be detailed.

In the erection of new gaols and houses of correction in this country upon the separate plan, the unity of their arrangement would have to be disturbed on account of the necessity of providing some suitable accommodation for debtors during the day time, and also for juvenile offenders, who (it is intimated) are not to be subjected to this discipline, and this seems to furnish another proof of the inequality of its operation.

It is to be observed that the substantiality of structures on this plan is not only required to prevent the transmission of sound, but also to diminish the means of evasion, which are considerably increased by the circumstance of prisoners being constantly in possession of the dangerous tools used in the various trades in which they are employed.

Little progress made by the Separate System in the United States.

I do not find that the separate system makes that progress in the United States which undoubtedly it would do, were its advantages so eminently conspicuous as have been assumed. The great majority of these establishments are on the Auburn principle, and the preference still continues to be manifested by the decisions of

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* I cannot forbear, while on this subject, quoting one example, from the many extraordinary statements that have been made, from time to time, relative to the health and discipline of this establishment. It is to be found, p. 85, in a note by the editor, a warm partizan of the separate system, appended to the American edition of the admirable work of MM. de Beaumont and de Tocqueville, on the Penitentiary System in the United States.

"One of these vices is probably committed much less in English and American prisons (on the old plan) than in the French, where not even the presence of other prisoners prevents it, because the national feeling of the English and Americans is much more decided against this vice. But the other which may be committed in solitude, was frequent also in American prisons, and had the most fatal consequences upon the health of the prisoners. We have not had an opportunity of making sufficient inquiries respecting the existence of this vice in prisons on the Auburn plan, but to judge from the general state of health in those establishments, and the effects which reasonably may be supposed to result from their discipline in general, the constant restless labour during day, with uniform and simple food, it cannot exist to any great degree. In the Philadelphia Penitentiary we hold ourselves authorised to assert, from special inquiry, that it does not exist, owing, undoubtedly, to the general calming tendency which uninterrupted solitude, simple food, and absence of all excitement, must naturally have upon the inmates."—*Note by the Translator.*

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states and public bodies in its favour. These decisions do not appear to be either rashly or hastily come to, but after mature consideration and investigation of the comparative merits of the two systems. For instance, the Commissioners appointed by the state of Michigan conclude an argumentative Report made in 1838, with the following expression of their opinions :—

"The Commissioners, after mature consideration, respectfully propose that the Auburn system of discipline and general plan of building be adopted by the legislature of the state of Michigan.

"The expense of building a prison on this plan would be much less than it would be were the Philadelphia system adopted. After the prison is completed, the earnings of the convicts will at least be equal to the expenses of the prison.

"We find no evidence that the reformatory character of the Auburn system is not quite equal to the Philadelphia system."

Signed by the Commissioners.

A Committee of the House of Legislature in Lower Canada have also, in an elaborate Report, given their reasons at large for deciding upon the Auburn system against the opinions of the Commissioners appointed by the province, who had expressed themselves in favour of the Philadelphia plan. They state they have come to this conclusion "because they have no evidence that the Auburn plan is not as reformatory in its character as the Philadelphia system—Because they have conclusive evidence that it is more healthy—Because they believe the Pennsylvanian system is injurious to the mind—Because of the great difference of the expense in their construction." The Report itself is worthy of attention, and will be found in the Appendix.

Vide Appendix, p. 16.

Vide Appendix, p. 20.

Among the most captivating results promised from this new discipline, a positive diminution of crime has been warmly insisted on. At Glasgow, and even in Pennsylvania, where men on their discharge have the extraordinary advantage of immediately obtaining the means of an honest livelihood, the very reverse appears to be the case, as is testified by a large increase in the number of committals.

Reformations under the Separate System.

With respect to the actual reformations which are somewhat vaguely stated as having already taken place in the Eastern Penitentiary, they may be met with parallel statements from the chaplains of establishments on the rival system; indeed, looking at the question generally, as more than one half upon an average never return to the same prison, it is but fair to conclude that some of the number are either deterred or reformed. Indeed, when on my tours of inspection, I have frequently had individuals pointed out to me as having undergone imprisonment, and who were leading a reputable life.

Claim for consideration, as based upon the principles of the Christian Religion.

The affinity between this discipline and that of monastic institutions has been remarked, and relied on as an argument in its behalf. The French Commissioners say, in their Report, "The objections made on the subject of religion are also unfounded; as we have previously advanced, not only is solitude favourable to religious feelings, but Christianity may be said to have established the principle of the penitentiary system; and the history of the church shows us a thousand examples of pious anchorites, some ranked among the great and powerful in the world, who in expiation of real or imaginary crimes, buried themselves either in a cloister, the obscurity of a cavern, or a desert, there to pass in solitude and silence a life of fasting, prayer, and mortification. The Chartreuse of Saint Bruno, the Convent of La Trappe, were but penitentiaries of a more rigorous order than that of Philadelphia, where the convict receives an abundant diet, every attention, employment, instruction, and, above all, those consolations which these austere monks denied to themselves with unrelenting constancy." I must confess I scarcely see the force of the application, for in one instance the seclusion is voluntary, in the other compulsory; and even were the comparison admitted to be just, the moral results of the former have not been altogether such as to plead very strongly for their revival.

Authorities, &c.

Many authorities have been cited in behalf of solitary confinement, and the penal system founded upon this principle. I shall not fatigue your Lordship with quoting the numerous opinions expressed in opposition, or the partial statements of the officers of rival establishments, and indeed this is unnecessary to a practical view of the case. It is to me a subject of deep regret, that after a most diligent investigation and patient examination into all the facts and evidence upon the subject, and an earnest desire to believe that all the beneficial results promised from it might be realized, I cannot, as yet, bring myself to this opinion; I have looked at it in various ways, but chiefly with a view

to its general adoption in this country, for if only partially introduced, it would be but departing still further from uniformity of practice. It is on this point the difficulties appear to me insurmountable, for in these times such a change must not only be justified by its moral advantages, but by the moderate sacrifices which it entails upon society to obtain it. It is admitted that the first principle of the separate plan, and on which its pretensions to success wholly depend, is to place prisoners in such a situation as to make it physically impossible for them to communicate with each other. To effect this the entire of the prisons in this country will require to be rebuilt, and new and more costly methods of construction employed; and if the prisoners are not always to be kept within the cyclopean walls of their cells, but are to be permitted to march and countermarch to and from chapel, school, and exercise, these important variations from the principle on which alone its claim to superiority is grounded, must infallibly raise the question, even in those favourably inclined to the system, whether with these diminished advantages it would be justifiable to incur such an expenditure. Many important alterations in our criminal procedure should also accompany or rather precede this in penal discipline; the secondary punishments and distinctions between solitary confinement, hard labour, and simple impisonment, not being recognized in the new order of things, judicial sentences will have to be accommodated to them, and separate cells should be provided in session houses where prisoners may be placed until called into court for trial.

System of Silence.

My inclination to give the preference to the silence system is, I must confess, greatly strengthened from its being neither absolute nor exclusive in its principle or practice, the facility with which it can be subjected to modifications, and that pliability by which it accommodates itself to the disposition and circumstances of the convicts without even the suspicion of mental or bodily injury having ever been produced by its enforcement. It must also be observed that, instead of objecting to solitary or separate confinement as a secondary punishment, it makes a large use of it when divested of its dangers and extremes.

Many objections have certainly been raised against the silence discipline, and certain of them I shall endeavour to remove, or to show that they are evils inseparable from either system. Great stress has been laid upon the impropriety if not immorality of placing prisoners in situations where they are exposed to such temptations to communicate with each other as are too powerful to be withstood. The same argument may extend to, and be advanced as a palliation for every criminal act. The display of gold and silver may be alluring to the thief, drink to the drunkard, and seasoned food to the glutton, but although surrounded with these temptations, as they must be in human life, still there is no necessity for their yielding to them; and here is one of the points which induce me to look favourably upon this discipline, that it teaches those most wanting it, the valuable and practical lesson of self restraint, convincing them, by their own examples, of the possibility of bridling ardent passions, and subduing inveterate habits, and even controlling the natural liberty of speech when hurtful to society or themselves. With respect to the irritation which it is supposed to create, I can only say, I have made many inquiries of prisoners, and others, and that when administered by paid officers, I have never found it to exist; indeed it is equally (if not more) tantalizing to place a man in a cell with the knowledge that there are others, or perhaps females, on each side of him, and only 18 inches of wall between them, as it is to assemble them in a room to work together in silence, and under superintendence. The fact is amply proved by the various contrivances to carry on communication with each other in the Eastern and other Penitentiaries on the separate plan.

Vide Appendix, p. 19.

Objections have been made to the assembling together of prisoners during the time of work and meals, as affording them an opportunity for a simultaneous attempt to break prison. I must confess it has often been to me a subject of surprise that precautions are seldom if ever taken in prisons in the event of a fire breaking out, or a rising of the prisoners. I have frequently asked the question whether any private instructions were given to the officers how they were to act, and where to assemble on such occasions, but have been invariably answered in the negative. I am satisfied that this ought to be done in every establishment of importance, where as little should be left to chance as possible. To the numbers assembled in a room there should unquestionably be a fixed limit; but in the absence of any attempt of the sort here apprehended, it may be fairly assumed that the unity or separation of each prisoner is so well maintained, that such communications as must occasionally escape the vigilance of the officers are only trifling and fortuitous, and the result neither of plan nor organization. I have generally found them confined to ascertaining from each other the terms of their respective im-

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prisonments, of itself a proof of the absence of prior correspondence. Instances of communication, and in prisons said to be under the silent system, may be undoubtedly brought forward; but if the discipline has either been laxly administered, or the buildings inconvenient for its application, the comparison will not hold good between them and the Eastern Penitentiary. It is very easy also to throw upon the discipline faults which result entirely from negligence or incompetence, and I have repeatedly had occasion to remark that many of these reported cases of contaminating intercourse between prisoners, carried on by letters from door to door, and window to window, might have taken place in the same prison, under the separate system, as well as under that which is reproached for them.

Qualification of Officers.

The difficulty of finding persons of sufficient qualifications for the posts of officers under the silence system has also been put forward as an objection. Those required are the ordinary ones of regularity of conduct, temper, acuteness, and vigilance; while under entire separation, not only are these indispensable, but others must be superadded, such as a higher degree of instruction and mental ability, and a serious and religious frame of mind, in order that both conversation and bearing be always in harmony with the moral training and reforming principle of the discipline. Men so endowed are very desirable for all establishments, but very difficult to be procured.

The silence system has also been charged as being more severe than the separate. I must confess this is one of the last objections I should have expected against one where the penal principle is to deter from crime by severity, and which, in practice, has never even been suspected of causing inordinate mental or bodily injury to the guilty. I have seen no evidence of the superior mildness of the separate system, except in the numerous recommittals, averaging 50 per cent., at Glasgow, and in the somewhat startling fact related by the inspector for Scotland in his last report, who there says, "The following striking fact proves that the separate system is not always, at least, productive of the painful sensations that have been attributed to it. There are at the present time five inmates of the Glasgow Bridewell who are there of their own free will, some of them having asked permission to remain after the expiration of their sentence, and the others having petitioned to be admitted." It is difficult in any way to reconcile the different accounts given of the effects produced by this discipline, except by supposing its operation to be extremely unequal, or that it is not so rigidly administered in one establishment as in the other.

Untried Prisoners.

The treatment of the untried is, under any circumstances, a matter of great difficulty, and no means should be neglected by which the periods of their detention can be shortened; and I particularly allude to adjournments of the sessions, as being the most effective. The regulations to which they should be subjected undoubtedly ought to partake as little as possible of the character of punishment, although it is impossible to divest them entirely of this taint. I am very much of the opinion of Mr. Livingston, that public feeling is far too sensitive upon the subject, particularly when I consider the equivocal circumstances under which many acquittals take place. He says, in his introduction to the Code of Prison Discipline, "The maxim that every man is presumed innocent before conviction is, like many other legal maxims, only true to a certain extent. In its application it can mean only that truth must precede conviction, and that accusation alone is not one of those presumptions which throw the burthen of proof on the accused, and causes him to be believed guilty unless he shows himself innocent: but it is not true as respects persons accused on oath in a legal form. This is sufficient to justify every measure for securing the person, because it creates such a presumption of guilt as raises a probability of an attempt to escape punishment, the motive to such attempt being greater in proportion to the magnitude of the punishment." The silence system has been opposed as entirely inapplicable to the untried; but how does it compare in severity with the separate one, which adds solitude to silence? In prisons where the former discipline is maintained, the treatment of the untried is as follows, and I do not refer to it as being wholly satisfactory to me or unobjectionable: the prisoners sleep in separate cells, and take their meals and work in a room together, being placed at some distance from each other, under the superintendence of an officer, his presence acting more as a check to improper communication than by the imposition of punishment. The prisoners are employed, but not compulsorily or at task labour, and they receive the amount of their earnings, or an equivalent in extra diet. The greater number of those acts which are set down as misconduct among the convicted are not regarded as such with the untried. They take exercise in the yards, may support themselves in prison if able, are allowed to see their friends (although the guilty or unfortunate seldom have

any), and they receive a larger portion of attention from the chaplain and schoolmaster. I consider also that in all prisons they might have the option of being separated from one another day and night, and when taking exercise; but I have put this question to many, and to some above the ordinary class, but they have almost always preferred being together. Under the separate system, the untried prisoner is placed at once in solitary confinement, which is only mitigated by the visits of the officers and friends, and the work and books that may be provided for him; in fact, his situation varies but little from that of the convicted, and indeed may be a more aggravated one, if it be the case, as seems to be admitted, that the seclusion is felt more severely during its earlier period. The personal observation of Messrs. De Beaumont and De Tocqueville, with the evidence elicited by them from prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary, are strongly confirmatory of this being the case, as appears by the following extracts :—

No. —, age 38; has been but three weeks in the penitentiary, and seems to be plunged in despair.

No. —, age 25. I remember, for my part, during the first months of my solitude, I was often visited by strange visions. During several nights in succession I saw, among other things, an eagle perching at the foot of my bed. But at present I work, and am accustomed to this life.

No. 62. age 32; a well educated man. Solitary confinement seems to have made a profound impression upon this young man: he speaks of the first time of his confinement with horror; the remembrance makes him weep. During two months, he says, he was in despair; but time has alleviated his situation.

No. 50, age 37. The discipline of this penitentiary is very severe, particularly at the beginning.

No. 52, age 39. At first solitude seemed to me horrid.

It must be recollected, however, that these prisoners were sentenced for long periods, and that the duration must also have contributed to the state of mind described.

Moral and Religious Instruction, and the System of Silence.

It has been said that the system of silence is not only unpropitious to the reform of prisoners, but that the multitudinous occupations in which they are engaged leave them no opportunity for reflection; to which it might be answered, that the vast majority of offenders in this country are sentenced to such short terms as not to afford sufficient time for the moral training indispensable to reclamation. Those best acquainted with the subject in the United States, conceive that two years' imprisonment are required before any impression can be made, and from four to six years to achieve the work of reformation. In the whole of England and Wales, as shown by Mr. Redgrave's tables, the number sentenced to transportation in the year 1838 were 3,735; to imprisonment for three years, or above two, 25; to imprisonment for two years, or above one, 393. But although the chief aim of this system is to deter from crime by physical means, it is in fact anything but neglective of the moral and religious interests of those subjected to it. It endeavours to attract even the indifferent and ill-disposed to the consolations of religion and the lessons of moral instruction, by constituting them the only mitigants or intermittents to the rigidity of the discipline. Daily morning and evening prayers, instruction in classes, the blessing of God implored at every sitting down and rising from meals, public and private advice and admonition from the chaplain, passages from the scriptures read aloud by prisoners selected for the purpose when assembled at noiseless labour, and on all other suitable occasions, are among the means provided in every well regulated establishment. These seem well calculated to make an impression upon beings not thoroughly perverted, and have done so in numerous instances, if any faith is to be given to the statements of chaplains and others employed.

Wardsmen.

The appointment of prisoners to act as officers in upholding discipline I have ever represented as an excrescence unnecessarily affixed to the system, of which it was no inherent part; in the instances where their services have been dispensed with, the most marked advantages have resulted.

Punishments.

The number of breaches of discipline will always be either more or less in proportion to the means of prevention; this, as I have before had occasion to remark, has been exemplified at the house of correction at Wakefield, where, since the concentration of the prisoners during work and meals, and their communicating with each other has been made more difficult, and detection easier, a most remarkable decrease has taken place.

Vide p. 135.

Transportation.

The circumstances of the United States not admitting of the transportation of offenders to a penal colony, this fact has naturally increased the importance, and concentrated attention there upon the penitentiary system, which is perhaps indebted for

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whatever success it has obtained more to the demand for labour there than to its intrinsic merits. Should at any period the project be entertained in this country of discontinuing the deportation of convicts, the preliminary question to be discussed and settled should be, what is to be done with the prisoners when discharged again into a community where the means of life, even by the exercise of honest industry, are but scanty and precarious. A longer experience only confirms me in the opinion that the dread of this punishment is great and increasing, and that it would be further augmented by the circulation of short tracts, describing the regulations and treatment to which convicts are subjected to in the colonies. From among a variety of evidence confirmatory of the terror inspired by transportation, I select that of Mr. Orridge, the experienced keeper of the county gaol at Bury St. Edmunds, who states,

> "With respect to transportation, so much has been said of late about the horrors of it, that I firmly believe nothing short of death is more dreaded; and I am sure any person who witnesses the anguish and distress of mind both from offenders and their connexions must be of the same opinion. I am confident I have discharged many, after a long imprisonment, that have gone out with a firm intention to act right and honest; but, on getting to their parishes, they are viewed with suspicion, neglected, and thus thrown back upon their evil ways; and this would be the case to an alarming extent if transportation was done away."

General Observations.

The consideration of this important subject seems to have been rather too abstractedly given to bettering the condition of criminals than to what is most conducive to the general interests of the community. In penal discipline, as in gold, we may refine too much, and by subtracting the alloy impair some of its utility, Amiable zeal for the reformation of offenders and their restoration to society, must be tempered by discretion, lest by the means and appliances resorted to for this benevolent purpose, it should weaken the prevailing and salutary feeling, which regards social degradation as the natural consequence of crime. The rules of life which impose the loss of caste for breaches of female chastity, and the refusal of employment to those who have been proved dishonest, although harsh and uncharitable to the individuals, are, in the aggregate, by their deterring influence, the most beneficial among those within which society has entrenched itself. Philanthropists are too apt to consider criminals as endowed with sensibilities as acute as their own, and conclude their reclamation to be an easy, and in most cases a certain process. Many, perhaps a majority, of those who form the population of our gaols have no moral sense; it has neither been graven in their hearts by early instruction nor by example, and their habits have become fixed in an opposite direction. To reform them, not only has the good seed to be sown, but the tares, the growth of a whole life, must also be destroyed. Such are more easily affected by external or physical restraints, which may deter them from the recommission of an offence; but their reformation in prisons, even under the most propitious circumstances, is very doubtful.

A perusal of the separate reports upon the state of prisons will show your lordship that, although I do not consider a great diminution in the extent of crime is to be expected, from any system of prison discipline, I am far from admitting these establishments to be in a creditable state, and as not susceptible of great amelioration. I have endeavoured in this district, and in many cases with success, to press the adoption of improvements, and have never hesitated to accept of even the smallest advance, as an instalment for a greater. But I must repeat my conviction that no permanent decrease in the amount of criminal population in this country can be reasonably expected without a previous elevation of the moral standard of the humbler classes, which is only to be accomplished by an earlier and more efficient training in morality and religion.

[. Education.

A powerful obstacle to the extension of education among those most requiring it is their low physical condition, which compels the labourer to increase his weekly means of sustenance by employing his children at an age when hardly beyond the confines of infancy. This early freedom from parental restraint, which is unfortunately the lot of so many children, creates in them a sort of superficial acuteness and precocity extremely unfavourable to the formation of regular habits. When, on occasions, the sacrifice has been made of sending a child to school, the motive is ordinarily the temporary one of making him or her *a scholar*, that it may tend to better their worldly condition. A strong impression of the value of education in this respect is widely diffused among the humbler classes. A curious instance of its power occurred to me a short time since at Wakefield, where a prisoner made application to be allowed to remain there until he had perfected himself in reading. He admitted that the prison was hard, but that he had been

brought up as a groom, and that he was quite confident, if he could but become a scholar, he should never be without a situation. The almost universal destitution in moral and religious knowledge of those who generally compose the varied population of our prisons will convey some idea of the extent to which it prevails beyond their walls. In the house of correction at Wakefield, it will be seen, by referring to the separate Report upon that establishment, that there were 47 prisoners out of the number imprisoned there at the time who, as far as their own knowledge went, had never set foot in any place of religious worship, and many others who had no recollection of ever having been in one more than once or twice during their lives. These instances of deplorable ignorance are most painful to witness, and I do not cite the following ones as extraordinary, but simply as specimens of those which are to me of every day occurrence when on my tours of inspection.

G. B., age 18, height 5 ft. 2¾ in. Agricultural labourer. Father, a farmer on the borders of Derbyshire; rents his land. He was never in a prison before. Was going home in his cart and was driving over the footpath, and sent here for 14 days, or pay a fine of 1*l.* Has five sisters and five brothers, four older than him. I intend to go home when I leave this. I cannot read; my eldest brother can, but none of the rest of us are scholars. I never go to church or chapel, nor does father or mother. I know now that there is a Saviour, for I heard it in the chapel here in prison. I do not know he is called Jesus Christ. I never heard of his being so called. There is a church about three miles from home. I go to Manchester, about 20 miles off, twice a-week with him. Father has six horses, and on Sundays I am busy dressing the horses. They are turned out in summer, and then I have nothing to do. I thought the prison was like home before I came in; it is no harder than home for work. I have plenty to eat, but not so good as at home. I get meat at home every day.

G. W., age 13, 4 ft. 7½ in. Factory. Once here for two months before this; now here for three, as a rogue and a vagabond. Is a piecer, and earns 7*s.* a-week. Cannot read; was never at school. Father alive; a blue dyer by trade. Mother dead; one sister living, 10 years of age. I do not know what will become of me after I am dead if I do wrong; I never heard. I have been told by other boys that there is a God. They said he was a good God, and that I should go to school and learn about him. Sister goes to school. Worked at ——, when seven years of age, with his father, and at factory when eight. Father gives me 2*d.* a-week to spend out of my wages. I once heard from a man preaching in the streets that there was a Jesus Christ; this was the first time I ever learnt it.

G. N., age 10, R. C. Father and mother alive; the former a plasterer, residing in Liverpool, the latter in the gaol with him. Was never at school. Runs about the streets and markets; thinks he is much better off here than out; has often been without a dinner. Was never at chapel; has never heard of a God, a Saviour, or Commandments; never heard of "Thou shalt not steal."

November 19th.—Read prayers; took the 12 months men and boys to school; heard them, and explained the chapters read. Had some private conversation with two boys and a man. Wrote two letters for prisoners; engaged till 12. Came down in the afternoon; read a Psalm, and exhorted the men from it; and read prayers in each of the mess-rooms. Went to the women's prison, read a Psalm, &c., and then read prayers. Gave some advice to an old woman; while talking to her, and speaking to her of the wickedness of breaking the Sabbath by stealing (the crime for which she was sent to prison, having stolen some fire-wood on that day), she said she did feel afraid after she had done it, and wished she had not, for, said she, "I thought of the man that had been taken up to the moon for stealing sticks on the Lord's day, and then I was afraid." She was more afraid of this than having done wrong in the sight of God.—*Extract from Chaplain's Journal, Wakefield.*

The zeal of both churchmen and sectarians will find an ample field for exertion in endeavouring to dispel this cloud of ignorance which overspreads the land, and in thus making education instrumental to the best and purest of all human purposes, that of Christianizing their fellow-creatures

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM JOHN WILLIAMS.

Inspector of Prisons.

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APPENDIX, No. 1.

Appendix, No. 1. GENERAL TABLE of the Religious Persuasions of Prisoners in the undermentioned Gaols and Houses of Correction in the Northern and Eastern District, as taken from their own statements.

	Established Church.	Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Presbyterians.	Unitarians.	Other Dissenters.	Jews.	Professing no Religion
Liverpool Borough Gaol and House of Correction . . .	216	174	8	1	17	2	1	..	..
Kirkdale County ditto* . . .	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salford House of Correction. .	332	135	54	4	3	5	8	..	4
Lancaster Castle County Gaol .	206	60	17	3	3	..	8	..	..
Preston House of Correction .	105	36	11	4	1	..	7	..	4
Chester Castle County Gaol. .	40	7	24	2	..	..	1	..	1
Knutsford House of Correction .	205	25	29	1	4	1	..	..	..
Carlisle County Gaol and House of Correction	53	13	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
York Castle County Gaol . .	96	3	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
Wakefield House of Correction .	210	53	123	8	3	1	22	..	..
Derby County Gaol and House of Correction	68	6	30	7	..	..	2	..	..
Bury St. Edmund's House of Correction	90	4	3	3	1	..	1	..	1
NorwichCastle House ofCorrection	79	4	15	3	1	..	..	..	..
	1700	603	318	36	37	9	65	..	10

* The Return from this prison does not distinguish the number of Dissenters, but classes the prisoners as Protestants, 210; Roman Catholics, 83.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

Appendix, No. 2.

"——— *Gaol,* —— *July,* 1838.

"My dear Parents,

"I received yours of the 16th April, and that of the 10th July, and in reply am happy to inform you that I am in good health, and hope this will find you and all our friends the same. From the length of time that has elapsed since the receipt of your last letter, you will think me negligent, but one sentence must be my apology: I am not my own master. I received ———'s letter of the 27th May, which, according to promise, I had expected, but did not expect the contents; in short, I did not wish them to send me money, but no doubt they acted from a good intention, and I must now return them my sincere thanks. —— and —— were the companions of my childhood, and it is with feelings of real pleasure and consolation that I observe the warm feeling of undeviating respect which they entertain for me. I perhaps need not state with what feelings I have received your own kindness; you know me too well to suppose for a moment that I could ever forget those who watched my infant steps, and by whom my every want was supplied, or that I could remain unconscious of the kindness which I have at all times received at your hands. No, my dear parents, your kind directions and sweet advice has in a great measure lessened my internal sufferings, and your kind attention, together with the kindness of others whom I would not here name, has in a great measure lessened my external sufferings. The fervent and unceasing supplication made by my pious parents and friends to Almighty God in my behalf have no doubt been heard, and I have been kindly treated. It is but little more than two years since I, for the first time, beheld the interior of a prison; at that time the blood would have curdled in my veins at the bare idea of ever being placed in such a situation; little did I then think that I should so soon be one of the solitary inmates of so dreary a mansion. I will now, as briefly as I can, give you a description of the character of those inmates, whom I shall divide into four classes: 1st, are men of the basest and most desperate principles, burglars, &c.; 2nd, are not professional thieves, yet men of very abandoned habits, and who, with a disgustful peevishness quite congenial with their character, are continually endeavouring to draw down additional misery

upon themselves and their fellow prisoners; 3rd, are poachers, vagrants, and a few poor fellows who have been driven by hunger to steal a few potatoes, a 2lb. loaf, or what not, to satisfy the cravings of nature, for which offence they have obtained (to them) a comfortable snuggery for the winter; 4th, a few aliens, with whom I suppose I must claim affinity. I have frequently been deceived by characters described, while doing a small job for some one of them, in the way of writing a letter. I have been led to think this is an intelligent man—one who appears to have seen life in its every stage—a man from whom I think I may obtain some useful information; but alas! I always discovered the intelligent man to be a 1st or 2nd class character. Frequent disappointments induced me to adopt the plan of holding no intercourse with any other prisoner, except such as was absolutely necessary, upon which I have acted for the last four months, which time I have spent in deep thought, in taking a retrospect of my past life, and in calling to mind circumstances which had for years taken their flight from my recollection; and the result is, a firm conviction that there is more real information and knowledge to be derived from meditation than from the discourse of vagabonds and thieves. You are as yet ignorant of the real nature of the (what was called) offence for which I am now suffering; and, in order that I may be received by my friends as —— —— notwithstanding, I find it necessary to acquaint you with a few facts, and give you a repetition of the (very much miscalled) justice which was shown to me. A too free and open disposition has led me unconsciously into many snares. I have, for a great length of time, suffered the horrors of a prison, with all the attendant inconveniences, and I confidently assert I have suffered wrongfully; to confirm this assertion, I shall first quote part of the statements of prosecutor and his accomplices. Prosecutor said that I threw a stick, it struck him, and I immediately ran away; he and his associates followed me, and came up with me at the distance of 200 yards from the place where the affair commenced; he collared me, and asked me why I threw the stick; I replied I did not throw it at him. The next witness, after corroborating parts of prosecutor's statement, gave him the flat contradiction by stating that prosecutor gave me three or four thumps on the head, telling me that that was for throwing the stick at him. This man has since been summoned to answer for his crimes. He died in a most wretched state; his flesh literally rotted off his bones before he expired. The other genius deposed—it was a dark night; that after prosecutor and I had been struggling together five minutes, he saw the blade of a knife glitter in my hand (the dimensions of this blade was about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by $\frac{1}{4}$ broad); that he saw me stab prosecutor three times, after which another scuffle took place, which lasted two minutes, when we both fell; he ran to raise his nephew from the ground (wonderfully kind), and he told him that he was stabbed. (I availed myself of the opportunity afforded of making my exit, but forgot that a stitch in time saves nine.) Now, that this man should remain a disinterested spectator of such a scene as he describes is truly singular; and that he should stand and see his dear friend and nephew stabbed three times and not interpose, was rather unfeeling, I must say. I have recently heard that prosecutor and his brother chips form a part of a desperate gang of depredators who infest the ——, much to the disadvantage of the peaceful inhabitants and the unwary traveller. With respect to the appearance of the conspirators in question, let it suffice to say they were, when all living, three of the darkest looking fellows that I ever met with; and their private transactions were ten-fold darker than their public character and external appearance. I have, however, taken up too much time and space on these vagabonds. I have now to complain of the jury's decision; for in my own humble opinion there was not in the whole testimony given the slightest particle of evidence to prove that my intention was to kill and murder, which verdict the jury, in a manner compulsorily, returned,—not compulsorily, because they could not consistently return any other verdict, but because they were afraid to overrule the apparent opinion of the judge. Those deadly passions which generally animate the breasts of murderers never animated my breast; and those who preferred the charge against me will on a future day stand taxed with perjury of the darkest hue, before a Judge who cannot be deceived. The only point on which the verdict could be grounded was where prosecutor said that I stabbed him without provocation, and that point was disproved by the fellows called upon to confirm it. On what, then, was the verdict grounded? it is not for me at present to say; but I regret that the life of a human being should be placed in the hands of men who understand not their duty, nor regard the nature of an oath. Had I been convicted of misdemeanor, I should not, so far as character is concerned, have been so materially injured; an assault might be attributed to the indiscretion and folly of youth, but an attempt to murder could not in my estimation be attributed to anything less than a naturally reckless and desperate disposition—a disposition which the strong hand of the law ought, when an opportunity is afforded, to prevent from ever again having the power to satiate its deadly thirst with the blood of a fellow-creature. Surely the contradictory and altogether inconsistent testimony of the witnesses, and the improbability of a youth of my description attacking four ruffians with intent to murder them with a pen-knife, were reasons sufficiently strong to have induced an intelligent, impartial, and independent jury to have acquitted the prisoner; but here comes the rub: the same thing that would have acquitted me of the capital would have acquitted me of the misdemeanor; the oldest eyes in court saw that. If he had waived that point which he so strenuously pressed, what chance would he have had to do that which he said he wished to do, viz., impress upon the minds of all present the danger in using such weapons; but that impression was to be made at the expense of all that I held dear to me—by sacrificing the character and in a manner the life of one to whom character and life were as dear as to any one present. If the learned judge had not acted as he did, imagine the result. A question arises amongst the jury; it is discussed, and decided he is not guilty of the capital: another question arises from the same source; it is discussed, and the ultimate decision is, the prisoner acted in self-defence from illegal violence; but that might not have called to the recollection of

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those whom a more solemn verdict was intended to caution, that portion of scripture where it is written, "If thine enemy smite thee upon the one cheek, turn him the other also;" but, as it was, a much stronger lesson was held out to them,—if thine enemies furiously assault thee, thou must allow them to take thy life also, or in default thou wilt be considered a murderer, and punished for thine uncharitableness in shedding the blood of another to prevent him from shedding thine. My counsellor pleaded till the perspiration ran down his cheeks like peas; but the judge was obdurate, and declared it to be his opinion that one man could not stab another without having a criminal intent. What effect was this likely to produce in the minds of the jury, when the several points which were to occupy their most serious consideration were infinitely above their comprehension? My insinuating that the learned judge's declaration was incorrect would perhaps be considered an absurdity; but could the learned judge, in moments of cooler consideration, put his hand to his heart and say one man cannot stab another without having a criminal intent? I presume he could not; but perhaps the words have a two-fold meaning; but, if they convey a direct and straightforward meaning (to bring matters directly home), with what intent does a person act who is attacked by four ruffians? He does not know whether their intention be to murder him, but he, like most persons, values his life, and, in order to defend himself from such violence, stabs one of his antagonists: no criminal intent, I presume, except it be criminal to save one's life or to defend one's self from violence; but all points in my favour were devoured like the English Matross Bulshee Dobra Scaffam by the Russian Siustees, and the verdict was returned, after which a death-like silence ensued, which was broke by the judge pronouncing my name, with the words "your life is forfeited;" such words are calculated to create a rather curious sensation, especially when pronounced in such a sepulchral voice as perhaps never was equalled, delivered by such a personage as the learned judge, and preceded by such words as he used in pressing the extremity. After a pause he resumed, by promising to spare my life. He then proceeded to describe the nature of the offence, which he said was a most brutal and barbarous practice, which had been carried on in England for many years to a very great extent, and a crime which deserved the most severe punishment that, by the laws of this country, could possibly be inflicted. The remainder of his address was given in quite a different mood, but space will not allow me to dwell here any longer; I think I have said sufficient to convince you of the correctness of my assertion (I have suffered wrongfully). I will now close this painful subject by conscientiously asserting, had I suffered the utmost penalty of the law, wilful murder would have been recorded against every man (with the exception of my advocate) concerned in my trial. I am happy to comply with your request, by stating that I shall be discharged on —— the ———, and I shall in all probability be with you on the Tuesday following. With respect to the 28th June, I must say I was rather uneasy on that day, but at length contented with the idea of drinking the Queen's health when every body else were not doing so. With kind love to you and all our friends,

I remain, your affectionate son,

— — —

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APPENDIX No. 3.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Special Committee of the Parliament of Lower Canada, 1836.

The special committee appointed to take into consideration the Report of the Commissioners appointed in virtue of the Act 4th Will. IV., cap. 10, to proceed to the United States of America, to visit the principal Penitentiary Prisons therein, to ascertain the several systems adopted in such prisons, and the regulations made for the internal government and management thereof, and for other objects, and to whom was referred that part of the speech of his excellency the governor in chief, delivered at the opening of the present session, which relates to prisons, to prison discipline, and to the expediency of adopting some more effectual methods than at present exist for repressing crime,—and also the messuage of his excellency of the 6th February, 1835, with the documents accompanying the same, relating to prison and prison discipline,—after having carefully examined the same, have agreed to the following report:—

Your committee, in the course of their labours on the important subject intrusted to their consideration, applied themselves particularly to what appeared to them to be the two principal objects which your honourable house had in view, that is to say, the adoption of a cheap and effective Penitentiary system, and the readiest means of carrying it into effect in this province.

The mere privation of personal liberty has, for a long time, been considered as one of the punishments most conducive to this end. The system of confinement, as it has hitherto been followed throughout almost the whole of Europe, and as it is still in this province, has been proved beyond all doubt to be not only inefficient, but productive of fatal results. Far from tending to the repression of crime, it has only aided its progress in an alarming degree.

The unhappy being whom misery or want, or the ardent passions of inexperienced youth, may have led to commit a criminal action, but whose heart in not yet shut against remorse, and whose sense of honour is not yet destrayed, enters the prison shedding the tears of repentance, but leaves it with the hardened feelings of an old offender.

When this was once understood, means were tried, at various periods, to remedy the evil;

the term of imprisonment was extended, and the confinement rendered more severe; the imagination was stretched to invent punishments. It was believed that the heart could be reformed by torturing the body. These sad experiments, when they have not ended by causing insanity or suicide, have most frequently afforded the prisoner a pretext for afterwards revenging on society at large, the cruelties which a foolish legislation had inflicted on him.

At length came the legislator of the United States, and, feeling the insufficiency of the system, searched the heart of the criminal, and, by finding the cause of his crime, found the means of effecting his reformation. Idleness had led him into excess, and excess into misery, misery into crime, and crime into prison. To lead him back to his social duties, it was therefore necessary to give him habits of labour, and a taste for it; and the American philanthropist directed his attention to this object The result, after several more or less fruitless essays, was the creation of the two penitentiary systems now in operation in the United States.

These two systems have nothing in common, except the isolation of the prisoners during the night. During the day, one system subjects the criminal to labour in common with his fellows, and compels him to keep silence; the other condemns him to solitary labour. The former is called the Auburn System, and the latter is known under the name of the Philadelphia System.

Each of these systems has, in the United States, able and warm defenders. The partisans of the Philadelphia system, with the famous Livingston at their head, maintain that solitary labour is the only means by which the moral reformation of the criminal can be effected. Their chief argument against the Auburn system is, that the desired reformation can never be effected, because the criminals, labouring together, may have communication with each other, either by signs, or by breaking the silence, and may thus form connexions which, after they are set at liberty, may become dangerous to society. This opinion is held by Mr. Crawford, the English commissioner, and appears to have served as the basis of the report of the commissioners from Lower Canada.

On the other hand, Mr. Elam Lynds, the author of the Auburn system, and the founder of the establishment at Sing Sing, opposes his practical knowledge, his long experience, and the success of his system, to the uncertain theories of Mr. Livingston.

The possibility of the moral reformation of criminals of mature age, which is insisted upon by Mr. Livingston, Mr. Roberts Vaux, and Mr. Crawford, called in question by Messrs. De Beaumont and De Tocqueville, denied by several French writers, among others by Mr. Ernest De Blosserville, is treated as a chimera by Mr. Elam Lynds.

Your committee would willingly have avoided hazarding an opinion upon a question of so much importance, and the solution of which, it would seem, remains yet to be found. It would be discouraging to reject the opinion of Mr. Livingston, and perhaps unjust to refuse its due weight to that of Mr. Elam Lynds.

Your committee, however, think it their duty to observe, that the favourable effect of complete solitude on the moral sense of the criminal does not appear to be yet proved. The conversations which the several commissioners have had with the prisoners in the penitentiary at Cherry Hill, the assurances of the conversion of these unhappy beings, their repentant air, and their eulogies of the discipline of the prison, and of the humanity of their gaolers, are not conclusive proofs in favour of the system. Utterly isolated from society, deprived of the sight of any human being, condemned to the silence of the tomb, and his strength and means impotent against the walls of his cell, the prisoner may contract a dark misanthropy, and a profound and secret hatred against that society which persecutes him; but, seeing in the officers of the prison only the arbiters of his destiny, he will conceal his true sentiments in the hope of obtaining his pardon, or of abridging the term of his sufferings. Implicit faith cannot, therefore, be given to his evidence.

A comparative statement of the number of those who, after having been imprisoned in the penitentiaries of the United States under the two systems, have again repeated their offences, would have enabled your committee to ascertain which of them was best calculated to give a hope of the moral reformation of the criminal.

But it most frequently happens that the prisoner who is discharged from a state prison, emigrates to a distant state, where he may commit new crimes, and receive punishment for them, without any knowledge of the fact reaching the place of his former confinement. This circumstance, joined to the consideration of the few years during which the Pennsylvania system has been in operation, has made it impossible for your committee to establish any difference between the two systems, founded on any proof of the moral reformation of the prisoner.

It became, therefore, the duty of your committee to choose that one of the two systems which offered the best chance of effecting the legal reformation of the criminal; and your committee could not hesitate in giving the preference to the Auburn system, as best calculated to effect that object.

As the prisoner at Cherry Hill has no means of doing evil, his peaceable and inoffensive conduct cannot be considered as a virtue acquired by the application of the system of solitary labour.

The Auburn prisoner, on the contrary, labouring in common, may break the silence imposed upon him. This, however, according to the evidence of Messieurs De Beaumont and De Tocqueville, he scarcely ever does, and he thus contracts habits of obedience and submission, which he retains on his return to society.

Other considerations of great importance have not a little contributed to determine the

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choice of your committee. The influence which the Philadelphia system may exercise over the mind and health of the prisoner, the necessarily great expense of carrying it into effect, and the cost of constructing the penitentiaries, could not fail to fix the attention of your committee.

By examining the documents in their possession, the committee have ascertained beyond a doubt, that the mortality in the penitentiary at Cherry Hill has been much greater than in those in New England; as your honourable house will be convinced from the following statement, drawn from the last report of the Boston Prison Discipline Society:—

In the Charlestown prison, in the state of Massachuettts, the mortality, during the last eleven years, has been	1 in 45
At Auburn, in New York, during the last six years	1 in 56
At Wethersfield, in the state of Connecticut, during the last seven years	1 in 76
At the Cherry Hill penitentiary, at Philadelphia, during the last five years	1 in 33

This very considerable difference in favour of the first three of the said penitentiaries, in which the prisoners labour in common, cannot, in the opinion of your committee, be attributed to any other cause than the rigor of the solitary labour to which the prisoners are condemned in the latter. Cases of mental alienation have also been so frequent in the Philadelphia penitentiary, although it has only existed since 1829, that your committee must consider them to be the fatal results of constant isolation. It is true, indeed, that Dr. Bache, the physician attending the prison, pretends that the unhappy persons who thus lost their reason were predisposed to insanity; but the cases are too numerous, in proportion to the number of the prisoners, to allow your committee to hold this explanation sufficient. Dr. Bache is, moreover, an enthusiast in favour of the Pennsylvania system, and this may, perhaps, account for his efforts to maintain the superiority of the system in the face of facts which proves its inefficiency.

The observation of the physician at Auburn, that imprisonment, combined with solitary labour, predisposes to certain diseases; that even the free workman, whose work obliges him to remain almost constantly in a stooping posture, is always exposed to organic injury to the stomach, the liver, and the lungs; and that there is therefore still stronger reason why this should be the effect on the prisoner who can take no exercise except in his cell, appears to your committee to be conclusive.

If these considerations had been in themselves insufficient, the difference between the comparative expense of constructing penitentiaries to be governed by these systems respectively, could leave no doubt as to the preference to be given to the Auburn system.

	Dollars.
While at Cherry Hill the cost of each cell is	1,648·85
And at Pittsburg	978·95
The cost of each cell at Charlestown was	286·66
At Sing Sing	200·00
At Wethersfield	150·86
At Baltimore	146·32

These four last penitentiaries are on the Auburn system.

With regard to the financial situation of the said establishments, the Auburn system has again a great advantage over the Philadelphia system. In all those penitentiaries where the Auburn system is adopted, (such as at Charlestown, Thomastown, Wethersfield, Sing Sing, and Baltimore,) the proceeds of the labour of the prisoners much exceed the expense of their maintenance.

No report is published on the financial state of the penitentiary at Cherry Hill; but your committee think they may conclude that if it was prosperous, the directors would not have failed to give it publicity. It is, moreover, certain, and the fact is acknowledged, that the proceeds of the labour of the prisoners fall short of the expenses of the establishment.

Thus the Philadelphia system becomes a burthen to the state which adopts it, while the Auburn system is a source of revenue.

The expenses of constructing and keeping up penitentiaries on the model of that of Philadelphia, appeared so alarming to Mr. Crawford, that this commissioner, who was the zealous defender of the system of solitary labour, and who devotes a very great portion of his work to its eulogy, did not, nevertheless, think it right to recommend its adoption. He gives his decision in favour of the Wethersfield, where the same system is followed as at Auburn, with some difference in the discipline.

Your committee have, therefore, the honour of recommending the Auburn system for the adoption of your honourable house.

Without pronouncing any decisive opinion as to the place where the proposed penitentiary ought to be erected, your committee think it right to recommend that the example of the United States and Upper Canada should be followed, in selecting a healthy spot, accessible, if possible, by water, and not distant from the quarries and places where the necessary materials could be procured.

EDWARD E. RODIER, Chairman.

March 12, 1836.

Extract from the Twelfth Report of the Boston Prison Discipline Society.

"It is found, according to the testimony of an officer who has been about two years connected with the institution at Pittsburg, rebuilt on the Philadelphia plan at a great expense, that there are various modes of communication between the prisoners.

"The letter is as follows which contains this testimony:—

"Dear Sir, "*Boston, December* 2, 1836.

"In answer to your request, I make the following statement:—

"I was an officer at the Western Penitentiary at Pittsburg, connected with the reconstruction of the cells, from April 1833, to August 1835, and had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the whole plan, both in its construction and practical operation. Having daily intercourse with the warden, there was rarely anything of moment transpired in the prison, which did not come to my knowledge. Until the convicts were introduced into their cells, every one connected with the prison esteemed the new system as approaching to perfection; but the experiment proved, I believe, to the satisfaction of all, that the attempt to prevent communication of sound was a complete failure. For myself, I consider it a physical impossibility so to construct a range of cells, as to answer the purpose of constant confinement, with suitable apparatus for ventilation, heating, and cleanliness, without affording facilities for conversation between the prisoners; and I believe this to have been the opinion of the warden and overseers, at the time I was connected with that prison. For ventilation, there must be an opportunity for the air to pass into the cells, and to escape; and where air will pass, sound will pass. The prisoners in the Western Penitentiary were in the habit of conversing through the ventilators; and this could not be discovered by the overseers, unless they were watching outside of the cells, as the sound would not communicate to the observatory or the hall, where the overseers are stationed. An amusing incident happened, on one occasion, which will serve to illustrate the many ways of communication, which the ingenuity of men thus situated will contrive. A rat or mouse had been domesticated by a prisoner in one of the cells in the lower story. He was allowed to amuse himself in this way, as no harm was likely to result from it; but, very much to the surprise of the overseers, the rat or mouse was found in the upper cell. It was afterwards ascertained that the prisoner in the upper cell had attached a weight to a string, and thrown it into the pipe, which is placed in the top of the cell to carry off foul air. This pipe communicates with the one that goes out of the lower cell; and the weight dropped down below. The prisoner in the lower cell tied the string to the rat, and thus he was drawn up to the second story.

"Again, for cleanliness, there must be some contrivance for carrying off filth; and this furnishes another medium for communicating sound. In this prison, large water-pipes run through the whole range of cells. These are designed to be kept full of water, and discharged once in 24 hours. But it is scarcely possible to keep a stop-cock so tight as to prevent a little leakage. If there is any sand in the water, it will prevent it from shutting close. The consequence is, that the pipes are never kept quite full of water, and thus a free communication for sound is left, through a whole range of cells. But, if this could be obviated, the prisoners will converse during the letting off of the water.

"Again, there must be some arrangement for communicating heat to all the cells from a common source; and wherever heat can pass, sound will pass. Here the cells are warmed by steam, which passes in pipes through the whole range. The expansion created by heat opens a crevice, where the pipe passes through the wall, sufficient to admit of the passage of sound. Convicts have been known to place a tin basin upon this pipe, and to hold the opposite end in their teeth, standing near the wall, in adjoining cells, and thus converse with comparative ease. It has been attempted to prevent this, in the last block that has been built, by wrapping the pipes in cloth, where they pass through the wall; but it is probable the heat will soon destroy the elasticity of the cloth, and leave the evil worse than before.

"If this communication can be of any use to the cause of prison discipline, you are at liberty to make such use of it as you think proper.

"Very respectfully, yours,
"Harvey Newcomb."

APPENDIX, No. 4.

Extract from the Thirteenth Report of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, 1838.

New Penitentiary in Philadelphia.

Number of Prisoners in 1837, 387; number at the close of the last year, 385; average number for 9 years, 167; showing an increase in the number of prisoners; but in this case, it should not be considered as evidence of an increase of crime, because the convicts were not all removed, at once, from the old prison to the new, as they have been generally in other states; but some remained in the old Walnut Street prison, to fulfil their sentences, while the new penitentiary received from the courts, annually, as it was prepared for their accommodation. After this (the old Walnut Street prison being demolished), we shall be better able to judge of the increase or diminution of crime from the number of prisoners.

Number of commitments in 1837, 161; in 1836, 143; in 1835, 199; of the last, however, 69 were removed from the Walnut Street prison; leaving but 130 received by commitment to this penitentiary directly from the courts in 1835. Number committed in 1834, 118; in 1833, 77; in 1832, 34; in 1831, 50; in 1830, 49; in 1829, 9. Omitting the first year, when 9 only were received, the average number received annually, in the last 8 years, has been 104; the number received in 1837, 161; showing a large increase in the number of commitments to this penitentiary last year, above the average for the last 8 years.

The conclusion drawn from these facts, that the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline has not had the effect of preventing crime, and diminishing the number of commitments, which its early friends anticipated and predicted, cannot be removed by saying that more are sent to the new penitentiary than formerly, but fewer are sent to the county prison. The fact is directly opposite. The number sent to the county prison is immense, and greatly increased since the new penitentiary was established. In 4 years, from 1826 to 1829 inclusive, the average number annually committed to the county prison was 3,624; for the 6 years since (excepting the year 1835, for which we have not the returns), the average number of commitments annually to the county prison, has been 4,232; making a difference of 608, annually, against the years since the new penitentiary went into operation.

Number of Recommitments.—A committee of the legislature, in their report of February 5, 1838, say, "Of the whole number, 387," (i. e. in prison at the time of their visit), "34 had been in the penitentiary before." In the Baltimore Penitentiary, May 25, 1837, out of 399, the whole number of prisoners, 30 had been there a second, third, or fourth time. The proportion is about the same in both. Now, of the Baltimore Penitentiary, a great advocate of the Pennsylvania system says, "It is remarkable for nothing more than for the profit arising from its manufactures;" and, again, he says, "I am of opinion that imprisonment in the Maryland Penitentiary is very far from having any tendency to diminish crime." If this be so, what would be the inference, from a comparison of the recommitments, concerning the new penitentiary in Philadelphia?—Number of recommitments in 1837, 19; making 41 out of 420, the whole number discharged and pardoned; giving nearly one-tenth of all the discharged and pardoned as recommitted.

Recommitted in 1837, 19; in 1836, 6; in 1835, 13; in 1834, 3; total in 4 years, 41, out of 420, the whole number discharged and pardoned; or of all discharged 1 in 10¼ recommitted. At Auburn, of all discharged, 1 in 12½ recommitted for a period of 20 years. This shows that the recommitments are less favourable, as evidence of the reformatory character of the system, than at Auburn.

Number of deaths in 1837, 17, out of an average of 387 prisoners:—

1837;	average number of prisoners,	386;	deaths,	17;	per cent.,	4·3;
1836	„ „	360	„	12	„	3·3
1835	„ „	266	„	7	„	2·6
1834	„ „	183	„	5	„	2·7
1833	„ „	123	„	1	„	·8
1832	„ „	91	„	4	„	4·4
1831	„ „	67	„	4	„	6·
1830	„ „	31	„	1	„	3·

showing a regularly increasing bill of mortality for the last three years, and that the deaths for the whole term have been 1 out of 29 prisoners, or about 3½ per cent. This is a loss of 3 lives, annually, in every 200 prisoners, over and above the loss by death in prisons on the Auburn plan; or destroying, by the slow process of the system, at least 5 more lives than ought to have been destroyed in that institution the last year. The physician goes into a laboured examination of the prison and hospital records, to show that the coloured, and not the white prisoners, were most liable to die under this system—as though this would atone for the evil; and the inspectors say, "A majority of those who died were in a diseased state of body when admitted," and "refer to the report of the physician on this and other points connected with the diseases of the institution;" while the physician, in the report referred to, says that 9 out of the 17 (i. e. a majority), who died were in good health when admitted. We have quoted from the inspectors' report, page 4, as above; and we here subjoin the tables from the physician's report, showing that the physician says a majority of those who died were in good health when admitted, while the inspectors say a majority of those who died were in a diseased state of body when admitted, and refer to the physician's statement to prove the truth of their declaration.

The following are the tables from the physician's report:—

WHITE PRISONERS.

No. of Pris.	Diseases.	Causes of Diseases.	State of Health on Admission.	Length of Imprisonment at Time of Disease.
666	Consumption . .	Syphilis and scrofula .	Imperfect . . .	0 y. 2 mo. 23 d.
608	Consumption . .	Syphilis	Imperfect . . .	8 mo. 1 d.
592	Consumption . .	From the army; then old inmate of W. St. Pris	Good	11 mo. 11 d.
464	Brain fever . . .	Scrofula and disorganized lungs . . .	Good	1 y. 8 mo. 9 d.
241	Syphilis	Syphilis; predisposition to apoplexy .	Received good, but syphilitic and apoplectic	5 y. 4 mo. 8 d.
705	Consumption . .	Syphilis; disorganized lungs . . .	Very imperfect from spitting of blood and syphilis . . .	10 mo. 17 d.
660	Consumption . .	Disorganized lungs .	Good	1 y. 1 mo. 29 d.

COLOURED PRISONERS.

631	Congestion of lungs .	Suffo. fr. scrof. extending from glands of neck to those of chain in chest . .	Good	6 mo. 14 d.
612	Chronic inflammation of lungs . . .	Influenza and scrofula	Good	1 y. 7 mo. 29 d.
416	Typhus fever . .	Debility and idiotcy .	Idiot; permanent lameness right leg and thigh	1 y. 9 mo. 6 d.
132	Chronic inflammation of lungs . . .	Influenza . . .	Good, except febrile .	4 y. 8 mo. 25 d.
478	Remittent fever . .	Unknown . . .	Good	1 y. 7 mo. d.
596	Scrofula of the bones bones and glands .	Congential scrofula, and ulceration of stomach . . .	Affected with disease of which he died .	1 y. 5 mo. 7 d.
425	Chronic inflammation of lungs . . .	Disorganized lungs .	Good	1 y. 9 mo. 12 d.
32	Consumption . . .	Disorganized lungs .	Good	7 y. 0 mo. 17 d.
88	Chronic inflammation of lungs . . .	Suffoc. from scrofula in glands of the chest	Good	6 y. 0 mo. 12 d.
601	Chronic inflammation of lungs . . .	Disorganized lungs .	Imperfect from syphilis	1 y. 4 mo. 6 d.

By examining the above table, it may be seen whether "a majority of those who died were in a diseased state of body when admitted."

Effects of the System of Solitary Confinement Day and Night on the Mind.—There is another medical table referred to by the physician, but not published, containing important information. The physician says, in his report, page 12, "The 14 cases of dementia, reported in the medical table, are referable to this cause," (that is, masturbation). "These cases of dementia have all been discharged cured, except one, only relieved, and another, yet on the list." The inspectors say, in their report, page 6, "Cases of dementia, the effect of vicious conduct, occur every year; but they usually yield to medical remedies." This extraordinary fact the inspectors never before communicated to the public; and now, in the same paragraph in which they make the above particular acknowledgment in regard to dementia, one of the most hopeless forms of insanity, according to the common use of language, they say, "The experience of another year enables us to state that no instance of insanity has occurred in this institution, which has been produced by solitary confinement operating injuriously on the mind."

So extraordinary is the Ninth Report of the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia, both in regard to dementia, its cause and cure; and disorganized lungs, causing death; that the following letter was addressed to Dr. Woodward of the Insane Hospital at Worcester, and the same in substance to Dr. Bell of the McLean Asylum at Charlestown, Mass., and Dr. Rockwell of the Insane Asylum in Brattleboro'. Vt. A copy of the letter and their answer is subjoined.

Copy of a Letter of Inquiry to Dr. Woodward.

"MY DEAR SIR, "BOSTON, *April* 6, 1838.

"At the close of tables contained in the Ninth Report of the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia, the cases of death, diseases, and causes of disease, during the last year, the

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deaths being 17, out of 387 prisoners, or more than four per cent., I find the following remarks. (I suppose you understand the system to be solitary confinement day and night.)

" ' This table presents, with two exceptions, cases of disease of incurable character. 7 of them, with 5 of 7 of the former table, are cases of disorganized lungs,' (i. e. 12 out of 17,) ' adhesions, effusions, enlargements, consolidations, tubercles, and abscesses—the fruit of intemperance, scrofula, syphilis, and *mst*' (supposed to mean masturbation.) ' The effects of this last-mentioned cause are presented in an annexed table, showing that two-thirds of its influence is on the coloured prisoners, and that the 14 cases of dementia reported in the medical table are referable to this cause. These cases of dementia have all been discharged cured, except one only relieved, and another yet on the list.'

" I have two or three questions to propose to you on these statements and remarks, and I shall be greatly obliged to you for your reply.

" 1st. Is not this an unusual proportion of cases of incurably disorganized lungs ? (i. e. of all the deaths, 12 out of 17.) And ought not the inquiry to be raised, whether the human lungs are so constituted that they can breathe the air of a solitary cell, day and night, for a course of years, shut out from the rays of the sun, and deprived of the open and fresh air of heaven, during the whole time, without producing an unusual proportion of deaths from incurably disorganized lungs ?

" 2d. Under your observation in prisons and hospitals not conducted on the system of solitary confinement day and night, have you noticed so many deaths, in proportion to the whole number of persons ? or such a proportion of the whole number of deaths from disorganized lungs ?

" 3d. Have you ever known, in any other prison, so many cases of dementia, in proportion to the whole number of prisoners ? What is dementia ? Is it so easily and generally cured ? Is there anything in solitary confinement day and night calculated to produce dementia ? After it is cured (if ever), should you expect the solitary cell of a prison would cause a relapse, if the patient was returned to it ?

" 4th. Would dementia caused by masturbation be among the most incurable cases of insanity known in insane hospitals ? Is it the natural tendency of the solitary cell or the lodge-room, under your observation, to produce and increase both masturbation and dementia, the cause and the effect above described ?

" I ask these questions, for the public good, of one who has had much experience, both in an insane hospital and a prison. If you will have the goodness to answer them, you will much oblige

" Your sincere friend and obedient servant."

Dr. Woodward's Letter in Reply.

" DEAR SIR, " WORCESTER, *April* 7, 1838.

" I received your letter of the 6th inst., and seat myself immediately to reply.

" According to my experience, the deaths in prisons and hospitals for the insane are, in a great proportion of instances, from consumption and marasmus. During my connection of six years with the Connecticut State Prison, a large proportion of the deaths were from these diseases; and examinations after death showed, in almost all the cases, extensive glandular and tubercular disease of the lungs, stomach, intestines, mesentery, and other important internal viscera. In an extensive practice of thirty years, I think I may say with great safety, that I saw more cases of dyspepsia in that prison, than I have seen elsewhere in all my lifetime. This I then attributed to the coarse, and, as I thought, insufficient nutrition, mainly: my opinion is now the same. There are, however, many other causes which tend to the same or similar results ; such as damp rooms, contaminated atmosphere, insufficient exercise, and that depression and gloom which result from solitary confinement. There are also causes to which both the criminal and insane are obnoxious, previous to confinement, which tend to produce a state of the physical system which predisposes to diseases of this character ; such as cold, irregularity as to diet, sleep, &c., great exposures and excitement of the feelings, intemperance, and the like.

" I have not seen the reports of the prisons in this country for some years past, and am not able to say what is the average per cent. of deaths; nor have I information respecting the prison to which you allude, upon which I can form a judgment of the origin of the cases of diseases of the lungs which are reported to have proved fatal in the course of the last year. In more or less of the cases, the cause of the disease may have been operating before confinement. Of this it is necessary to know something before an opinion can be hazarded of the healthiness or unhealthiness of the place of their last residence. In the course of the winter, we have had one death from mortification of frozen feet ; we had one last year ; and another man has lost a part of all his toes from the same cause. If these facts were stated without qualification or explanation, the inference would every where be made, that we were cruelly negligent as to warmth in our hospital. But in truth, all these people came into the hospital in this condition ; one lived two days only, one lingered two weeks, before death ; and the third (and I might add, a fourth) recovered ; which will give a very different view of the case.

" There is no question that exercise in the open air is most conducive to health ; that, in all places of confinement and congregated labour, too little regard is had to ventilation. In the prison named in your letter, unless the greatest care be taken, the air will be likely to become bad, and of course unwholesome, and unfit to sustain animal life in vigour and healthfulness.

" As respects dementia, there must be some mistake, or they do not use the term in that prison in the same signification as we do in our reports. In the first place, the number must be very great in proportion for a prison; in the second place, the proportion of recoveries is

entirely unparalleled in the best regulated insane hospitals. If I recollect rightly, during the six years that I had the medical care of the Connecticut State Prison, not one case of dementia took place; and two or three only were brought in from the old prison, and they were incurable. During the five years that I have had the superintendance of this hospital, not half a dozen cases have become demented out of 740 insane; the number brought in has exceeded 100; the proportion recovered does not exceed five per cent. If, in fact, by the system of discipline pursued in that prison, so large a proportion lose the mind even temporarily, it does not speak well for the system. This condition into which the mind is thrown, be it real dementia, or something resembling it, must, as far as I know, be peculiar to that prison; and, if it is the result of its peculiarities, shows a real defect in that system before unknown to me.

"Dementia is commonly the result of insanity. If these individuals were insane when sentenced to the prison, then certainly they were unjustly sentenced to punishment. If they became insane after they were committed, it is surprising that they should have become demented, and then be cured, in a proportion beyond the success of most institutions with the recent insane. There is a mystery in this part of the report that needs some explanation; or we must infer that the mind, under that system of discipline, sinks into a state of dementia from want of activity alone, from which it recovers on being removed from the confinement and seclusion of the cell, to the hospital of the prison.

"There can be no doubt that the mind, in perpetual solitude, is more likely to become fatuous; and the opportunities to practise the secret vice alluded to in your letter are great; but they are sufficient, in all prisons, to afford ample time to practise a vice which, more than any other cause, tends to bring the mind directly to a state of dementia. Total abstinence from the practice is the only remedy for this form of disease; and this can only be effected by moral means, with such aid as medicine may render to repair the health, destroyed by its ravages. Dementia from this cause, in my experience, has generally proved incurable, principally because moral influence is unavailing in effecting a suspension of the cause. If, however, the cause is suspended, perhaps as great, and even a greater, number recover from an apparently hopeless state, as from any other cause. The difficulty consists in impressing the importance of total abstinence from the practice on the mind of one in so imbecile a state.

"Of the influence of the system of discipline adopted at the Philadelphia Penitentiary upon health, mental activity, and moral improvement, I know little. Facts, faithfully reported, must ultimately settle the question whether it is the best or not. The very intelligent French commissioners who visited all our prisons, seem to have decided in its favour. Other intelligent gentlemen, who have devoted much attention to the subject, and who have a full knowledge of all the best prisons in the country, have expressed to me their conviction of its superiority over others. The Auburn system, in the states of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, has been eminently successful; so much so, that I think it will require many facts and much time to change public opinion. If there is a rivalship between the two, it may tend to bring about that perfection in each, which will enable us to decide which has the preference.

"You will see that I have been very desultory in my reply to your inquiries. If it answers, in any measure, your design in making them, I shall be satisfied.

"Yours truly and respectfully,

"S. B. WOODWARD."

Extract from Dr. Bell's Letter in Reply.

"MY DEAR SIR, "McLEAN ASYLUM, 25*th April*, 1838.

"I have given the subject of your esteemed favour of the 7th inst. such attention as my continual engagements have permitted.

"With regard to the first branch of your inquiry, that is, whether the proportion of fatal pulmonary diseases, in the prison referred to, is not unusual, I can hardly pretend to give anything beyond impressions, having never made any investigation in relation to the common ratio of mortality in such institutions. I am, however, clear that the proportion would be enormous for any other congregation of individuals or institution, even exceeding that of a common hospital for general diseases, in which consumptive maladies always form so important a portion. Whether this proportion is unusual for prisons, must be answered by those more familiar with them than myself.

"The suggestion of this mode of relief, by never leaving the sufferer to himself a moment, will afford an answer to your interrogatory as to my opinion of the effect of continued solitary confinement in producing this evil and its consequent dementia. Nothing, I am sure, can be more likely to induce and perpetuate the vice than giving the victim an opportunity to be alone. It is eminently the solitary vice, as it has been termed as long as it has been known; and were a burning proof required of this truth, it would be furnished, I should think, in the single fact presented in the extract you sent me, that fourteen cases of dementia have resulted from this cause, in one institution, in a single year! To what an incredible extent must the vice obtain, if so many individuals have felt its effects in its comparatively unusual result, insanity! especially as these victims, unlike their unfortunate fellow-sinners still at large in society, have no additional exciting causes of deranged mind, as intemperance, want, and irritation, co-operating to produce insanity.

"As to the effect of any specific 'medical remedies to which such cases usually yield,' I can only say that I believe them to be utterly unknown in Europe or north of the Hudson, and I suspect they must be peculiar to the institution referred to alone.

"I have thus hastily given you my views on the topics of your letter, as they have occurred to me, without regard to their order. To that respecting the effect of 'confinement in the

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solitary cell,' I can offer no specific reply from my own knowledge, as your repeated observation of the methods here pursued will have satisfied you, that our system affords us little practical acquaintance with the effects of close confinement in any class of subjects. With respect to the unhappy class referred to, the injurious influences of that voluntary solitary seclusion to which they so strongly incline, give us equally convincing opportunities of deducing the pernicious effects of solitude.

"In conclusion, I would say, my dear sir, that if my apprehensions of mistake as to dementia from this cause having been so readily cured, are groundless, in the name of suffering humanity, I would implore those who know the mode, to give it to the world; for in so doing they will confer a benefit on mankind deserving a 'monument more lasting than brass.'

"Very truly, yours, "LUTHER V. BELL."

Dr. Rockwell's Letter in reply.

"MY DEAR SIR, "BRATTLEBORO', *April* 18, 1838.

"Your favour of the 9th inst. is received, and I am glad to receive any information relative to the management of the insane, whether they be in prisons or asylums.

"According to the Ninth Report of the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia, it appears that there have been 17 deaths out of 387 prisoners, which exhibits a greater degree of mortality than is usual in well-regulated prisons. It also appears that 12 out of these 17 were caused by disorganised lungs. Now, this is a large proportion of cases from this cause, unless (as is very rarely the case) the disease becomes contagious. I think the true cause will be found to arise from the change of the medium of respiration to which the prisoners were subject. It is generally, and I believe almost universally, admitted, that the great cause of disorganized lungs is attributed to changes in the atmosphere. Cases have been mentioned by writers of persons who had been confined several years in cells, and who were soon attacked with fatal affections of the lungs when exposed to the fresh, open air. Much sooner should we suppose that a change from the pure, open air, to that which exists in confined cells, would occasion those fatal affections of the lungs which are mentioned in the Ninth Report.

"By the same report, there appears to have been 14 cases of dementia, which is a large number among 387 prisoners. This is what I should naturally expect from solitary confinement. I suppose that their prisoners are employed; but experience teaches that solitary confinement without employment is one of the most direct means to produce dementia among persons who are either sane or insane. Solitary confinement is considered, by those who have had the care of the insane, as almost the worst means that could be used to cure this form of insanity. Even if it were cured, a relapse must be expected whenever the patient is returned to the same solitary cell.

"There is one surprising statement in the report, which is, that 12 out of these 14 cases were cured. Dementia is when there is a defect or hebetude of the understanding, accompanied by an impaired or total loss of memory, and an incapacity of fixing the attention on any subject. The distinguished Esquirol was able to cure only 3 out of 99 of these cases; and it appears by the last report of the Mass. State Lunatic Hospital, that only 5 out of 103 cases were considered curable. I have been equally unsuccessful in the treatment of this class of insane persons. A mode of treatment so successful as that related in the Ninth Report, has ever been a great desideratum in the treatment of insanity. I hope they will not fail, in their next report, to publish their means of cure!

"The most surprising circumstance mentioned in the report, is their success in curing so large a proportion of these cases when they were caused by masturbation. The natural tendency of masturbation is to produce dementia: on the other hand, persons in a demented state are apt to practise it. It is also the natural tendency of the solitary cell to produce an increase both of masturbation and dementia. But, according to the annals of all lunatic asylums, I believe, but a small proportion have ever been cured in those cases which arose from this cause. On the whole, I think there must have been some mistake in this part of the report.

"Sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM H. ROCKWELL."

As Dr. Woodward and Dr. Bell have not examined the comparative mortality of prisons, and therefore do not feel prepared to express an opinion whether the mortality of the prison in Philadelphia is unusual, we subjoin the following table, by which it appears that the mortality of the new penitentiary in Philadelphia is about twice as great as in the other prisons mentioned:—

MORTALITY OF PRISONS.

Time when.	New Hamp.		Vermont.		Wethersfield, Conn.		Charlestown, Mass.		Philadelphia, New Penitentiary.		Auburn, N. Y.	
	Pris.	Deaths.	Pris.	Deaths.	Pris.	Deaths.	Pris.	Deaths.	Pris.	Deaths.	Pris.	Deaths.
1828	..	..	..	2	..	1	290	4	..	..	571	9
1829	48	1	..	..	134	..	262	6	..	..	639	5
1830	54	..	..	1	167	4	290	5	31	1	620	18
1831	82	..	..	..	182	4	256	7	67	4	647	14
1832	89	1	..	1	192	2	227	11	91	4	683	12
1833	87	..	108	1	186	3	250	6	123	1	679	11
1834	86	..	..	1	189	1	277	4	183	5	679	11
1835	90	1	125	2	197	4	279	3	266	7	654	10
1836	82	1	120	2	204	8	278	4	360	12	648	18
1837	72	1	101	2	204	1	284	5	386	17	678	19

Number of escapes from the New Penitentiary in 1837, none.

Number of females in 1837, 19, of whom 5 are white, and 14 coloured.

Number of insane, not stated, except the 14 cases of dementia, which are said to have occurred during the year.

Number of coloured persons; 144 coloured males, and 14 coloured females. The whole number of prisoners being 387, it appears that the coloured are nearly one-half of the whole.

Expenses above Earnings.—The salary of the officers is always paid, in this institution, from the state treasury; but what the salary of the officers is, cannot be ascertained from any of the reports in the last nine years. Besides the salary of the officers from the state treasury, the inspectors say, they "have no authority to borrow money to meet our debts, and therefore we are compelled to ask of the legislature present relief by a loan of 10,000 dollars, to be repaid out of the sales of goods on hand."

The inspectors and warden, in their report, unlike the government of any other prison in the United States, publish nothing like an account current of the expenses and earnings of the institution, and never have done it, during the whole time the institution has been in operation. They say sometimes, in general terms, that their affairs are in a very prosperous condition, and that the accounts have been or will be forwarded to the auditor's office for settlement, where they can be examined; but they never tell the people how their accounts stand. A committee of the legislature, however, during the last year, went to Philadelphia, and reported on this point as follows:—

"Many of the friends of the system of separate confinement anticipated its complete success, not only in its reforming prisoners, and restoring them to society as good and useful members, but also that the products of their labour would support them. The result of the inquiries made by your committee on this point shows, that as yet the amount of expenditure in support of the convicts exceeds the total of their earnings. The account for the past year stands as follows, viz.:

	Dollars
"The sum chargeable for support of convicts . . .	29,200·18
"The amount of their earnings	18,927·46
"Excess of expenses over receipts	10,272·72"

Page 9 *of Legislative Document, Feb.* 5, 1831.

This excess of expenditure above the earnings does not include the salary of the officers. And the committee say it is not stated "to discourage the friends of the system."

Improvement in Buildings.—The inspectors say,

"In our last report, we stated that the cost of erecting the additional cells directed to be built by the late acts of the legislature, would exceed the appropriation by about 8,000 dollars. The actual amount of this excess, as now fully ascertained, is 8,556 dollars 50 cents. Interest is required, and is justly due, on these claims, as the bills have been due for a considerable time. We respectfully ask a further appropriation of 10,000 dollars for this purpose, to be accounted for according to law."

The committee of the legislature, in their report of Feb. 5, 1838, say, in regard to some changes in the construction of the cells first erected.

"The immense structure may be said to be completed, with eight long corridors radiating from the observatory of the great court-yard. It is true, the three blocks of cells that were first made have no doors opening into the corridors from each cell, as the others more recently erected have. This fact is here brought to notice, as the inspectors and warden think the alteration ought to be made in the old blocks, so as to conform to the more approved and convenient plan of the new ones. The expense is estimated at about 10,000 dollars. Your committee do not deem it expedient to recommend an appropriation, at present, though little doubt is entertained but that hereafter the alteration will be made."

"The whole building, taken together, is said to be the largest in the United States, the ground occupied by it containing an area of nearly ten acres."—*Page* 8.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The committee of the legislature say on this subject, "in their opinion, the system, in its practical operation, must remain imperfect until a moral instructor is employed." It may be added, that there is no chapel, no Sabbath school, no morning and evening prayers. The inspectors, in their last, as in their former reports, urge the appointment of an instructor; but we understand provision was made, at the last session of the legislature, for the permanent support of a religious teacher.

New Penitentiary in New Jersey.

The following letter from L. Q. C. Elmer, Esq., will be read with interest:—

"Dear Sir, "Trenton, N. J., *May* 21, 1838.

"Having been providentially at our penitentiary yesterday, Mr. Yard, the keeper, put into my hands your letter to him of the 26th inst., and requested me to pay some attention to the objects of your inquiries, and communicate to you the result.

"The day was spent most pleasantly, and, I trust, profitably. Being desirous of forming the best judgment I could in regard not only to the particular management of that institution, but also to the plan of confinement usually called the Pennsylvania plan, I pursued the method of going into the cells indiscriminately, generally without being referred to particular cases, and sitting down familiarly with the prisoners, entering into conversation with them, and engaging in religious exercises. The cells were entirely comfortable, well ventilated, and free from any disagreeable smell. In one instance, I noticed that the privy was uncovered, but there was no smell from it. The prisoners say there is never any smell, except a little

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when the water is drawn off, and when they are neglected, as has happened once or twice. One or two cells were uncomfortably damp, owing to some local defects on the roof; the other cells were dry. Those on the south side of the ranges are warm and light, as the sun shines on them full; but some complaint was made that occasionally, in summer, when there is no wind, they are warm and close. On the north side, they are cooler and more gloomy; the physician thinks, not so favourable to health.

"All the prisoners professed to be ignorant of the occupants of adjoining cells. I do not believe, however, that they are in reality so ignorant as they pretend. There are various methods in which they can have a partial communication—not so far, however, as to be very troublesome or in any wise dangerous. Mr. Yard thinks that there are palpable defects in the construction, which could be greatly remedied in another structure; indeed, the last constructed range of cells is improved in many respects.

"There was preaching in one of the ranges in the afternoon. The preacher had his stand at the head of the range, near the entrance into it. The doors were all opened about six inches,—I mean the outside doors of the cells, which are light, the inner door remaining closed, there being an aperture in it, say six to nine inches square. All the doors open so that the opening was towards the preacher, No prisoner could see or be seen by others or the preacher. The ordinary tone of voice was used, there being a most perfect echo, so that the last word of a sentence came back, each syllable as distinctly pronounced as if an individual at the other end of the range had repeated it. A loud voice is not so well heard as a low one. During the service, I walked down the avenue, with muffled feet, both up stairs and down, and found listening ears at almost every aperture. There are about 90 cells in the range. At the furthest end of the wing, I heard the preacher quite as distinctly as when I stood by his side, and I think rather more so. The singing was very striking, and is particularly agreeable to the prisoners. In one familiar hymn, at the request of Mr. Yard, many of them joined. After the service, I went into a considerable number of cells, and have not the least doubt that the gratification which was generally expressed was real. All were evidently softened, and rendered more willing to listen to serious conversation. Some complained that they found difficulty in keeping up with the preacher, and often lost a word or sentence. Not being able to see him, and obliged to hear by keeping their heads at the aperture, I do not doubt that it requires very close attention; so that the ignorant or careless often lose a great deal.

"I consider it a great blessing, that such a man as Mr. Yard, who is a pious Methodist, and has peculiar qualities for his office, is at the head of the institution. Without any chaplain, or other provision for moral and religious instruction, in the hands of an irreligious or careless man, it would be a dreadful place. As it now is, the moral and religious influence is most excellent. The prisoners are well supplied with good books, and evidently read them. Those unable to read are instructed by Mr, Yard, or his son, a youth of 13 or 14, or some of the keepers, three or four of whom are pious men. With one voice, the inmates unite in bearing testimony to the humanity and propriety of their treatment, and to the superiority of this mode of imprisonment in bringing them to reflection, and leading them to a change of feelings and views. Many said they liked the old prison best on account of their social intercourse; but admitted that its tendency was to harden them. I found all apparently grateful for sympathy and religious conversation and prayer, and several of whose unfeigned piety I could not doubt. There is, however, I fear, hypocrisy and self-delusion,

"All my inquiries induced me to fear that the health of the prisoners is injuriously affected, and, in some instances, their minds. Their training, too, and confinement to a small room, tend to unfit them for the business of life when discharged. Our judges, in many cases, give most unreasonably severe sentences, forgetting that half the time in the present prison is as great a punishment as the whole term in the old. Three years, in all first offences not peculiarly aggravated, is long enough; and I think none should be sent for a shorter period than one year. Unfortunately our law allows of sentences for any time exceeding six months, and the county judges send the prisoners here to get rid of the trouble and expense of them at home.

"Of the Auburn and Wethersfield system of imprisonment, I have no personal knowledge. All the plans, however, it is plain, are liable to great abuses. They have, too, their peculiar advantages and disadvantages. I should suppose that our plan admits of the mildest treatment, and is most likely to reform the criminal; while the other is much the cheapest, is perhaps but little behind in its moral effect, and is better for the health of the body and mind, and to render the prisoner fit for the active business of life.

"I am anxious to visit some of the institutions of New England, where I have never been; and propose, if Providence permits, to visit Boston the ensuing summer, and may, perhaps, have the pleasure of an interview with you. It will always afford me great pleasure to aid you in the benevolent work in which you are engaged. My address is, 'Bridgeton, New Jersey.'

"Very truly, your friend,

"LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER."

APPENDIX, No. 5.

Appendix, No. 5.

The following letter is from a gentleman in the United States, who devotes his attention to prison discipline:—

"BOSTON, *October 30th*, 1838.

"The longer I live, and the more opportunities I have of observation on the two systems

as practised at Auburn, Wethersfield, Charlestown, and in the Hartford county prison, compared with the Philadelphia, the more I am convinced of the superiority of the former. I wish you could see the Hartford county prison; as a practical man said, "it is as neat as a pin: I do not see how it can be improved." I have recently visited it, and also the House of Detention in New York, and the new county prison in Newark, N. Y., both the latter built on Hoviland's improved Philadelphia plan; and while in the latter all is *jabber, jabber, jabber,* and no one can tell where the talking comes from, and the keeper admits that it is impossible to prevent it, in the former all is silence, order, and industry, under the immediate supervision of the turnkey, who is also a mechanic, sitting on his bench, and engaged himself, as well as all the prisoners, in making shoes. They (the prisoners) are arranged in a double file, back to face, with their backs towards him (the keeper), and he is seated so as at any time to cast an eye over them, while they do not know whether his eye is not every moment fixed upon them. You are aware that Mr. Livingston has written a pamphlet to prove that this system depends entirely for its efficiency upon the lash, which is not in any degree true, as one of the best of our houses of correction, i. e. that in South Boston, with more than 300 inmates, has not now, and had not had for many years, either gun, bayonet, cat, cow-skin, or instruments of torture of any kind; the mild punishment of reproof, taking away a meal, confining for a very short period in a solitary dark cell, without bed, on bread and water, and latterly the cold shower bath, are found all sufficient. I wish you could visit us, and see for yourself. You ask whether prisoners are employed as cleaners, monitors, and in the menial work of the prison? —Always as the first and last, but never as monitors.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

CHESHIRE.

CHESTER.—County Gaol.

I visited this prison on the 30th of October; the keeper was absent upon public duty. On going through the cells, and inspecting the bedding, I observed dirty rags and rubbish under several of the mattresses, and empty medicine bottles were carelessly lying about in some of the unoccupied cells. In one of the day rooms, where the prisoners were engaged with the schoolmaster, they had brought the pillows from their cells, and were making use of them as cushions to sit upon. On a shelf in a day room were found pen and ink, and a bundle of papers, which, upon examination, proved to be letters, and scraps of poetry. The correspondence was principally addressed to one of the turnkeys, with the initial of the prisoner's name placed in the corner. The prisoner to whom these letters belonged, upwards of 20 in number, had been sentenced to death, the punishment having been commuted to 12 months' imprisonment. The contents of these letters were of a description which no prisoner would have been permitted to transmit beyond the walls of a prison, otherwise than clandestinely, and showed that this man's mind was but very little affected by the seriousness of his situation. He was permitted by the turnkeys to write, send out and receive letters at his pleasure, and pens, ink, and paper must have been furnished him by them. Upon referring to a very proper register kept by the keeper, of permissions given to prisoners to write letters, I find but two instances where it was allowed to this individual, the 26th of September and the 25th of May. The schoolmaster, who is charged with the superintendence of the letter writing, states, "Prisoners apply to me to write, and I ask the governor, who gives a written permission by inserting each name in a book, and furnishing a certain number of sheets of paper which I account for or return. I know nothing whatever of the pens and inkstand found in —— day room. I obtained leave for him to write on the 26th of September and 25th of May. The governor does not give permission to prisoners who are serving time to write oftener than once in three months, except in very urgent cases. Whenever the prisoners in their letters have directed the answers to be sent to one of the officers, I have erased the passage, and desired them to be addressed to the prisoners themselves." I called before me the two officers who were implicated in the above transaction, and told them I should be happy to hear anything they had to say in exculpation, but that they were not required to criminate themselves. They both in the presence of the chaplain declined saying anything, reserving themselves for an explanation before the magistrates to whom I forwarded the letters, with a statement of the circumstances under which they were found in the gaol. The minutes of the investigation which took place are annexed to this Report, p. 8. On going through the female wards, the smell of tobacco was strongly perceptible, and I was informed it was given to them by direction of the surgeon, who in explanation states, "Four or five old women are allowed to have tobacco; they are convicts who have been sent back as unfit for transportation; they were formerly allowed to purchase it out of their earnings, and I have continued this allowance to them out of compassion." I recommend the discontinuance of the practice upon such grounds, or indeed any other.

The male prisoners sleep in cells by themselves; the females, whose numbers do not permit of it, sleep two in a cell. There is no classification among the women; tried and untried are all together. The writing of letters on this side of the prison appears to be subjected to proper restrictions.

The surgeon, upon the subject of the prisoners' health, states, "There have been five or six cases of typhus during the year. Two debtors and one criminal prisoner died therefrom. Four of the officers were also seized with it, but recovered. I find cases of typhus more intractable here than elsewhere; they have occurred for the most part either in prisoners who have been imprisoned for a long period, or in the debtors' rooms. There is also a good deal of rheumatism, which I attribute to the men lying down on the stones of the yards in summer time. My usual attendance at the prison is every other day, when I see prisoners who are in solitary confinement." The surgeon does not comply with the Gaol Act, in seeing every prisoner twice a week. There is in fact no regularly appointed and salaried medical officer; the magistrates pay £75 annually to the infirmary, for which the medical officers of that institution attend the prisoners.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Cheshire.
Chester County Gaol.

REPORT of the Cases of Sickness in Chester Castle, 31st October.

Name.	Age.	Disease.
B. W.	27	Herniplegia.
T. H.	24	Ulcerated leg from injury.
G. L. T.	21	Inflamed throat.
R. S.	39	Gonorrhœa.
F. G.	17	Gonorrhœa.
WOMEN.		
F. J.	21	Gonorrhœa.
M. K.	18	Suppurated bubo.
M. H.	21	Secondary ulcers of thigh.
E. T.	18	Secondary lues.
H. F.	20	Epilepsy.
M. L.	38	Dyspepsy.
B. H.	32	Dyspepsy.
H. H.	27	Phthisis.
Men	5	
Women	8	
Total	13	

DEATHS from 1st October 1837 to 1st October 1838.

Number of Deaths Four.

J. P. . . . 17th January 1838. A debtor. Typhus.
O. B. . . . 23d January. Criminal, Phthsis.
G. L. . . . 9th April. Criminal. Typhus.
J. W. . . . 15th June. Debtor. Typhus.

In this and similar establishments there are often a number of prisoners, chiefly females, who have been rejected, on account of either age or infirmity at the hulks, and returned to the prison. How to dispose of them is a subject of difficulty; they are generally of the very worst description of offenders, and their being associated with other prisoners is most mischievous. In a gaol distinct from a House of Correction like Chester Castle, their presence is still more inconvenient, and it would be better if they were sent to Knutsford. Moreover, I have reason to believe that the criminal population are becoming aware that certain ailments, sometimes of a slight nature, will prevent the sentence of transportation from being carried at once into effect, and that in several instances, while on the road to the hulks, ulcers have been produced on the legs with this view. I annex a return of the particulars of prisoners so circumstanced in this prison.

A RETURN of the Female Convicts in Chester Castle who have been sent up to London for Transportation and refused as unfit for the Voyage.

Name.	Age.	When tried.	Offence.	Sentence.	When sent up and received back.	Infirmities, &c.
		Chester Sessions.		Transported.		
E. W.	62	7th April 1834	Stealing shoes	7 years	Sent to the ship "George Hebbert" 10th July 1834, received back on the 15th.	Age and debility.
H. L.	56	4th Jan. 1836	Stealing money	Do.	Sent to the ship "Elizabeth" 9th June 1836, received back the 12th.	Ditto.
M. W.	58	4th Jan. 1836	Stealing shoes	Do.	Ditto	Ditto.
M. W.	50	3rd Jan. 1838	Stealing teakettle	Do.	Sent to the ship "John Renwick" 10th April 1838, received the 15th.	Ditto.
		Knutsford Sessions.				
A. W.	31	2d July 1838	Stealing silk	Do.	Sent to the ship "Majestic" 14th September 1838, received back on the 20th.	Dyspeptic.
E. T.	18	Ditto	Stealing wearing apparel.	Do.	Ditto	Secondary syphilis.
B. H.	32	Ditto	Receiving stolen goods.	Do.	Ditto	Pregnancy.
		Chester Sessions.				
H. H.	27	4th Aug. 1838	Stealing candlesticks.	10 years	Ditto	Consumption.
M. K.	18	Ditto	Stealing handkerchiefs.	14 years	Ditto	Ulcerated bubo.
M. H.	21	Ditto	Stealing money	15 years	Ditto	Pregnancy.
M. L.	38	Ditto	Stealing money	Life.	Ditto	Dyspeptic.

Since my last visit, circumstances unnecessary to enter upon here have rendered the appointment of another chaplain necessary. The gentleman who has but lately undertaken the office, states that his salary is £130 a year, that he has in consequence of this appointment resigned his curacy and the chaplaincy to the infirmary, but has, with the permission of the magistrates, retained his school. Divine service is performed by the chaplain three days a week, and on the others by the schoolmaster. The chaplain further states, "I am not here daily, but five or six times a week, and on an average from one hour and a half to two hours. I see prisoners in solitary confinement, I attend the sick, watch the progress of the prisoners at the school, and talk with them individually. The sacrament has been administered; there were 12 or 14 communicants on the last occasion. There were but two debtors out of the number. I have attended the two females under sentence of death twice a day, until the notification arrived of its being commuted. One exhibited every sign of real repentance, which she maintained to the last. She seemed thankful that her life had been spared. She was from Wales, could speak, but not read English, and was altogether very ignorant. The other was very obstinate; she said she had not erred in ignorance, and seemed to be possessed with the feeling that there was no hope of salvation for her; she was more intellectual than the former. They had both some knowledge of the principles of religion. One or two catholics have expressed a wish to be attended by their own minister, and have been so."

The following suitable admonition is inserted in all the books issued to the prisoners.

CHESTER CASTLE.

PRISONER,

You have been brought to this place either by your crimes, or your misfortunes.

If by your crimes, implore the Mercy of God, that he may give you Grace to repent of them.

If by your misfortunes, remember, that afflictions do not happen without the permission of God, who will turn them into merciful visitations for your good, if you humbly trust in him.

Whatever be your condition, seek to improve this season of retirement to the best advantage of your soul.

Read your Bible, and other good books; accompanied with daily prayer, that the truths they utter, you may understand, believe, and practice.

Think of that blessed Saviour, who died upon a Cross to save Sinners.

Look unto him for all you stand in need of; but never forget that if He saves you from punishment in the next world, He must first have delivered you from sinful habits in this uncertain life.

Thus will you take the right road to that heavenly Kingdom, where the weary shall be at rest for ever; where sorrow and sighing can never enter; and where the prisoner who believes and repents, shall enjoy the glorious and eternal liberty of the children of God.

Education within the prison is restricted to reading. I examined the class under instruction at the time, and observed there several men of a superior class committed for trial under serious charges; one boy, however, aged 14, could neither read nor write, he had heard there was a God, but never of a Saviour. The schoolmaster says, "I find that many of the men from the manufacturing districts are very loose in their belief of a God. I do not think the Roman Catholic prisoners would wish to have the priest in constant attendance on them. They never pay any attention to fast days by abstaining from meat." The keeper states, "The Catholic priest who formerly attended the prison would not allow the Roman Catholics to attend the chapel, and almost extended his interdiction to the schoolmaster instructing them; this, however, is not the case with the present minister, who rather approves of it, saying they can learn nothing wrong in the chapel." I annex a return connected with this subject.

A STATEMENT of all the Prisoners confined in Chester Castle on the 25th day of October 1838, showing their Religion, how educated, and Extent of Education.

	Number.	Age.	Religion.	State of Education.	School.	Trade, &c.
Felons serving time	10	24	. . .	Reads well.	Day school.	Boatman.
		32	Church.	Cannot read.	. . . .	Labourer.
		17	Ditto.	Alphabet.	Church Sabbath school.	Fustian-cutter.
		63	Ditto.	Reads imperfectly.	Night school.	Hatter.
		30	Ditto.	Cannot read.	Day school.	Servant.
		24	Primitive Methodist	Monosyllables, imperfectly.	ditto.	Carder.
		68	Methodist.	Reads and writes imper.	ditto.	Joiner.
		16	Primitive Methodist	Monosyllables, imperfectly.	ditto.	Pavier.
		15	Church,	Alphabet.	Sabbath school.	Labourer.
		24	Ditto.	ditto.	. . . .	ditto.
Misdemeanants serving time	8	22	Calvinist.	Reads imperfectly.	Sabbath school.	Spinner.
		21	Methodist.	Superior education.	Grammar school.	Attorney's clerk.
		40	Church.	Monosyllables.	Night school.	Labourer.
		21	Baptist.	Cannot read.	Sabbath school.	Cotton-carder.
		25	Church.	Reads and writes well.	ditto.	Silk-weaver.
		42	Atheist.	ditto.	Day school.	Farmer.
		21	Church.	Monosyllables, imperfectly.	Sabbath school.	Labourer.
		26	. . .	Cannot read.	. . . .	Collier.
		25	Methodist.	Reads and writes imper.	Day and Sabbath school.	ditto.
		33	Church.	Reads and writes well.	Day school.	Tailor.
		17	Primitive Methodist	Monosyllables, imperfectly.	Sabbath school.	Mill-piecer.
		14	Roman Catholic.	ditto.	Roman Cath. Sab. school.	Cotton-piecer.
		17	Methodist.	Monosyllables.	Sabbath school.	Mill-piecer.
		16	Ditto.	Reads well.	Free school.	Groom.
		34	Church.	Reads and writes well.	Day school.	Silk-worker.
		22	Ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	Bookbinder.
		32	Ditto.	ditto.	Free school.	Clogger.

A Statement of all the Prisoners confined in Chester Castle, &c.—*continued.*

	Number.	Age.	Religion.	State of Education.	School.	Trade, &c.
Transports . . .	20	31	Church.	Reads and writes well.	Day school.	Labourer.
		30	Roman Catholic.	Monosyllables.	ditto, Ireland.	ditto.
		46	Church.	Reads well.	Day school.	Millwright.
		30	Ditto.	Cannot read.	. . . .	Engineer.
		31	Ditto.	ditto.	. . . .	Cotton-spinner.
		44	Ditto.	ditto.	. . . .	Labourer.
		28	Ditto.	Reads well.	Day school.	Silk-weaver.
		38	Ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	Labourer.
		28	Ditto.	Reads imperfectly.	ditto.	ditto.
		40	Ditto.	Cannot read.	. . . .	Gardener.
		21	Ditto.	Reads and writes well.	Free school.	Tailor.
Untried	14	27	Methodist.	Reads imperfectly.	Day school.	Boatman.
		20	Ditto.	Monosyllables, imperfectly.	Free school.	Hostler.
		28	Church.	Cannot read.	Sabbath school.	Cotton-spinner.
		28	Methodist.	Reads and writes imper.	ditto.	ditto.
		35	Ditto.	Cannot read.	. . . .	ditto.
		25	Ditto.	Reads well, writes imper.	Day school.	Labourer.
		25	Baptist.	Monosyllables, imperfectly.	Sabbath school.	Silk-spinner.
		24	Methodist.	ditto.	ditto.	Cotton-weaver.
		24	Ditto.	Reads well, writes imper.	ditto.	Labourer.
		39	Church.	ditto.	ditto.	Hatter.
		42	Calvinist.	Superior education.	Boarding school.	Surgeon.
		28	Church.	ditto.	Day school.	Timber merchant.
		15	. . .	Cannot read.	. . . .	Labourer.
		50	Church.	Monosyllables, imperfectly.	Free school.	Brick-setter.
Female transports .	23	59	Ditto.	Reads imperfectly.	Sabbath school.	Silk-worker.
		56	Ditto.	ditto.	Day school.	Widow.
		57	Roman Catholic.	Cannot read.	. . . .	Husband and 7 children.
		55	Methodist.	ditto.	. . . .	ditto and 8 children.
		39	Church.	Monosyllables.	Sabbath school.	Silk-worker (wid. & 2 chil.)
		26	Ditto.	Reads well, writes imper.	Day school.	Servant.
		36	Roman Catholic.	Cannot read.	. . . .	Husband and 6 children.
		32	Church.	ditto.	. . . .	ditto and 3 children.
		21	Ditto.	Reads well.	Day school.	Servant.
		18	. . .	Cannot read.	. . . .	ditto.
		18	Roman Catholic.	ditto.	. . . .	Prostitute.
		22	Church.	ditto.	. . . .	Servant.
		63	Ditto.	Reads well.	Day school.	Six children.
		20	Primitive Methodist	ditto.	ditto.	Silk-weaver.
		38	Church.	ditto.	ditto.	Husband and 5 children.
		68	Ditto.	Reads imperfectly.	ditto.	Widow and 4 children.
		53	Methodist.	Reads well.	ditto.	Husband and 5 children.
		25	Ditto.	Cannot read.	. . . .	Husband living.
		18	Ditto.	ditto.	. . . .	Silk-worker.
		63	Church.	Reads imperfectly.	Day school.	Cotton-worker.
		59	Methodist.	ditto.	ditto.	Husband and 1 child.
		21	Church.	Can read Welsh imper.	Sunday school.	Servant.
		36	Ditto.	Reads well.	. . . .	Green grocer.
Female felons . .	3	24	Roman Catholic.	Reads imperfectly.	Cath. day school, Ireland.	Servant.
		19	Methodist.	Cannot read.	Methodist Sabbath school.	Silk-worker.
		25	Ditto.	ditto.	Day school.	Husband living.
Female misdemeanant.	1	29	Roman Catholic.	ditto.	Free school, Ireland.	Husband and 1 child.
Untried	1	25	Methodist.	Welsh, imperfectly.	Day school.	Servant.

Comprising Established Church, 40; Roman Catholics, 7; Wesleyan Methodists, 20; Primitive Methodists, 4; Calvinists, 1; Baptists, 2; Atheist, 1.

I examined the food for the prisoners, and found it of a good and wholesome quality. Since my last visit, the payment of earnings to prisoners has been discontinued. The males are employed in picking oakum, the females in picking wool and in washing. The male prisoners are appointed to clean the wards in rotation. On discharge from prison, the magistrates take each prisoner's case into consideration, and allow a sum proportionate to the distance he has to travel.

The books are well kept; among them I find a convenient and useful one for the entry of clothing, &c., in wear and in store (stock being taken and accounted for at regular periods), arranged under the following heads:—

IN USE.—CHESTER CASTLE.

Date.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Ward.	Men's Clothing.																				Shirts.
			Red and Green.				Green.				Yellow and Green.				Drab.								
			Caps.	Jackets.	Waistcoats.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Jackets.	Waistcoats.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Jackets.	Waistcoats.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Jackets.	Waistcoats.	Trowsers.					
1838. Sept. 3d.	1 Misdemeanant	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					2
	13 Ditto	2	..	..	..	..	13	13	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					26
	14 Transports	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	14	14	..	..	..	..					28
	Not occupied	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
	6 Untried men	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6					12
	14 Convicted felons	6	14	14	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					28
	1 Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..					2
	2 Convicted felons 1 Male debtor	Hospital.	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					4
		Cells.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
	55 Male debtors (debtors' ward)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
	40 Female prisoners	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
	1 Ditto debtor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
	1 Man for examination	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
Total	149		16	16	16	16	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	6	6	6	6					102

Date.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Ward.	Women's Clothing.						Bedding.					Sundries.						
			Shifts.	Bedgowns.	Aprons.	Stockings.	Petticoats.	Caps.	Beds.	Blankets.	Sheets.	Pillows.	Rugs.	Men's Aprons.	Bag Aprons.	Baskets.	Brushes.	Towels.	Clogs.	Shoes.
1838. Sept. 3d.	1 Misdemeanant	1	..	..	..	Pr ..	..	..	1	4	Pr ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	Pr 1	..
	13 Ditto	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	39	..	13	13	..	12	12	16	2	8	..
	14 Transports	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	42	..	14	14	..	12	11	..	2	14	..
	Not occupied	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Untried men	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	18	..	6	6	..	5	3	..	2	4	..
	14 Convicted felons	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	42	..	14	14	10	7	7	..	2	8	..
	1 Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Convicted felons 1 Male debtor	Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
		Cells.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55 Male debtors (debtors' ward)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	165	..	55	55	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40 Female prisoners	7	80	80	80	5	80	80	34	102	..	34	34	..	..	17	13	6	13	3
	1 Ditto debtor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	1 Man for examination	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	149		80	80	80	5	80	80	152	445	4	148	148	22	36	50	29	22	48	3

IN STORE.—CHESTER CASTLE.

Date.	——	Men's Clothing.																					
		Red and Green.				Green.				Yellow and Green.				Drab.									
		Caps.	Jackets.	Waistcoats.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Jackets.	Waistcoats.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Jackets.	Waistcoats.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Jackets.	Waistcoats.	Trowsers.						Shirts.
1838. Sept. 3d.	Stock taken this day	3	1	..	5	16	15	28	5	20	25	21	20	31	32	31	40						82

Date.	——	Women's Clothing.						Bedding.					Sundries.							
		Shifts.	Bedgowns.	Aprons.	Stockings.	Petticoats.	Caps.	Beds.	Blankets.	Sheets.	Pillows.	Rugs.	Men's Aprons.	Bags.	Baskets.	Brushes.	Towels.	Clogs.	Shoes.	
1838. Sept. 3d.	Stock taken this day	18	24	47	Pr 9	23	18	28	158	Pr 7	17	90	15	40	28	..	22	70	Pr 10	

CHESTER CASTLE.

ABSTRACT of the Accounts for the Year ending 15th September 1838.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salaries.						
Quarter ending 16th Dec. 1837	307	2	0			
,, 17th March 1838	307	2	0			
,, 16th June 1838	307	2	0			
,, 15th Sept. 1838	307	2	0			
				1,228	8	0
Provisions.						
Quarter ending 16th Dec. 1837	154	7	6			
,, 17th March 1838	147	7	0			
,, 16th June 1838	127	0	6			
,, 15th Sept. 1838	129	9	6			
				558	4	6
Extras by order of Surgeon.						
Quarter ending 16th Dec. 1837	13	8	3			
,, 17th March 1838	18	4	10			
,, 16th June 1838	20	10	0			
,, 15th Sept. 1838	20	9	6			
				72	12	7
Clothing, &c.						
Quarter ending 16th Dec. 1837	30	19	6			
,, 17th March 1838	104	8	6			
,, 16th June 1837	81	0	0			
,, 15th Sept. 1837	27	2	6			
				243	10	6
Straw.						
Quarter ending 16th Dec. 1837	4	18	0			
,, 17th March 1838	10	10	0			
,, 16th June 1838	2	5	0			
,, 15th Sept. 1838	3	3	6			
				20	16	6
Fuel.						
Quarter ending 16th Dec. 1837	65	7	0			
,, 17th March 1838	96	18	0			
,, 16th June 1838	80	14	0			
,, 15th Sept. 1838	38	8	0			
				281	7	0
Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.						
Quarter ending 16th Dec. 1837	71	3	0			
,, 17th March 1838	50	2	0			
,, 16th June 1838	47	17	0			
,, 15th Sept. 1838	51	11	6			
				220	13	6
Stationery, Books, &c.						
Quarter ending 16th Dec. 1837	6	5	0			
,, 17th March 1838	10	17	0			
,, 16th June 1838	30	1	6			
,, 15th Sept. 1838	22	10	0			
				69	13	6
Joiners, Plumbers, &c. work.						
Quarter ending 16th Dec. 1837	54	7	6			
,, 17th March 1838	18	1	0			
,, 16th June 1838	98	14	6			
,, 15th Sept. 1838	22	10	0			
				193	13	0
Various.						
Quarter ending 16th Dec. 1837	86	1	2			
,, 17th March 1838	115	8	6			
,, 16th June 1838	41	1	5			
,, 15th Sept. 1838	60	16	3			
				303	7	4
Removals of Convicts to Hulks, &c.						
Quarter ending 16th Dec. 1837	68	4	0			
,, 17th March 1838	75	16	0			
,, 16th June 1838	227	8	0			
,, 15th Sept. 1838	277	10	0			
				648	18	0
				£3,841	4	5
To balance . . .				3,744	6	2½

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By sales, shoes, weaving, and other work.						
Quarter ending 16th Dec. 1837	4	3	3			
,, 17th March 1838	24	0	11			
,, 16th June 1838	18	0	3			
,, 15th Sept. 1838	1	5	2			
				47	9	7
Wages suspended.						
Quarter ending 16th Dec. 1837	2	18	10			
,, 17th March 1838	7	11	6			
,, 16th June 1838	27	13	9			
				38	4	1
Soldiers' maintenance.						
Quarter ending 16th Dec. 1837	2	18	0			
,, 17th March 1838	1	11	6			
,, 15th Sept. 1838	2	5	0			
				6	14	6
Cleaning wool.						
Quarter ending 17th March 1838	1	1	6			
,, 16th June 1838	1	18	9			
,, 15th Sept. 1838	1	9	9½			
				4	10	0½
				96	18	2½
Balance . .				3,744	6	2½
				£3,841	4	5

Abstract of the Accounts—*continued.*

		Cost per Head Per Week.
Daily average number of criminals	86 1/9	1 11 11/22
Daily average number of debtors .	56 8/9	1 4 1/24
General daily average of criminals and debtors	143 5/9	3 4 3/16
Weekly average cost of debtors and criminals		1 8 3/32

A STATEMENT of the Gaol at the Castle of Chester on the 30th of October 1838.

Felons for Trial.		Transports.		Convicted Felons for Imprisonment.		Convicted Misdemeanants for Imprisonment.		Total Criminals.		Total Debtors.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
14	2	1	21	10	3	8	1	33	27	40	4

The MONTHLY NUMBER of Prisoners Committed to Chester Castle during the following Years:—

Months.	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838
January	24	32	27	21	15
February	6	12	4	10	24
March	7	14	10	17	21
April	30	25	11	4	6
May	14	2	11	6	11
June	12	12	13	11	2
July	18	14	15	23	13
August	14	10	12	18	20
September	6	. .	5	3	9
October	13	14	17	22	9
November	15	13	15	19	4
December	29	16	20	26	. .
	188	164	160	180	134

NUMBER of Punishments during the following Years:—

1836	1837	1838
225	189	187

The NUMBER of Recommitments to Chester Castle during the following Years:—

Year.	Number Committed.	Recommitted.			
		Once.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four Times.
1834	188	12	2	. .	. .
1835	164	5	. .	. .	. .
1836	160	8	1	. .	. .
1837	180	8	. .	. .	. .
1838	134	3	3	1	. .
	826	36	6	1	. .

The absence of the keeper has necessarily limited my inquiries upon several subjects connected with the management of this prison. I think one of the turnkeys, when he is away, should be specially appointed to take his place. The head turnkey appears well qualified, but does not seem to be aware of the extent of his responsibility on those occasions. With the exceptions before noted, the interior of the prison was clean and orderly. I recommend that the glass in the windows of the wards occupied by the females, which look directly on the garden, should be frosted or painted. A male prisoner was at work, with whom it would have been easy to have carried on communication.

I have previously adverted to the want of classification among the females. I think the attendance of the chaplain in the prison should be daily; at the time of my visit, there were several pri-

soners in custody upon charges of a nature affecting their lives, and who were persons of rather a more elevated condition and superior attainments to the general class. The attentions of the chaplain should be specially directed to persons so situated, who are above the elementary instruction of the schoolmaster. I make this observation with not the slightest intention of imputing neglect, but on observing these prisoners in a class under the schoolmaster.

The restricting of Chester Castle to the reception of prisoners before trial would, I am satisfied, be a beneficial regulation. I cannot illustrate this more satisfactorily, than by taking the case of the prisoner sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment there, and whose correspondence was found in the day-room. His situation in prison, beyond the actual confinement, was one of no rigour nor endurance: the House of Correction is far better adapted for producing salutary effects.

At a Meeting of the Visiting Magistrates of the County Gaol of the Castle of Chester, on Thursday, the 8th day of November 1838.

Present—

Townsend Ince, Esq., Chairman.	R. B. Orton, Esq.
John Feilden, Esq.	R. G. Perryn.
R. H. Barnston, Esq.	

An inquiry was made into a matter respecting the discovery of certain letters found in a small bag on a shelf in the day-room, discovered by the inspector of gaols, at one of his visits on Tuesday the 30th October last.

The letters were produced by Mr. Ince, who had received them by the hands of Mr. Eaton, the chaplain, from Captain Williams, the inspector.

Johnson the turnkey was examined. He admitted that the letters had been received by him; stated that all had been read by him before they were delivered to Taylor; that the letters for the prisoners are generally opened by the turnkeys. Johnson opens all for his own ward. They are usually directed for the prisoners themselves, indeed always, with the exception of this case. Johnson being asked why he allowed this exception, stated that when the prisoner Taylor, after his conviction was transferred to examinant's ward, complained that quotations from his letters had been made in his hearing, which showed that the turnkey had showed his letters; he stated further, that his friends were respectable, and he was anxious that his address *in gaol* should not be publicly seen. The prisoner asked examinant to allow his letters to be addressed to examinant Johnson, who replied that he had no objection, so long as the letters contained nothing improper. Examinant told the prisoner that he should read every letter, and that if they contained anything wrong, he would report it to the governor. Examinant states, that he considered himself authorized to open and read these letters, and if found objectionable, to show them to the governor.

Examinant admits, that during the last assizes in August, he received orders from the governor not to allow this correspondence between the prisoner and his female friend to continue, because the prisoner's father disapproved of the connexion, as Mr. Dunstan had ascertained from the father. Examinant told Taylor that he would not countenance the correspondence any longer, and ordered that the thing should be put a stop to; believes that after that two letters arrived, addressed as before, which examinant handed over to Taylor, and forbade a continuance; the last was in September. Examinant then wrote to the female in question, and forbade her writing again to Taylor, and examinant has never since heard more of it.

Examinant distinctly asserts, that he never conveyed to Taylor any letter addressed to Maxwell the other turnkey. That he never knew Taylor send above four or five letters out of the gaol; they were all addressed to the female in question. Examinant read them all, and states that they contained nothing objectionable. Examinant states solemnly, that no gratuity or reward was ever offered, promised, or named to him by any person for allowing his name to be used as above.

James Maxwell, turnkey, admits that three of the letters which are addressed to him were received by him, and handed over to Taylor; he states that he read all before delivering them; they are from the parents of the prisoner Taylor; found nothing objectionable; if he had, he should have taken the letters to the governor. Examinant states, that he did not consider he was doing wrong in handing to prisoner the letters addressed to himself. When he first received a letter so directed, he told the prisoner that he (the examinant) would have no prisoners' letters directed to him. On receipt of a second letter so directed, examinant expressed himself angrily to the prisoner, who said he had neglected cautioning his father as to the direction, and promised to write to his father not to repeat it. Neither Taylor nor his father ever gave or promised to examinant any reward or other thing for allowing the letters to be so directed. Taylor never asked examinant's permission to have the letters so directed. The prisoner was under Maxwell's charge at the time these letters came. Examinant never delivered pen, ink, or paper to Taylor.

Mr. Dunstan, the governor, states that he has hitherto authorized the turnkeys in their several wards to open and examine the letters for the prisoners, with strict injunctions to bring to him any letters as to which they might have a doubt, and that the turnkeys have in very many instances brought letters to him which they considered objectionable.

The magistrates having considered the above depositions with reference to the printed rule of the gaol, which states that "The keeper, or some one appointed by him, shall examine all letters to or from any of the prisoners on the Crown side, and shall not forward or deliver any letter which shall contain any improper matter, but shall forthwith show the same to the chaplain, or one of the visiting magistrates, &c.," are inclined to think that such rule may be held to imply, that unless a letter should be found to contain objectionable matter with regard to the discipline of the gaol, it must, as a matter of right, be delivered, however frequent the arrival of such letters may be.

That in the cases above stated the turnkeys were strictly authorized to receive, open, and deliver the letters in question, which letters, having been examined by the magistrates present, are not found to contain anything objectionable with regard to the discipline or safety of the gaol.

That with respect to the turnkey Maxwell, it appears that he protested in the first instance, and

again more strongly in the second instance, of a letter being addressed to him, and that he stopped the practice for which he had never given permission.

That with respect to Johnson, it appears that he has been ill advised in allowing his name to be used, and that such practice must never again be permitted, but that as he, Johnson, examined each letter, and found nothing objectionable in them, his offence lies only in permitting the use of his name.

That the magistrates present are satisfied that Johnson was prevailed upon, in this respect, by the anxiety of the prisoner Taylor, to save his reputation, and he being above the ordinary rank of prisoners with respect to his connexions, and that neither turnkey received any, the slightest gratuity or reward, or any promise of benefit.

Under the circumstances, the magistrates think it right to reprimand Johnson for allowing his name to be used for the purpose above stated, and that some new regulation should be forthwith made with regard to the correspondence of prisoners to prevent the recurrence of such impropriety.

T. Ince, Chairman.
J. Feilden.
R. G. Perryn.
R. H. Baruston.
R. B. Orton.

KNUTSFORD—House of Correction for Cheshire.

Knutsford House of Correction.

This establishment was inspected on the first of November. Every part of the interior was clean, the bedding neatly folded and uniformly arranged, and after a minute examination I was not able to detect a secreted article, or even one carelessly left out of its place through the whole of the sleeping cells. The personal cleanliness of the prisoners is also well attended to.

Knutsford House of Correction, Morning State of Prison, 1st November, 1838.

Prisoners confined therein.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Felons convicted	96	33	129
Felons for trial	18	3	21
Misdemeanors convicted. . . .	100	13	113
Misdemeanors for trial	..	1	1
For re-examination	1	..	1
Total . .	215	50	265

The greatest number of prisoners at one time during the year has been 309, sleeping in 144 cells. The prescribed routine of the discipline is as follows:—

In summer a bell rings a quarter before six, that the prisoners may have time to fold their bedding, and the officers to assemble by six, when it again rings and the prisoners unlocked (one passage, containing 11 cells, at a time). As the officer unlocks the door the prisoners walk out and stand opposite the cell until their bedclothes are examined, and the order given to go below by the officer who unlocks. He then stands at the top of the stairs, where he can observe them to the bottom or door of the day-room; another officer is there stationed to overlook them while they wash, for which purpose buckets are placed at intervals; two men wash in each, and go to their seats as they have done. By this time another passage is unlocked and proceed in like manner. All the felons go to one day-house, and the misdemeanors to another.

Half past six, bell rings for work; when they leave the day-room preceded by an officer, who stands in the yard to observe them as they pass, another remaining in the room until all have left it.

Half past eight, breakfast bell rings; when prisoners leave their work in the same regular order, and are marched to the mess-room, where the roll is called by an officer. Prisoners all face the officer, and sit face to back; after breakfast prayers are read, and they return to work at nine.

Twelve o'clock, dinner bell rings; when prisoners are conducted in the same order to dinner, where they remain until 20 minutes to one, when they go to chapel, and from thence to work, which they leave at six, go to supper, and at half past six bell rings for locking up, proceeding to their cells in the manner they left them.

Prisoners' names are called over before each meal, and grace said both before and after. On no account are prisoners left in these mess-rooms without an officer. On Sundays prisoners remain in the day-rooms, or walk round the yard in single file during the intervals between chapel and meals, overlooked by officers, and are locked up as soon as they have had supper.

A wardsman is employed in each wing to clean, and three of them walk the passages after locking up in list shoes, in order to report any prisoner who calls from his cell; when the watchman comes on duty he locks them up and unlocks them to perform the same duty an hour before the first bell rings. They cannot see or converse with each other, neither do they know who is locked in any cell, as no prisoner sleeps two nights in the same wing.

Every morning each prisoner's bed clothes are examined, and once a-week his clothing, when if any hole or tear is found not occasioned by regular wear, it is reported, and the prisoner punished.

All breaches of discipline are entered in a book kept in the office, and the governor daily

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT. Reports on Separate Prisons. *Cheshire.* Knutsford House of Correction.

inquiries into the reports, and punishes either by stoppage of provisions or confinement in a solitary cell.

As the winter season approaches the hours of labour decrease, so that prisoners are locked and unlocked by daylight.

The employments in the prison are wool-picking, weaving, and shoemaking, for the men; winding, washing, making, mending, and shoebinding, for the women. The males committed for trial pick wool together in a room, where order, but not strict silence, is enforced; convicted felons and misdemeanants sentenced to hard labour, with the exception of weavers and shoemakers, pick wool and tread the wheel alternately. The strictest silence is maintained in these classes. There are neither monitors nor wardsmen, as in no situation whatever are prisoners left without an officer. No report of misconduct is ever received from a prisoner; the usual punishment, and which in ordinary cases is found sufficient, is the stopping of half the allowance of bread at supper. The number of punishments from October Sessions, 1837, to the same period, 1838, were 1634, and the average number of prisoners during the same period was 232. The number of prisoners on the day of inspection 265, punishments 8. Solitary confinement is enforced by placing the prisoners in a detached building of two stories specially appropriated to this purpose. Four prisoners at the period of my visit were undergoing their respective sentences; they had been there for five days, and had neither been visited by the chaplain nor the surgeon. The cells in this building are so limited in size and deficient in light as to be only fit for the close confinement of refractory prisoners for a short period. Conversation can be carried on from cell to cell with facility. When sentenced only for a week they are not allowed to take exercise, but if for a longer period they walk for an hour in the yard. The cleaner or wardsman is locked up in the building with them. They make use of pans in the cells, which are emptied when requiring it. The cells are warmed by steam, and are described as being very close when opened in the morning. The keeper states, "I have noticed no difference in prisoners after solitary confinement; it is ordinarily for a week at a time; they do not care for it when receiving the regular diet. I think three days' imprisonment in a dark cell upon bread and water has a great deal more effect. Restrictions of food are always felt by the criminal population."

At the period of my visit the tread-wheel was not at work, and the male prisoners were crowded together in the wool-picking room to a degree which must have rendered useless all attempts to prevent communication, and which might have been easily avoided by keeping the wheels constantly manned. I am quite aware that the latter is a profitless employment, and the former a profitable one, but this otherwise desirable object loses its value if only to be attained by a sacrifice of the discipline. In the wool-picking room there were about 110 prisoners, and so closely were they packed as even to embarrass each other in this simple employment. The overlooker states, "It is impossible to prevent communication in the present crowded state of the room."

I subjoin a Return of prisoners employed in menial and other offices in this prison on the day of inspection.

RETURN of COOKS, YARDSMEN, &c. employed on the 1st November, 1838.

No.	Names.	Offence.	Sentence.	Employment.	How long Employed.	In what Yard or Class.
1	J. J.	Larceny	6 Calendar months' hard labour.	Yardsman	3 days	No. 1 Yard, felons convicted.
2	A. B.	Ditto	3 ditto	Ditto	1 week	Ditto.
3	W. H.	Poaching	2 ditto	Ditto	Fortnight	No. 2 Yard, misdemeanors.
4	T. C.	Ditto	3 ditto	Ditto	7 weeks	Ditto.
5	J. B.	Concealing the birth of her child.	12 ditto	Yardswoman	7 months	No. 7 Yard.
6	P. M.	Larceny	9 ditto	Ditto	2 months	Ditto.
7	J. H.	For trial	..	Yardsman	Fortnight	No. 8, felons for trial.
8	R. W.	Larceny	6 ditto	Nurse in hospital.	5 weeks	Hospital.
9	T. W.	Poaching	3 ditto	Cleaner	1 week	Solitary cells.
10	J. B.	Embezzlement	6 ditto	Bathman	1 month	Bath house.
11	W. H.	Larceny	6 ditto	Cook	2 months	
12	E. M.	Assault	6 ditto	Ditto	1 month	
13	H. S.	Larceny	1 ditto	Joiner	Fortnight	

The keeper states that one of the prisoners requested to be allowed to write a letter, and that in consequence he received the following communication which was handed to him by his servant, whom the prisoner had entrusted it to for delivery:—

SIR, *1st August*, 1838.

I have not the opportunity of asking you, so I have wrote these few lines, hoping you won't be offended at me for it. I want you to grant me one favour, as it lies in your power to do. I will give you £5. if you will please to let me be one of the cooks, as they are more upon their legs, for I have been used to be upon my legs, and now am come to sit, it makes me very ill indeed, so if you will grant me that favour, my father is coming to see me next Monday, if all is well, and please to tell me that I may send for the money for you, as I should not wish any one to know any thing about it; so I hope you will grant me that favour.

Prisoner.

The surgeon states the health of the prisoners to have been excellent, and that there has not been a single case of typhus during the last year.

RETURN of SICK in HOSPITAL, November 1, 1838.

Length of Confinement.	Names.	Age.	Disease.
Six months . . .	R. J.	40	Epilepsy.
One ditto	J. R.	55	Bad cold.
For trial	D. M. G.	44	Insane.

The prisoner returned as insane I found on the hospital floor, nearly naked, and chained. The surgeon states, "I am quite satisfied he is a dangerous lunatic. Upon first examination I found that he had in early life received a wound on the back of the head with injury to the bone. I have every reason to believe he is really insane; and taking into consideration this predisposing cause, and the depression on his mind occasioned by his committal, I think there is little hope of alleviation for him in his present situation." There does not appear to have been any entries made by the surgeon in his case-book for a length of time.

RETURN of the DEATHS of PRISONERS, with the length of their respective IMPRISONMENTS and DISEASES, from 1st January, 1827, to the 1st of November, 1838, in the HOUSE of CORRECTION, KNUTSFORD, COUNTY of CHESTER.

No.	Names.	Age.	Sentence.	Length of Imprisonment.	Death.	Disease.	Remarks if in confinement long before sentence.
1	C. D. . . Male	13	1 month H. L. . .	1 month 3 days . . .	21 June 1827	. . .	Kept in prison hospital 3 days after the expiration of sentence
2	J. B. . . ,,	45	6 cal. months H. L. .	6 months 25 days . .	21 Jan. 1828	. . .	13 days.
3	J. H. . . ,,	26	3 cal. months H. L. .	4 months 1 day . . .	30 June 1828	. . .	1 month.
4	J. P. . . ,,	27	1 month	19 days	18 April 1829	. . .	Summary conviction.
5	J. C. . . ,,	27	Felon for trial. . .	1 month 19 days . .	8 Jan. 1830	. . .	
6	S. P. . . ,,	18	18 cal. months H. L. .	9 months 26 days . .	2 May ,,	. . .	3 months 12 days.
7	E. A. . . Female	44	1 year	10 months 24 days . .	12 June ,,	. . .	Summary conviction.
8	M. T. . . ,,	32	12 cal. months H. L. .	5 months 9 days . . .	16 Aug. 1831	. . .	23 days.
9	J. H. . . Male	22	2 years.	6 months 24 days . .	20 Oct. ,,	. . .	1 month 24 days.
10	W. B. . . ,,	19	12 cal. months . . .	8 months 22 days . .	17 Dec. ,,	. . .	3 months 27 days.
11	S. W. . . ,,	25	6 cal. months . . .	2 months 18 days . .	1 Dec. 1832	. . .	1 month 2 days.
12	T. C. . . ,,	49	6 cal. months H. L. .	4 months 21 days . .	31 Dec. ,,	. . .	2 months 5 days.
13	C. H. . . ,,	27	2 cal. months H. L. .	2 months 20 days . .	10 Jan. 1833	. . .	2 months 10 days.
14	J. S. . . ,,	38	6 cal. months, or pay 20*l.*	3 months 14 days . .	7 March,,	. . .	Summary conviction.
15	M. B. . . ,,	31	3 months H. L. or pay 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*	19 days	19 April ,,	. . .	Summary conviction.
16	T. B. . . ,,	18	18 cal. months H. L. last 14 days of 12th and 18th, solitary.	8 months 15 days . .	3 May ,,	. . .	1 month 27 days.
17	M. G. . . Female	20	Felon for trial. . .	1 month 2 days . . .	29 Sept. ,,		
18	H. P. . . ,,	38	1 year H. L. . . .	8 months 23 days . .	14 Dec. ,,	Dropsy	1 month 15 days.
19	J. S. . . Male	26	2 years H. L. . . .	8 months	3 April 1834	Rupture of blood-vessel.	3 months 5 days.
20	H. B. . . ,,	19	6 cal. months H. L. .	5 months 9 days . .	28 April ,,	Diseased stomach,&c.	1 month 10 days.
21	H. M. . . Female	27	4 cal. months H. L. last 14 days solitary.	5 months 14 days . .	22 June ,,	Fever	2 months 21 days .
22	H. E. . . ,,	26	12 cal. months H. L. .	4 months.	1 Sept. ,,	Fever	Summary conviction.
23	H. M. . . Male	15	Felon for trial. . .	23 days	7 Oct. ,,	Consumption . .	
24	H. B. . . Female	20	4 cal. months H. L. .	2 months 15 days . .	13 Dec. ,,	Apoplexy . . .	17 days.
25	C. S. . . Male	37	12 cal. months H. L. .	11 months	19 March 1835	Diabetes . . .	2 months 12 days.
26	G. M. . . ,,	34	6 cal. months H. L. last week of 3d and 6th, solitary.	5 months	27 April ,,	Apoplexy . . .	1 month 4 days.
27	G. B. . . ,,	22	1 cal. month H. L. .	15 days	4 May ,,	Spasm of stomach .	Summary conviction.
28	M. J. . . Female	39	6 cal. months H. L. .	7 months	17 June ,,	Cancer of womb .	1 month 14 days.
29	C. C. . . ,,	40	Felon for trial . .	17 days	25 Sept. ,,	Water on the chest	
30	J. G. . . Male	40	2 years H. L. . . .	10 months 24 days . .	20 Feb. 1836	Organic disease of stomach.	7 months 21 days.
31	J. W. . . ,,	31	2 years H. L. . . .	1 year 10 months 25 days	25 Feb. ,,	Consumption . .	4 months 13 days.
32	T. E. . . ,,	27	12 cal. months . . .	4 months 27 days . .	26 Aug. ,,	Inflammatory affection of chest.	5 months.
33	W. H. . . ,,	28	2 years H. L. . . .	1 year 2 months 14 days	2 Jan. 1837	Cholic	16 days.
34	W. K. . . ,,	18	For trial	. . .	2 June ,,	Typhus	34 days.
35	H. I. . . ,,	19	4 cal. months H. L. .	22 days	12 Nov. ,,	Apoplexy . . .	Summary conviction.
36	H. I. . . ,,	22	2 years H. L. . . .	26 days	26 April 1838	Consumption . .	6 months.
37	C. B. . . ,,	44	For trial	. . .	15 June ,,	Consumption . .	38 days.
38	R. P. . . ,,	20	12 cal. months H. L. .	5 months 8 days . .	8 Sept. ,,	Consumption . .	5 months.

The chaplain being about to vacate his office, I simply remark that his labours since my last report have been extended by the reading of prayers daily, and that prisoners in solitary confinement have not been visited by him. The schoolmaster acts as clerk in the office, and also as a turnkey, in addition to his duties of instructing the prisoners. He says, "There are three classes, each at school an hour during the day; all prisoners sentenced to four months or upwards are sent to school. The school lasts for three hours daily; the children remain there during the whole forenoon. It is very difficult to teach adults or old men; one man I had for four months who could not even learn his letters, another could not recollect for a single moment one letter from another. The generality of them are extremely ignorant; on one occasion when I asked a man what religion he was of, he answered, a Tory. I then asked him if he knew what was meant by religion, to which he replied, he did not." I regret to be obliged to notice the increased number of boys in this prison; I consider the establishment

of an efficient police at Liverpool has been in some degree the cause of it, by driving crime into the adjoining county. I am by no means satisfied with the method pursued with the juvenile offenders in this prison; I recommend most strongly that they should be kept in a ward by themselves, and separated both night and day from the adults, the reverse of which is now the case. The overlooker in the wool-picking room says, "It is quite impossible to keep the boys quiet, they plague the men greatly; the latter often complain, and wish them to be removed from their seats near to them. They provoke the men to speak by addressing them, which in the crowded state of the room cannot be prevented. The boys are detected, but punishment does not seem to have the same effect upon them as on men." In this as in many other establishments I notice the number of boys sent for slight offences from poor houses, appears to be on the increase. I lament the necessity of sending them to a prison, and consider it would be far preferable to punish them summarily in those establishments, than perhaps to dispel on a slight occasion that intuitive and salutary dread of a gaol, which almost universally prevails in the minds of children. The following are certain of the cases referred to.

W. B., age 11, run away from home and broke windows; 21 days' imprisonment.

W. S., age 14, stealing 10 carrots in Congleton workhouse; 1 calendar month's imprisonment.

J. H., age 14, stealing peas, the value of twopence, the property of the overseers of the poor; 2 months' imprisonment.

J. L., age 14, refusing to work at certain occupations and employment suited to his health.

The numerous class of boys in this prison not only require the exclusive attention of one officer, but a large portion of that of the chaplain. Their sleeping in the same cells with men I consider as particularly objectionable; their being placed in a dormitory with an officer (if separate sleeping cells cannot be provided), would, I think, be preferable. I subjoin the particulars of the lives and connexions of the majority of this class of prisoners, the result of my personal examination of them at the period of my visit.

Minutes of Inspector's Examinations of Boys imprisoned in the House of Correction at Knutsford.

J. T., age 17, height 5 ft.; works in a silk mill; went for 12 months to a Sunday school at Chester. Cannot read now. His father and mother alive; his father is in the same prison among the misdemeanants.

G. H., age 17, height 5 ft. 6½ in.; for stealing two pices of calico; father and mother alive; father a blacksmith. Is apprentice at —— mill, near Stockport; has served 2½ years. Cannot read or write. Was at Sunday school for 3 or 4 months. Occasionally goes to church and to the chapel every Sunday night. Is not in the school; no boy attends them for less than a month.

E. G., age 13, height 4 ft. 6¾ in.; stealing 2 hens; 3 months' imprisonment and to be whipped. Works in factory; father a brass founder in Manchester; lives with his grandmother in Cheshire. Was at a Sunday school for 6 months; used to go to church and chapel; was never in custody before. This boy took the opportunity of the catholic minister being in the prison to declare himself of that persuasion; the minister, upon examining him, declared it was pure invention.

J. P. alias W., age 15, height 4 ft. 7½ in.; stealing 5*s.* and a piece of cloth; 2 calendar months' imprisonment and to be twice whipped. Father dead, mother living. Never at school, except on one Sunday, when a lad asked me to go there with him. Liked the school very much, but had no clothes fit to go in. My mother never goes to church; she once said she would send me if I had decent clothes to go with. Earns 6*s.* a-week. Has lost a finger by accident in the factory. His mother knows he is in prison. Will go back to the factory when he is discharged.

W. C., age 13, height 4 ft. 4½ in. Factory. Father dead, mother living; she is in service and comes home at night; he has 5*s.* a-week; gives his mother his wages; has two brothers, one a teacher at Sunday school and shopkeeper, the other 9 years of age. Went to the church Sunday school at Stockport for 3 months, and to divine service in the forenoon.

W. C., age 13, height 4 ft. 4½ in. Factory. His father and mother alive; the former a carpenter always in work; has three brothers and sisters all younger than him. Goes to Sunday school, and went to day-school for 2 months. Has been here for 1 month before this; is here now for 3 as a rogue and vagabond. He stays out at night and sleeps in the streets or in privies; has slept in a lodging house one night. Was never in an alehouse or beer shop. His father gives him 2*d.* a-week to spend out of the 6*s.* he earns.

G. W., age 13, 4 ft. 7½ in. Factory. Once here for 2 months before this; now here for 3 as a rogue and a vagabond. Is a piecer, and earns 7*s.* a-week. Cannot read; was never at school. Father alive; a blue dyer by trade. Mother dead; 1 sister living, 10 years of age. I do not know what will become of me after I am dead if I do wrong. I never heard. I have been told by other boys that there is a God. They said he was a good God, and that I should go to school and learn about him. Sister goes to school. Worked at ——, when 7 years of age, with his father, and at factory when 8. Father gives me 2*d.* a-week to spend out of my wages. I once heard from a man preaching in the streets that there was a Jesus Christ; this was the first time I ever learnt it. I left my father for not giving me enough meat when I was working. Father lodged from house to house; used to get his own meals and leave what victuals he liked for me. Sister lives with grandmother; she goes to church. When I left father I used to sleep in necessaries; two nights I slept in a lodging house and paid 2*d.* a-night. I got acquainted with the boy —— in the streets. I know about a dozen boys who are sleeping out in this way. When he left the prison last time he went home on a Friday

and stopped till Monday. His father sent him to get shopped on Monday, but he could not get employed; he then joined the boys, and lived for a fortnight on what he could pick up. His father saw him once. Was without many a meal during the time; often wished to go home, but was afraid my father would thrash me. Never saw any girls sleeping about or living in this way. Father can neither read nor write.

G. B., age 18, height 5 ft. 2¾ in. Agricultural labourer. Father, a farmer on the borders of Derbyshire, rents his land. He was never in a prison before. Was going home in his cart and was driving over the footpath, and sent here for 14 days, or pay a fine of £1; has 5 sisters and 5 brothers, 4 older than him. I intend to go home when I leave this. I cannot read, my eldest brother can, but none of the rest of us are scholars. I never go to church or chapel, nor does father or mother. I know now that there is a Saviour, for I heard it in the chapel here in prison. I do not know he is called Jesus Christ. I never heard of his being so called. There is a church about 3 miles from home. I go to Manchester, about 20 miles off, twice a-week with him. Father has 6 horses, and on Sundays I am busy dressing the horses. They are turned out in summer, and then I have nothing to do. I thought the prison was like home before I came in; it is no harder than home for work.* I have plenty to eat, but not so good as at home. I get meat at home every day.

E. B., age 18, height 5 ft. ¼ in. Factory. I am an illegitimate child; I live with my mother. I cannot read now. I have been occasionally at a Sunday school; it was left to myself; my mother pressed me to go; sometimes I learnt and sometimes I did not. I have been at the Methodist chapel occasionally with my mother. Have been here 4 times, twice for felony and twice as vagrant. When out of work† I did not think it was in my mother's power to support me, so I did not go home. I have left my work on my own accord when I thought I had not enough wages. I have been out of work a month at a time, idling about. Was out of work a fortnight when last apprehended as a rogue and vagabond, and sent here for 2 months. Mother works at factory, and earns sometimes 7*s.* and sometimes 10*s.* attending carding. Have myself earned 9*s.* a-week; gave my wages to mother, who used sometimes to give me 6*d.* or 1*s.* to spend as I pleased. I used to spend it with a lot of lads, generally 5 or 6, at the alehouse; no particular house. I prefer ale to spirits, but have called for them sometimes. Have been drunk at Stirs. I mostly frequent public houses, though mother's brother keeps a Jerry shop. I like the alehouses best because they have dancing rooms. The dancing takes place on Saturday nights; they dance till half past 11; it is not a regular dancing room, it is a tap room; a blind man fiddles. A board is put down in the middle of the room, one of the flags being taken up to make it springy, and the lads dance on it one at a time. There are two regular dancing schools, one at —— and the other at ——, both public houses. When I was last there there were 10 young wenches and about a dozen lads; they pay 4*d.* each for going in. A great deal of liquor is drank, though the dancing master says he will not allow it; the master hires the room. There are also singing rooms, where a good deal of liquor is drank. These houses are open on Saturday and Monday nights; more on those nights than any other. One man who played the piano at one of those houses has been here for 6 months for a felony. I knew him there.

J. P., age 18, height 5 ft. 1 in. Father and mother living, the former a brickmaker; was brought up to the same business; has been working on the railroads. Cannot read or write. Went to a Sunday school (the church) for 10 months; it is now a-year since. His father can read and write, and can earn, in good weather, from 40*s.* to 50*s.* a-week at his business; but in bad weather nothing. I have not lived with my father for the last 6 months. I have been in the New Bailey, Manchester, for felony, and whipped. I left my father through my own foolishness. I have not been leading a good life since I left the New Bailey; I was only out about a week before I was taken again. I was going to look for work on the railroads. A great many lads go to the Tom and Jerry shops; many girls are there also with the boys. I knew a man who kept a Jerry shop who had been in the New Bailey.

R. H., age 12, height 4 ft. 5 in. Father and mother alive; his father a porter at the Liverpool Docks. Can read and write; went to St. Paul's church school daily; has 3 brothers and 2 sisters, one of the latter older than himself. Used to go to church with his father. Was taken up on the Cheshire side for stealing a handkerchief. Was at work in Liverpool. A lad named ——, who lives close to where I do, when I was going home to breakfast asked me if I would go to Cheshire with him, and after some hesitation I went with him. I knew he had been in the borough gaol and at Kirkdale. He paid the ferry; when he got over he said he was going to pick pockets, and he showed me. I picked a man's pocket, and was walking away when I was caught; am sentenced to 6 calendar months' imprisonment and to be twice whipped. I had been punished by my father for playing truant from school. I had stayed out one night before, and slept in our yard; I had been bathing, and returned so late as to be afraid to go home.

J. B., age 15, height 5 ft. 2 in.; parents dead. My father was in the 17th Dragoons, and a boot and shoe-maker by trade. I was brought up to the dyeing business; have two sisters, one a parish apprentice, the other married in ——. I can read and write, and was at a Lancasterian school for 2 years and until my father and mother died, when I was left destitute. I was then obliged to earn my livelihood, and went to a warehouseman's to give out the fustians and keep accounts, at 4*s.* a-week. This would hardly keep me, and I left and got

* The small farmers in this vicinity are frequently carters of lime for their landlords, who receive their rent by the carriage.

† The being out of work requires explanation. A cotton-spinner, when hired by the master, takes with him from two to three boys, according to the number of spindles on his wheel. The discharge of this spinner by his employer, either for misconduct or otherwise, involves also the boys who are attached to him personally, and are turned adrift with him. This has the mischievous consequence of making these children's employment a very precarious one.

employment at ——'s dye-house, and got 8*s.* a-week. I was there for 18 months, when I left, the business being slack, only drawing three days' wages a-week. When I came to Stockport I passed the doctor to go for a soldier; the colonel of the 86th wanted a character with me; he sent a soldier to my brother-in-law, and he gave me a good one, but the soldier got drunk and did not give any account of me, so I was discharged. I then had nothing to do; a person close to the barracks took me in out of charity for a night's lodging, and sent me to the Sunday-school the next day. I told the teachers my case, and they gathered enough for me to pay for victuals and a night's lodging; they told me to come the next day, as they were going to have a meeting. The person who gave me the lodging tried for a situation for me, but could only get me employed a few days at haymaking. Mr. ——, the gentleman I was haymaking for, took pity on me, and his lady gave me a shilling. I had some clothes, which I pawned in Manchester when out of work, and with the wages, 1*s.* a-day, redeemed them. I was there 3 weeks, and then was going to the magistrates to get a pass to go to Aldgate, London, my parish, when I fell in with two lads, who took me to Staley-bridge, and committed a robbery there. One was taken and transported, the other, with myself, escaped. I went back to the people at ——, where the haymaking was, for about a week; the rest of my time has been spent at Stockport, where I was apprehended there for sleeping in an outhouse with another boy. I was 3 nights in the lock-up at Stockport, and when I came here I was informed against by the lad who is since transported for the robbery at Staley-bridge; was tried at sessions, and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment. I have no friends; I do not know what to do when I go out; I would go abroad, or do anything to earn an honest livelihood.

W. H., age 17, height 5 ft. 5 in.; sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for stealing a ring, prosecuted by his father. He works with his father. Could not read when he came in, can a little now; never went to school, was kept to work as early as he was able; he has been occasionally, but not regularly, to a school on Sunday; often has to work in the windmill on that day.

F. M., age 14, height 4 ft. 11¾ in.; felony, for stealing 6*l.* 12*s.* from a till; 6 months and to be once whipped. Father and mother living; 1 sister, aged 19. Father works in the brick-field. Can read and write; was at a day-school in Liverpool for more than a year. My parents are of the Catholic persuasion. I used to go to chapel. Have seen the Catholic minister since I have been in prison. There was another boy with me when the theft was committed; I had only left my father's 5 hours, and never slept out in my life. —— was the boy who was with me when we committed the robbery; he lives in the same street, and has been in the borough gaol at Liverpool and in Kirkdale. He has many a time asked me to go to the Sans Pareil Theatre. I know that a number of the boys who live by thieving frequent the Sans Pareil. At times I used to play about the theatre with the boys; I know they committed robberies, and they enticed me to do the same. I never wanted for anything at home; I had always a good dinner and food, and was treated with great kindness. The 6*l.* 12*s.* which I stole was more money than I ever had before in my life; I was laid hold of about an hour after I had taken it. I have seen the boys taking apples out of the baskets, but I have never stolen anything before. I intend going home to my father. I pleaded guilty at trial; father was not present, but mother and sister were. I sleep with two men in a cell; they have never ill-treated me; they swear when talking. One of them, ——, talked about his robberies, and said he had things hid; they were handkerchiefs in a bag in a field, and he told me when I went out where to get them. He asked me what I was here for.

J. S., age 15, height 5 ft. 6 in., labourer. Father dead, mother living, and 2 sisters; had a brother who died in the gaol; is here for stealing 7 sovereigns and 11 half-crowns. Can read; went to church-school every other Sunday and church in the afternoon; either went to the chapel or stopped at home the other. Has a step-father; was never in prison before. It is drink has been the ruin of me; I was drunk at the time.

J. B., age 16, height 4 ft. 9¾ in. My real name is ——, I called myself —— because I did not want my aunt to know I was here. I was not brought up to any trade; my father and mother died before I was 2 years old. I lived with my uncle and aunt, who kept —— Lodge for Mr. ——. I can read and write; I went to a charity school every day and to church on Sunday. My uncle and aunt put me out as a farmer's labourer; master used to beat me if I did not do a thing to his mind. I had plenty to eat. I ran away and went to ——, seeking a job. I got employed only once in getting potatoes. I begged my way sometimes; slept where I could; sometimes got a halfpenny or two and bought a bit of bread with it, or it went towards my lodging. I have been nearly two years on the banks of the canals driving the flat-horses, for which they gave me food and allowed me to sleep in the boats. The life I have led has been very hard; I have often been without a meal and next to starving. I am sentenced to a month's imprisonment, or pay a fine, for breaking a gas-lamp at ——. I would gladly pay the fine if I had it to get out. I never was in a prison before. I will try and get into a place; anything to get an honest livelihood; I should not like to go abroad, I would rather be in a good farm-house.

J. D., age 8, height 3 ft. 11 in.; father and mother are alive. I have been working at jenny-spinning; there are 5 or 6 of us; we work in a cellar in ——, Stockport; it is worked by hand. I have two brothers; one has been transported for 14 years. Father has been in lock-ups for being drunk. My brother who was transported has sent a letter home, saying he was a shepherd. Father has been a soldier; has a pension; generally gets drunk on pension-day. He (prisoner) has been at the Sunday church school for 6 weeks; stopped going to school because he had no trousers; his father promised to buy them on Saturday. On the Tuesday before, —— , who has been in prison twice, asked me to go into a shop and take the shoes out of the window; I did, and was taken about three yards off. I have plenty to eat here, but would rather be at home with my mother. I used to go to chapel on Sunday nights. The

boy who told me to go into the shop said that nobody would touch me for doing it, for I was not old enough, and that they would not have them in Knutsford under 4 or 5 feet. I had known the boy 3 or 4 months. My mother was very heart-broken when she heard of it. I never stopped out of a night. I was going up to our Johnny's when I met ——. I do not known who Jesus Christ was. My father makes me say "Our father." I never heard what will become of bad men and children when they die.

I subjoin the examination of an offender arrived at maturity, as a corollary to those of more tender years.

J. P., age 22. Father and mother alive; was brought up by them at ———. Father had been a soldier, and had a pension of 1*s.* a day. He was afterwards a piecer in a silk factory. I have not been at school since I was 6 years old. I cannot read or write, nor have I attended any place of Divine worship. Since that time, my parents took no sort of care of me; when I had money, I lived with them; when I had not, they turned me out. My first employment was at a factory, and I sometimes ran away from my master, when he beat me. I was, off and on, at factory work for above 7 years, and I think I worked about half that time. When I was not in work, I durst not go home, and used to go about the town with the lads. I was obliged to sleep where I could, and go begging for meat. I never was addicted to spirits. My first offence was robbing a garden, but the first offence I was taken for, was stealing a loaf when I was hungry. What first led me to this life, was going to fairs and to lodging-houses, and beer-shops, and seeing men and women getting a living without work. I got acquainted with a wench at a lodging-house, and we went on tramp together. For 2 or 3 years before, I supported myself, partly by working, and partly by stealing. I have not settled to any work for the last 12 or 14 years. I afterwards maintained myself by going to races and fairs, thimbling and pricking the garter, and by what my pal got by going with other men; many of those I have associated with, are now transported. The largest lift I ever got was £25. I once knew a companion to get £45. I took money or anything else. I could dispose of things either to Jerry shops or lodging-house keepers; there are always plenty of receivers. I have committed, I think, many hundred thefts of one sort or another. I was apprehended when I first begun, and convicted. I have known those who have travelled 9 or 10 years, and never been taken, and those who have been transported for almost their first offence. I have been apprehended about a dozen times on suspicion, have been once convicted of felony, and committed for poaching and other offences 5 or 6 times. When not looking out for booty, I spent my time in Tom and Jerry shops, and lodging-houses, with others like myself; we had regular Jerry shops to go to. If we ever picked up a flat, the lass would entice him into a Jerry where we then tried all we could to make him drunk, so that his money might easily be comed. We have frequently tipped it over as soon as we got it, either to the landlord or landlady, and then when the chap had made a bother about it, we have said we would not leave the house till the constable would come and search us. Upon his arrival, the landlord has said he could swear none of us had ever left the room. I have tipped over both money, watches, and snuff boxes to Jerry keepers; biggest part of what is got is spread away in the house, and he will let us have drink and money if we happened to be short. There is a Tom and Jerry shop keeper in ———, who wanted to bail me for this offence, (an assault,) but the magistrate would not take him. I have spent many a pound in his house. If I was out now, I could borrow £2 or £3 of him, although he knows I must rob some one to pay him back. Young lads and wenches, from 15 upwards, frequent there. I have seen as many as 11 lasses, and as many lads together there, some of which I knew to be apprentices and shop lads, and I have known wenches who have got drunk, put to bed until they got sober. I have travelled through Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Norfolk, Surrey, Essex, and other counties; in most places I staid at Tom and Jerries, particularly this side London. If it had not been for travelling, I should have been transported long since.

The books and accounts in this establishment are most admirably kept; they reflect great credit on the keeper, to whom the merit of originating them is due. I think so highly of them, as to insert specimens and recommend them as well worthy of adoption in other persons.

REGISTER OF FELO

From to

No.	NAMES.	Sessions.		Ages.											
		Felons.		Under twelve years of age.		Twelve years and under fourteen.		Fourteen years and under seventeen.		Seventeen years and under twenty-one.		Twenty-one years and under thirty.		Thirty years and upwards.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

REGISTER OF FELO

From to

No.	NAMES.	Event of Trial.																Terms					
		Convicted.		Acquitted at the bar.		No bills found.		Not prosecuted.		Found insane on arraignment.		Acquitted as insane.		Admitted evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed in Court to appear to take their trials at a subsequent tribunal.		On bail to appear but forfeited their recognizances.		Under fourteen days.		Fourteen days and under one month.		One month and under two months
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M

REGISTER OF MISDEMEANANT

From to

No.	NAMES.	Sessions.		Ages.											
		Misdemeanour.		Under twelve years of age.		Twelve years and under fourteen.		Fourteen years and under seventeen.		Seventeen years and under twenty-one.		Twenty-one years and under thirty.		Thirty years and upwards.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

REGISTER OF MISDEMEANANT

From to

No.	NAMES.	Event of Trial.																Terms					
		Convicted.		Acquitted at the bar.		No bills found.		Not prosecuted.		Found insane on arraignment.		Acquitted as insane.		Fined.		Bailed in Court to appear to take their trials at a subsequent tribunal.		On bail to appear but forfeited their recognizances.		Under fourteen days.		Fourteen days and under one month.		One month and under two months
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M

REGISTER FOR

From to

DATE.		Classes.																							
		By courts martial.	Deserters awaiting route.	Under the game laws.	Under the revenue laws.		Under the bastardy laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Local Police Act.		For assaults.		For want of sureties.		As known or reputed thieves.		Committed for re-examination.		Other summary convictions not in the preceding classes.	
	No.	M	M	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

BEFORE TRIAL.

Sessions, 18 .

State of Instruction.								Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.										Committed before to this or any other Prison.							
Can neither read nor write.		Can read only.		Can read and write imperfectly.		Can read and write well.		Under fourteen days.		Fourteen days and under one month.		One month and under two months.		Two months and under three months.		Three months and under six months.		Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

AFTER TRIAL.

Sessions, 18 .

Imprisonment after Trial.												Terms of Imprisonment both before and after Trial.															
Two months and under three months.		Three months and under six months.		Six months and under one year.		One year and under two years.		Two years and under three years.		Three years and upwards.		Under fourteen days.		Fourteen days and under one month.		One month and under two months.		Two months and under three months.		Three months and under six months.		Six months and under one year.		One year and under two years.		Two years and under three years.		Three years and upwards.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

BEFORE TRIAL.

Sessions, 18 .

State of Instruction.								Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.										Committed before to this or any other Prison.							
Can neither read nor write.		Can read only.		Can read and write imperfectly.		Can read and write well.		Under fourteen days.		Fourteen days and under one month.		One month and under two months.		Two months and under three months.		Three months and under six months.		Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

AFTER TRIAL.

Sessions, 18 .

Imprisonment after Trial.												Terms of Imprisonment both before and after Trial.															
Two months and under three months.		Three months and under six months.		Six months and under One year.		One year and under two years.		Two years. and under three years.		Three years and upwards.		Under fourteen days.		Fourteen days and under one month.		One month and under two months.		Two months and under three months.		Three months and under six months.		Six months and under one year.		One year and under two years.		Two years and under three years.		Three years and upwards.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

Sessions, 18 .

Ages.												Terms of Imprisonment.												State of Instruction.								Committed before to this or any other Prison.							
Under twelve years of age.		Twelve years and under fourteen.		Fourteen years and under seventeen.		Seventeen years and under twenty-one.		Twenty-one years and under thirty.		Thirty years and upwards.		Under fourteen days.		Fourteen days and under one month.		One month and under two months.		Two months and under three months.		Three months and under six months.		Six months and under one year.		Can neither read nor write.		Can read only.		Can read and write imperfectly.		Can read and write well.		Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

The information required for insertion in the receiving book, is elicited from the prisoner on his committal, and previously to his being classed.

DATE
183

Prisoner's Name.	
Last Residence.	
Trade or Occupation, and where learned.	

Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Colour of Hair.	Colour of Eyes.	Visage.	Marks, &c.

	Hats.	Coats.	Jackets.	Smock frocks.	Guernsey frocks.	Waistcoats.	Flannel Waistcoats.	Breeches.	Trowsers.	Pantaloons.	Gaiters.	Stockings.	Shoes.	Boots.	Shirts.	Handkerchiefs.	Knives.	Caps.	Purses.	Watches.	Pocket Books.	MONEY. £.	s.	d.

Religion.	
Place of Nativity.	
Father's Name, Trade, and Residence.	
Is Prisoner Married?	
Wife or Husband's Residence, and Means of Subsistence.	
Number of Children.	
Age of eldest, and youngest.	
Offence.	
Where committed.	
Prosecutor's Name and Residence.	
Magistrate's Name.	
Date of Warrant.	
If for trial, at the Assizes or Sessions.	
Sentence, if Convicted.	
Time will expire.	
Has Prisoner been in custody before? If so, when, where, and for what Offence, and how often?	
Has Prisoner been in the Army or Navy? If so, in what Regiment or Ship?	
Can Prisoner read and write?	
Where did Prisoner go to School, and how long?	
REMARKS.	

The calendars at sessions are the most comprehensive and best arranged of any that have come under my observation, besides the usual description of prisoners; a valuable summary is appended showing, among other particulars, the state of the gaol and its expenses for the quarter. I annex specimens as well worthy of imitation.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, KNUTSFORD, 15TH OCTOBER 1838.

During this quarter there have been committed to this prison 319 males 92 females—total 411. Of which number 19 males and 13 females were tried at the August assizes.

From where Committed.	For Trial.	Summarily Convicted.
Borough of Stockport	25	52
Macclesfield	17	29
Congleton	5	15
Stockport Division of Macclesfield Hundred	23	19
Macclesfield Division of ditto	8	36
Hundred of Bucklow	16	28
Northwich	12	20
Nantwich	8	13
Eddisbury	8	10
Broxton	1	7
Wirral	11	16
Total	134	245

Classes of Summary Convictions.	Males.	Females
By court-martial	1	..
Deserters awaiting a route	5	..
Under the game laws	21	..
Under the revenue laws	..	..
Under the bastardy laws	6	..
Under the Vagrant Act	24	24
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	20	1
Under the Larceny Act	1	..
Under the Local Police Act	..	..
For assaults	12	4
For want of sureties	36	10
As known or reputed thieves	26	2
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	48	4
Total	200	45

Ages of Prisoners for Trial.	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	..	..
12 years, and under 14	3	3
14 years, and under 17	10	3
17 years, and under 21	17	7
21 years, and under 30	30	9
30 years, and upwards	40	12
Total	100	34

Ages.	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years	2	..
12 years, and under 14	6	..
14 years, and under 17	15	4
17 years, and under 21	35	11
21 years, and under 30	69	14
30 years, and upwards	73	16
Total	200	45

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial.	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	43	17
Can read only	22	12
Can read and write imperfectly	30	5
Can read and write well	5	..
Total	100	34

State of Instruction.	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	78	16
Can read only	43	20
Can read and write imperfectly	75	8
Can read and write well	4	1
Total	200	45

Residence.	Males.	Females.
For trial, resident in the county	76	26
For trial, not resident	24	8
Total	100	34

Residence.	Males.	Females.
In the county	152	33
Out of the county	48	12
Total	200	45

For Trial, who have been Committed before to this or other Prisons.	Males.	Females.
Once	28	3
Twice	7	4
Thrice	..	1
Four times or more	6	1
Total	41	9

Who have been Committed before to this or other Prisons.	Males.	Females.
Once	52	11
Twice	24	4
Thrice	6	2
Four times or more	4	1
Total	86	18

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Cheshire.

Knutsford County House of Correction.

SUMMARY of SENTENCES.—October Sessions.

	Felons.		Misdemeanors.		Total.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
No bills found	6	1	1	..	7	1
Acquitted at the bar	13	5	1	..	14	5
Two days	1	..	..	..	1	..
Three days	1	..	..	..	1	..
Seven days	..	1	..	..	..	1
Fourteen days	2	1	..	..	2	1
One month	4	5	3	..	7	5
Six weeks	1	..	..	..	1	..
Two months	4	1	..	..	4	1
Three months	17	8	3	..	20	8
Four months	..	2	..	..	..	2
Six months	11	4	..	..	11	4
Nine months	..	1	..	..	..	1
Twelve months	6	..	..	..	6	..
Eighteen months	..	..	1	..	1	..
Transported seven years	12	3	..	1	12	4
Transported ten years	4	..	..	..	4	..
Transported fourteen years	2	..	..	..	2	..
Insane.—Remanded until next sessions	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bailed to appear at the assizes	..	..	1	..	1	..
Bailed to appear when called upon	..	..	5	1	5	1
Total	85	32	15	2	100	34

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, KNUTSFORD.

ABSTRACT of the Accounts for the Quarter ending 15th October 1838.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salaries.						
Governor, £87. 10*s.*; four turnkeys, £60	147	10	0			
Taskmaster, £22. 10*s.*; watchman, £13. 13*s.*	36	3	0			
Matron, £20; two female turnkeys, £15	35	0	0			
Clerk and schoolmaster, £15; auditor, £5.	20	0	0			
Chaplain, £30; surgeon, £25	55	0	0			
				293	13	0
Provisions, including Extras for Sick.						
W. Hussey.—Bread	102	5	5			
J. Pownall.—Oatmeal	44	7	0			
T. Ditchfield.—Beef and mutton	45	9	1			
I. Taylor.—Potatoes	26	8	6			
S. Smith.—Salt	0	13	6			
J. Jackson.—Rice, £9. 9*s.* 10*d.*; all-spice, pepper, &c., £1. 0*s.* 11*d.*	10	10	9			
G. Roylance.—Milk	1	14	10			
				231	9	1
Bedding and Clothing.						
Smith, Hill, and Co.—Cloth and Towelling	3	12	1			
J. Redford.—Clog-soles	1	15	0			
				5	7	1
Straw				3	10	0
Coals, Candles, and Soap.						
Trustees of the Duke of Bridgewater.—Coals	44	8	7			
J. Jackson.—Soap and Candles	28	14	0			
				73	2	7
Printing and Stationery.						
J. Swinnerton.—Calendars, £13. 3*s.* 6*d.*; printing and stationery, £7. 8*s.* 4*d.*				20	11	10
Repairs.						
R. Gregson.—Timber	6	4	2			
J. Barlow.—Plumber, &c.	3	16	10			
C. Wilkinson.—Ironmongery	2	19	8			
J. Stevens.—Bricklayer, and for stones for repairing yards	3	4	0			
				16	4	8
Carried over				643	18	3

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Sale of goods	0	9	10			
Weaving	63	14	0			
Wool-picking	101	4	0			
Shoe-making	13	12	10			
Tailoring	2	11	10			
Penalties	3	0	0			
Maintenance of soldiers	0	17	0			
				185	9	6
Carried over				185	9	6

r. Abstract of the Accounts, &c.—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward	643	18	3
Sundries.			
ackson.—Thread and small wares			
r the use of the matron	1	8	11
harp.—Brimstone	10	12	9
per and Co.—Stamps for marking			
rison cloth and clothing	4	16	0
mith.—Earthenware	1	0	0
Davies.—Rubbing-stones	4	17	8
Hall.—Lines and twine	2	17	4
Dean.—New noggins	3	18	4
Cash.—Sawdust, 9*s.* 4*d.*; rat-			
atcher and sweep, £1. 15*s.*	2	4	4
Wood.—Repairing clock	0	2	6
ron.—Paid for grinding scissors.	0	1	9
Wilkinson.—Mops, brooms, and			
rushes	8	2	0
————Sundry small wares	2	5	10
————Sundries, for the use of			
anufactory, &c.	3	16	11
ssey.—Sundries, for ditto	3	7	2
Hulme.—Altering and repairing			
oms	11	7	4
r leys and taxes	3	6	9
age, and carriage of parcels	3	12	4
enses of Journeys to Chester and			
anchester	3	5	0
l prisoners discharged	1	10	10
pping 18 prisoners	1	16	0
enses interring a male prisoner			
nd a child	0	14	6
	75	4	3
	£719	2	6

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward	185	9	6
Balance	533	13	0
	£719	2	6

Daily average number of prisoners during the quarter, 237; average weekly cost per head, 1*s.* 5½*d.*

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Cheshire.
Knutsford House of Correction.

The general discipline of this prison has been materially improved since my last visit: disunion no longer exists among the officers, and several of the recommendations noted in a preceding report have been carried into effect. Among others, I observe the payments of earnings to prisoners have been discontinued, prayers are read by the chaplain daily, and a proper arrangement has taken place with respect to the remuneration of the female turnkeys. The practice of placing prisoners during the night in the galleries, to detect others talking in the cells, is still permitted. I consider the employment of prisoners in a duty which should be confided to officers of the establishment as a taint upon the general discipline. I am very doubtful whether great injustice may not be done; for, when the doors of the cells are all closed, it is difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the precise point from whence conversation proceeds. I make this remark from a personal knowledge of the fact, as observed by me in this prison.

I advise the magistrates to lose no time in increasing the number of sleeping cells, both for males and females. I think the tread-wheels should be kept constantly at work, and every prisoner take his turn on them in proportion to the length of his sentence. By this means, very great relief would be afforded to the inconveniently thronged state of the wool-picking room. When prisoners are thus crowded together at labour, and chances afforded them of being able to talk to each other without detection, it is no wonder that the number of punishments for breaches of discipline assume a frightful aggregate; and if more than one are permitted to sleep in the same cell, every restraint imposed to prevent communication by day is but an additional incentive to its taking place at night. The keeper says,—"A separate sleeping cell is most important. No men ever go on their knees to utter a prayer when there are three together; there is a morbid feeling of false shame among them which forbids it." I have previously adverted to the necessity of some change taking place in the management of the large class of juvenile offenders, and repeat my opinion that it is advisable to separate them wholly from the adults.

I recommend that convicted prisoners should not be permitted to write letters or receive visits during the first three months of their imprisonment. The windows at the back of the sessions house render that part of the prison insecure; they require iron bars. I find one escape recorded in the keeper's journal:—

"*6th September* 1838.

"This day, a felon for trial escaped out of gaol through the sessions house, but was retaken in about a quarter of an hour, and brought back by Mr. Burgess, the keeper."

The sessions have only been held a few days since, and on this morning (1st November) I find 21 prisoners already committed for trial in January. The contamination to which this class of prisoners is exposed from the crowded state of the prison, the expense thus entailed on the county, the delay of speedy justice, all seem to require that an adjourned or intermediate sessions should be held between the usual times for the trial of prisoners.

I have great satisfaction in bearing testimony to the efficiency and activity of the keeper, and the improved condition of this prison.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Cheshire.
Knutsford House of Correction.

A RETURN of the Number and Names of the whole of the Prisoners confined in Knutsford House of Correction, describing their Age and Religious Persuasion.

No.	Names.	Age.	Church of England.	Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Unitarians.	Other Dissenters.	Jews.
	CONVICTED FELONS.								
1	R. C.	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	H. B.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	J. J.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	R. T.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	T. H.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	W. C.	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
7	S. W.	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	R. H.	16	..	..	..	..	..	Presbyterian.	..
9	W. W.	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	H. B.	28	..	..	..	..	..	Presbyterian.	..
11	S. L.	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
12	E. C.	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	M. A.	36	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
14	W. C.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	J. K.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	B. H.	52	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	R. B.	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
18	J. M'M.	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
19	G. B.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	C. M.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	C. C.	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
22	F. M'A.	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
23	J. B.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	J. R.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	J. J.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	M. R.	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
27	R. H.	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	W. H.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	A. K.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	B. D.	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	J. B.	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	R. J.	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	W. B.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	R. W.	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	J. J.	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
36	W. H.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	C. D.	26	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
38	R. W.	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	M. W.	25	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
40	I. K.	45	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	E. J.	56	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	J. P.	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	J. T.	70	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	W. H.	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	J. W.	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
46	P. M.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	T. G.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	J. B.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	M. G.	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	A. H.	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	T. H.	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	M. F.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	W. G.	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
54	J. B.	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	J. S.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	D. T.	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
57	E. G.	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	R. K.	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
59	G. B.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	E. M.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	J. R.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	S. J.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	D. G.	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	J. R.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	W. H.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	W. L.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	J. B.	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
68	W. K.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	W. B.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward . .	..	51	7	9	..	..	2	..

A Return, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Age.	Church of England.	Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Unitarians.	Other Dissenters.	Jews.
	Brought forward	..	51	7	9	..	..	2	..
70	T. S.	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	J. T.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	A. M.	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
73	J. M.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	M. L.	47	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
75	J. C.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	M. W.	27	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
77	W. H.	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	P. R.	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
79	J. O.	49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	W. P.	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	W. C.	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	D. W.	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	T. K.	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
84	H. S.	36	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
85	C. F.	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	J. B.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	E. P.	60	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	E. C.	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	J. B.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	B. R.	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
91	E. D.	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	M. D.	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
93	M. N.	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
94	E. B.	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
95	M. B.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	W. R.	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	J. P.	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	T. M	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	E. R.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	R. D.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	A. B.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	K. G.	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
103	E. G.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	W. T.	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	M. A. T.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	J. J.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	J. S.	48	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	J. B.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	J. H.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	S. M.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	J. G.	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	M. G.	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	J. S.	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	T. H.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	J. G.	55	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	H. D.	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	T. B.	50	..	..	..	..	..	Presbyterian.	..
118	F. M.	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	G. H.	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
120	T. T.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	B. M'C.	50	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
122	G. M.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	E. M.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	W. H.	25	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
125	T. E.	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	E. T.	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	H. C.	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	M. G.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CONVICTED MISDEMEANANTS.								
129	W. B.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	S. R.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	W. L.	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
132	J. B.	62	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	M. M.	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
134	J. E.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	J. F.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward	..	100	15	15	1	1	3	..

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Cheshire.

Knutsford House of Correction.

A Return, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Age.	Church of England.	Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Unitarians.	Other Dissenters.	Jews.
	Brought forward .	..	100	15	15	1	1	3	..
136	A. K.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	J. B.	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	W. S.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	T. D.	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
140	E. M.	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
141	P. B.	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	J. T.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	R. W.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	J. B.	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	B. P.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
146	J. W.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
147	P. P.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	J. D.	45	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	L. P.	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	J. T.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	J. B.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
152	C. R.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	T. W.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
154	S. G.	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	T. F.	45	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	J. F.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	J. T.	48	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	T. C.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
159	B. B.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	J. H.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	W. C.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
162	J. T.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	W. H.	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
164	J. W.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	S. B.	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
166	G. B.	35	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
167	J. S.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
168	J. S.	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
169	J. S.	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	T. C.	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
171	T. H.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
172	S. H.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
173	H. W.	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
174	S. W.	43	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
175	F. M.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
176	J. B.	37	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
177	D. N.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
178	J. P.	55	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
179	B. T.	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
180	M. N.	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
181	W. W.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
182	J. E.	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
183	G. H.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
184	J. T.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
185	J. A.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
186	J. L.	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
187	J. P.	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
188	J. B.	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
189	W. J.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
190	C. C.	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
191	J. A.	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
192	M. D.	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
193	W. C.	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
194	P. C.	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
195	E. B.	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
196	G. W.	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
197	G. P.	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
198	J. R.	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
199	B. W.	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
200	A. O.	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
201	J. W.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
202	E. J.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
203	M. A. B.	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
204	M. A. C. J.	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
205	M. B.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
206	F. M.	29	..	..	..	..	..	Presbyterian.	..
	Carried forward .	..	155	22	23	1	1	4	..

A Return, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Church of England.	Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Unitarians.	Other Dissenters.	Jews.
	Brought forward .								
207	J. R.	54	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
208	M. W.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
209	J. S.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
210	J. E.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
211	J. P.	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
212	J. P.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
213	J. B.	32	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
214	S. B.	48	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
215	M. A. W.	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
216	T. F.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
217	S. P.	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
218	J. B.	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
219	J. H.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
220	A. D.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
221	W. R.	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
222	H. C.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
223	H. C.	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
224	W. P.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
225	J. G.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
226	W. R.	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
227	J. S.	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
228	W. S.	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
229	J. D.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
230	J. C.	27	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
231	G. S.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
232	J. B.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
233	W. P.	44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
234	J. L.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
235	G. B.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
236	J. T.	52	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
237	J. B.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
238	F. C.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
239	J. S.	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
240	W. A.	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
241	J. J.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
242	J. H.	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
243	J. S.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	FELONS FOR TRIAL.								
244	R. S.	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
245	J. D.	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
246	D. M'G.	39	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
247	E. C.	48	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
248	T. W.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
249	J. H.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
250	D. B.	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
251	J. B.	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
252	W. B.	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
253	P. P	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
254	J. W.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
255	W. H.	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
256	G. W.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
257	A. R.	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
258	J. B.	52	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
259	J. S.	54	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
260	J. B.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
261	W. M.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
262	M. L.	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
263	W. C.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
264	J. S.	65	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	MISDEMEANANT FOR TRIAL.								
265	M. S.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			205	25	29	1	1	4	..

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Cheshire.

Knutsford Houe of Correction

A Return, &c.—*continued.*

A SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING RETURN.

	Church of England.	Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Unitarians.	Presbyterians.	Jews.
Church of England	205	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catholics	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
Methodists	..	..	29	..	..	..	..
Baptists	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Unitarians	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Presbyterians	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Jews	..	..	..	..	..	..	None.

STOCKPORT—NEW BAILEY PRISON.

Stockport New Bailey Prison.

This place of confinement is made use of for the temporary detention of prisoners under examination, previous to their being committed to the House of Correction at Knutsford, or Chester Castle. It was extremely clean and orderly at the period of my visit, and is carried on precisely in the same manner as noticed in a preceding Report.

RETURN of the number of persons who have been in custody in the New Bailey Prison or lock-up at Stockport, during the understated years:

From October	1833	to October	1834	1161
„	1834	„	1835	1074
„	1835	„	1836	1069
„	1836	„	1837	1360
„	1837	„	1838	1111

CHESTER—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Chester Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

This prison still remains in a very unsatisfactory state of discipline, and I have to report but little or no amendment therein since my last visit. The sleeping apartments were clean, the day rooms untidy and dirty; indeed they can scarcely be expected to be otherwise, so long as the prisoners are permitted to cook their provisions in them. Tobacco was in use, though prohibited; several improper articles were lying about, among which were implements for gambling. The prisoners were thus classed on the morning of my inspection:—

Gaol.

No. 1. Felons' Day Room.—Four present; 2 acting as servants to keeper and turnkey out.
No. 2. Misdemeanants' Day Room.—None.
Females.—Felons' Day Room.—One present, 1 outside washing.
Debtors.—Males 6; females 1.

House of Correction.

Males.—No. 1. Day Room.—For trial 2.
No. 2. Misdemeanants' Day Room.—Nine present.
No. 3. Vagrants' Day Room.—Present, 7 vagrancy; 2 for examination sent in by police, 2 out, infected with itch.

Females.—No. 1. Disorderlies' Day Room.—Present 7.
No. 2. Vagrants' Day Room.—Present 1.

The prisoners are thus disposed of at night in the gaol:—the 6 male felons occupy 2 cells, the 2 females 1. The debtors sleep 2 in a room with the exception of 1, who pays for superior accommodation. In the House of Correction the males occupy 7 cells, sleeping 3 in each, and 1 is vacant. In the sleeping room appropriated to disorderly women, 7 in number, 3 are sleeping in 1 bed. The female vagrant is in a room alone. I find that what is termed the black hole is still most improperly used as a place of confinement, and that not only males but females have been placed there since my last visit; upon inspecting it I found it filthy, and the flooring broken, and I had to step through water over my shoe to get to it. The matron states, "The prison is frequently disturbed at night by drunken persons being brought in and placed in the black hole which is under my sleeping room. Females are likewise put there when in a state of intoxication; I have known several to be put in. I have frequently been over my ancles in water in going down to them. I think I recollect a woman being there a day and a half, and another was there two nights for refractory conduct in the prison."

The following entries in the Keeper's Journal refer to this filthy den :—

"May 12th, 1838. Put Mrs. Cartwright in the Black Hole for breaking the peace of the gaol, Healey having taken her out unknown to me.

"January 14th, 1837. Put —— —— and —— in the Black Hole for assaulting and beating ——; the same night a man of the name of —— was brought in the gaol being drunk and ungovernable; I placed him in the Black Hole; the next morning he informed me he had been robbed; upon investigating the matter I found that ——and ——* had committed the felony, and planted the money under the floor of the Black Hole."

The improper practice, as noticed in my last report, still prevails, of bringing prisoners charged as drunk and disorderly at all hours of the night into the gaol. The duties of the turnkey are thus described with reference to this regulation:—"The night charges are still brought here by the police. I am called up at all hours of the night to receive them, and then am occasionally roused again by parties arriving to bail them, which I am now directed to take. I was called up last Saturday night at ½ past 12, at ¼ past 1, ½ past 1, 2 o'clock, ½ past 3, and ½ past 3. I find great difficulty in performing my duties in the gaol during the day, in consequence of this night work. The prisoners, stated as under examination, were sent in by the police on Saturday night, and I had no other place to put them in but with the vagrants."

The prisoners were without labour or employment, occasionally they pick a little oakum, when the material can be procured, and are paid 1-5th of what they earn. The bread is now served out daily, but the meal and potatoes are most improperly issued only once a week. The debtors who receive the gaol allowance are permitted to introduce tobacco and provisions. A bath has been provided, and the prisoners are now washed and cleansed upon coming in. I find there is a benefaction to this prison, entitled Vernon and Broughton's Gift, of 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, which the keeper states he distributes at his discretion to destitute prisoners upon their discharge.

The surgeon states the health of the prisoners to be generally good. Gonorrhœa and itch are the most common ailments; there have been occasional cases of fever; the keeper's wife died of typhus in February, 1838, and there have been two other cases in the prison. Upon visiting the prisoner, described in the surgeon's report as suffering from diseased liver and bowels, I found him in a cell without fire, and in which two other prisoners slept. The surgeon with reference thereto says, that "It is not the best place that could be selected for a man in such a state. I have long experienced the want of a proper place for the sick." The itch has frequently been communicated to others within the prison.

RETURN of Prisoners Sick in the Gaol and House of Correction 29th October, 1838.

W. I. Diseased liver and bowels.
H. I. female, Fever from cold.
Two cases of itch in the vagrant ward.

The surgeon's book contains no entries of the cases of sickness, nor are the two deaths of the keeper's wife, from fever, and the matron, from marasmus, noticed therein. There has been a case of suicide during the year. A female destroyed herself by hanging in the lock-up. The keeper states, "She was brought in on a Saturday night on a charge of felony. She was in liquor and extremely violent. She was found the next morning suspended to the bars of the window, and had apparently been dead some time. Her mother stated afterwards that her father and uncle had committed similar acts, and that her daughter was the seventh of the family who had died by their own hands." The surgeon's attendance at the prison is usually three times a week, and oftener when required.

The chaplain states, "There is no attempt made to instruct the prisoners. The prison is very badly supplied with books. I formerly used to apply to the corporation, but have never received any grant from them for this purpose, and were it not for the Bible Society we should be without any. The debtors attend chapel pretty generally. Prisoners have frequently sought to see me privately; they have given me money towards the purchase of books. One who had been discharged attended the prison chapel last Sunday, and I have two who constantly come to my church. They frequently express a desire to be instructed. Boys from 10 to 15 are placed here with the other prisoners, and soon become thorough villains." The vagrants since my last report attend chapel. The chaplain, independently of the service on the Sabbath, visits the prison Wednesdays and Fridays. The turnkey states, "I have heard prisoners express a wish to learn to read, and some who have been here for 12 months have learnt to do so from others." The following is an exemplar of the chaplain's entries in his journal :—

"January 20th, 1838. The services have been regularly performed, and the prisoners, generally speaking, very attentive. The matron continues in a very precarious state of health, but one of the female prisoners appears to perform the duties very satisfactorily."

There is some improvement in the keeping of the books and journals. Two distinct registers for felons and misdemeanants are now kept arranged under the heads:—No.—name—age—trade or profession—place of abode—when committed—for what offence—sentence—when discharged.

* These two offenders were boys, one 10 and the other 14 years of age, and were then undergoing a sentence of 2 years' imprisonment.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Cheshire.
Chester Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

EXPENSE of the Gaol and House of Correction in the City of Chester from the 1st of September, 1837, to the 31st of August, 1838.

City Gaol.

	£.	s.	d.			
Salaries, viz.—Governor one year	60	0	0			
Surgeon one year	15	0	0			
Insurance	3	3	0			
Provisions	64	12	6½			
Coal and fuel	25	12	4			
Rates and taxes	1	4	8			
Repairs	14	8	10			
Linen and clothing	12	9	8			
Oil, soap, &c.	22	0	2			
Stationery	0	12	4			
General expenses	15	0	4			
				234	3	10½

House of Correction.

Salaries, viz.—Governor one year	20	0	0			
Turnkey one year	52	0	0			
Matron ditto	30	0	0			
Chaplain ditto	100	0	0			
Ditto balance of salary to 1st June, 1837	14	4	11			
Surgeon one year	15	0	0			
Provisions	85	7	3½			
Coal and fuel	41	12	9			
Repairs	15	3	10			
Linen and clothing	12	2	5			
Oil, soap, &c.	23	13	10			
Insurance	3	3	0			
General expenses	15	19	4			
				428	7	4½
Total				£ 662	11	3

The discreditable condition of this penal establishment is thus described by the officers:—"The conduct of the prisoners is generally bad, and all that we can do to repress it is to put them in the black hole. The debtors communicate with the criminal prisoners, and I have no doubt visitors come for the same purpose under pretext of visiting the debtors. The women and the men also communicate and throw things to each other; the windows of the sleeping cells occupied by females look directly into the yards appropriated to males. The debtors are noisy and disorderly, and are occasionally intoxicated. The prisoners work sometimes on the outside of the gaol in the garden. The two prisoners who act as servants to the keeper and turnkey are each sentenced to two years' imprisonment." The matron says, "The women are very often troublesome, they make use of bad language, and do not care for being here. There is occasionally, but very seldom, one who shows a little better disposition than the others; a case of that description occurred last week, and on my application the chaplain obtained admission for her to the local penitentiary. They wash the whole of the prison, including the cells occupied by the men. I have seen them while cleaning talking to the men. They are for the most part very ignorant, without any religious feeling or the slightest knowledge of domestic duties, and quite unfit for servants. The female debtor who is here now receives a great many visitors; she is not a well-behaved person; on going into her day-room a short time since the smell of spirits was quite perceptible." The turnkey says, "That in one day he opened the exterior gate 32 times for persons coming to visit this woman. The debtors are allowed to receive visitors from 6 in the morning till 6 in the evening. That tobacco, provisions, and other articles are constantly coming in over the walls."

The privies are most offensive, the soil falls into pits, and the effluvia in summer-time must pervade the whole prison.

I advise the keeper to be more cautious in his general conduct.

I have in a former report of this prison described in detail its most imperfect and inconvenient construction, and the obstacles thus standing in the way of good management and discipline. The magistrates, concurring in this opinion, have presented a Report to the Council, from which the following passages are extracted:—

"After the fullest investigation, the magistrates are confirmed in the opinion which they entertained at the time they made their former report, that it will be impossible to add materially to the security of the gaol, or to effect any considerable improvement in the discipline and mode of treatment of the prisoners without extensive alterations in the present buildings, which, although they are sufficiently capacious, are so inconveniently arranged as not to admit of the introduction of the silent system, or of the proper classifications and employment of the prisoners. They mentioned in their report that the Inspector of Prisons, when in Chester, had stated that it was the intention of the Government to introduce an uniform system of prison discipline, and to cause such an alteration to be made in the gaols as would enable them to carry their plans into effect, and that under these circumstances he had recommended any alterations to be deferred until their plans were made known.

"The magistrates, however, feeling the importance of applying a remedy to the evils existing in the gaol with as little delay as possible, caused an inquiry to be made from the Secretary of State by the town-clerk as to the probable time when the intended regulations would be carried into effect. In the preparation of the plan the magistrates availed themselves of the voluntary assistance of Mr. Robert Jones, the architect, who suggested such alterations as were deemed calculated to meet the views of the Government, and which if approved might be made without incurring a large expenditure. The alterations prepared consisted principally upon an increase in the number of separate sleeping cells and an improved arrangement of the day-rooms, rendering the gaol suitable to the adoption of the silent system.

"A considerable time must necessarily elapse before they can accomplish so great a change as they contemplate in the management of the gaol, and which the dictates of humanity as well as the furtherance of the ends of justice imperiously require; but it is their opinion that many improvements of a minor nature might be made which would tend materially to improve the state of the prisoners, and to promote in some degree the effect of their confinements."

I entirely agree with the magistrates that much of the laxity and bad management so conspicuous in this establishment, are quite independent of the faults of construction, and that they may be remedied without moving a brick. I have pointed out the particulars to the justices, in whom I find every disposition to apply a remedy as far as their authority will permit.

I find the following presentments have been made by grand juries on the state of this prison:—

"The grand jury of the borough and city of Chester have visited the gaol in conformity with the wishes of the court, and regret to report that there exists an entire absence of judicious classification of the prisoners, and a want of employment for them of any kind.

"The case, to which the court alluded to in its address to the grand jury, appears to them fully to merit the remarks made upon it. As though the person who was detained for want of sureties passed the day in the room with the prisoners committed for misdemeanors, he slept at night in a cell with felons, and the practice seems to prevail in other instances.

"The grand jury consider that with proper and *not expensive* alterations the gaol is capable of affording sufficient means for classification by day, and for separate sleeping cells by night.

"The grand jury cannot help expressing their disappointment, that similar recommendations made by the former grand juries had not been attended with proper improvement in the arrangement or management of the gaol.

"J. Uniarche, Foreman."

"The grand jury, at the suggestion of the learned recorder, has visited the gaol, and has respectfully to report that it does not appear that any alteration has been effected with regard to its security or the employment of prisoners since the report made by the last grand jury, but they have found all clean and healthy within, and some improvements in progress without the buildings, but the weather has impeded the cleansing of the gutters and drains.

"The debtors complain that there is a want of coal, and some of them that there is a distinction made as to the privilege of taking exercise in the yard.

"Dated 31st December, 1838. "J. Lloyd, Foreman."

LANCASHIRE.

LANCASTER CASTLE—County Gaol.

Lancashire.
Lancaster Castle County Gaol

Inspected this prison on the 10th of November. I annex returns of the number and distribution of the prisoners on that day.

Number of Wards in Lancaster Castle and how Occupied, 10th November, 1838.

Number and Description of Wards.	No. of Prisoners.		Number of Cells.
	M.	F.	
Hospital	9	6	
No. 1. For trial	3	..	12
2. Want of sureties	6	..	4
3. Misdemeanants	29	..	20
4. Felons	43	..	20
5. Ditto	44	..	20
6. Misdemeanants	26	..	20
7. Felons	32	..	A large dormitory.
8. Ditto	43	..	Ditto.
Penitentiary; all classes of criminals	..	56	36
Debtors	186	..	21 rooms.
Ditto	..	8	
Total	421	70	

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire.

Lancaster Castle County Gaol.

A STATEMENT showing how the Prisoners in Lancaster Castle were employed on the 10th November, 1838.

Employment.	Males.	Females.
Picking cotton wool	115	39
At the tread-wheel	40	..
Wardsmen and Wardswomen	9	6
Monitor and Monitresses	6	2
Warehousemen	2	..
Overlookers of weavers	3	..
Washing, clothing, &c.	..	4
Nursing infant children	..	3
Cooking provisions	3	..
Weaving calico	39	..
Making clogs	2	..
Ditto clothes	2	..
Ditto shoes	2	..
Ditto beds and hammocks	1	..
Winding weft	2	..
Unemployed (infirm)	2	..
Sick	8	6
Nursing sick women	..	1
Total	236	61

On going through the wards and cells, I found them generally clean and neat. In the day-rooms, and under the beds in the dormitories, were portions of food, clothes, and an almost incredible quantity of written papers, the prisoners being still allowed the indiscriminate use of pens, ink, and paper; as might be expected, the most improper use is made of this inconsistent indulgence; many of the papers contain impure and ribald scribbling. I give a short extract from one I found in possession of a wardsman, the remaining part is too grossly indecent for quotation.

"Thomas Nuttal's copy book, Lancaster Castle, November 8th, 1838.

"Come all you merry brave souls and the bells shall merrily ring,
With a full flowing bowl and the light of my soul,
And we will fill the glass up to the brim.
I hate to be angled and gangled, although we be ever so poor;
We'll drink and we'll sing, and the bells they shall ring,
And we shall kick sorrow away from our door.

Sing Fal dal, &c.

Here's to the jolly highwayman, that ventured his life for a spree,
And what he does get he merrily spends, with a pretty girl sat on his knee;
Till at length to the gallows he goes, there to be hanged for his crime;
He is plucked up with a string, and goes off with a swing,
So all things have but a time.

Sing Fal dal."

This objectionable practice of allowing prisoners writing materials gives facilities also to the flying of kites, or letters over the walls, and to their addressing the keeper on every trifling occasion.

I find little or no variation in the faulty system of management pursued in this prison at my last visit, and commented upon at large in a previous report. The prisoners at work are left to look after each other, and the same carelessness and neglect of efficient supervision extends to the females. I found them at work without any overlooker. Every trifling petty office, which would in itself be a relaxation from what might be termed prison discipline, is paid for in money or extra food, and sometimes in both. The minds of the prisoners are diverted from their degraded conditions by the constant excitement they are kept in to obtain these situations, and the correspondence on this subject, which has been most improperly allowed to be carried on, would, by its mock gravity, almost cause a smile, if not checked by a feeling of disgust. I subjoin a few exemplars selected from a great number in possession of the keeper:—

DEAR SIR,

Having near 18 months to stop, and learning that a situation is about to become vacant in the warehouse, I take the liberty of offering myself to your notice for its occupation. I have been in a counting-house all my life since leaving school, and flatter myself that should you think proper to confer it upon me, could perform the duties required to your satisfaction, which it will be ever my study to merit.

The Keeper. Your most obedient humble servant.

This man was a most notorious bad character, but well conducted in prison.

HONOURED SIR, July 27th, 1838.

As the situation of hospital nurse will be vacant in a few weeks, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate, and should you think me worthy of being placed in that department, rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on my part to give every satisfaction.

The Keeper. I am, honoured sir.

Sir, June 2d, 1838.

Hearing that a person will be wanted in the cook-house in a short time, I beg leave to offer myself for that situation, and should you think me worthy of being placed in that department, will, to the best of my abilities, discharge the duties thereof.

The Keeper. I am, sir, yours.

Respected Sir,

I should take it as a particular favour, if you would have the goodness to place me in a situation, as I have been recently informed there is going to be a vacancy in No. 7 yard, and hoping that my behaviour has coincided with the discipline, and if placed in that situation will do all in my power towards doing my duty, and subjecting myself to you, and all the superiors over me.

The Keeper. I remain, your humble petitioner.

Sir,

You will excuse me for addressing you in so formal a manner, to solicit your kind aid, if you should think fit to appoint me to any situation I might be considered worthy in your estimation to hold; and should you think fit to confer so great a kindness on me I shall, as in duty bound, endeavour to the utmost of my power to fill any such situation to the satisfaction both to you and the under keeper, and all other officers appointed under you, and which should I be so fortunate as to obtain will ever feel gratified. I have heard that George Pickup, the looker over to the weavers, &c. goes out shortly, and if there should not have been any person which you may have considered quali fied to fill such situation, I humbly hope I may obtain your notice among the rest, making application for the same or any other that may fall out during my stay, which is about eight months. Having held a situation as overlooker to a considerable number of men in a manufacturing establishment, having likewise a thorough knowledge of all the different occupations relative thereto; if, therefore, you should be kind enough to appoint me to any such situation by thinking me eligible, I shall feel extremely obliged, and shall ever feel myself highly honoured by your appointment,

The Keeper. And remain, sir, your obedient, humble servant.

I annex a list of the number and emoluments of the situations held by prisoners.

Return of Wardsmen, Wardswomen, Monitors, and Monitresses.—10th November, 1838.

Names.	Offences.	Employment.	Punishments.	Previous Committals.	Previous Offences.
John A. . .	Felony.	Monitor.	2 years and hard labour.		
Robert T. . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 year and hard labour.		
Robert H. . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	18 calendar months and hard labour.		
Edward E. .	Ditto.	Ditto.	6 months and hard labour.		
Wm. A. . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	6 months and hard labour.		
James O. . .	Misdemeanour.	Ditto.	9 months and hard labour.		
Priscilla T. .	Ditto.	Monitress.	9 months and hard labour.		
Mary C. . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 year and hard labour.		
Samuel K. .	Felony.	Hosp. Wardsman.	2 years and hard labour.		
James W. .	Ditto.	Wardsman.	18 calendar months and hard labour. .	Once.	Bastardy.
George C. .	Misdemeanour.	Ditto.	2 years and hard labour.		
Charles L. .	Felony.	Ditto.	Ditto.		
James R. . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 year and hard labour	Once.	Felony.
Thomas N. .	Ditto.	Ditto.	2 years and hard labour.		
David R. . .	Misdemeanour.	Ditto.	18 months and hard labour.		
Garret D. . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	2 years and hard labour.		
Wilson H. .	Felony.	Ditto.	Ditto.		
Ann P. . .	Ditto.	Wardswoman.	1 year and hard labour.		
Catharine D.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.		
Hannah K. .	Misdemeanour.	Ditto.	Ditto.		
Alice M. . .	Felony.	Ditto.	9 months and hard labour.		
Jane W. . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	2 years and hard labour.		
Jane S. . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Twice.	Felony.

The allowance in money to monitors per week is 3*d.* each, monitresses 3*d.* each, to wardsmen 3*d.* each, to wardswomen 2*d.* each, and to the hospital wardsmen 4*d.*

Extra allowance of food, weekly, to wardsmen, 1 quart of rice, 1 ditto soup, 1 ditto stew. To warehousemen, 1 pint of milk.

Wardsmen clean the day-houses, sleeping cells, and other parts of their respective wards, distribute the messes (by lot), change the linen, see that the prisoners clean themselves, and superintend the men when the latter are *not at work*, being required to report any irregularity observable at such time.

NAMES of Prisoners employed in Lancaster Castle (exclusively of Wardsmen, Wardswomen, Monitors, and Monitresses.)—10th November, 1838.

Names.	Offences.	Employment.	Sentences.
John B. .	Felony.	Warehouseman.	2 years and hard labour.
William H.	Misdemeanour.	Ditto.	18 calendar months and hard labour.
Richard A.	Felony.	Overlooker of Looms.	2 years and hard labour.
James D. .	Misdemeanour.	Ditto.	3 years and hard labour.
Ann G.. .	Ditto.	Washerwoman.	2 years and hard labour.
Mary A. . .	Felony.	Ditto.	1 year and hard labour.
Christiana M.	Misdemeanour.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Mary D. . .	Felony.	Ditto.	Ditto.
George B. .	Misdemeanour.	Cook.	2 years and hard labour.
Edward S. .	Felony.	Ditto.	Ditto.
John Mc. .	Misdemeanour.	Ditto.	Ditto.
James C. .	Felony.	Overlooker of Weavers.	Ditto.
John C. . .	Ditto.	Beaming Warps.	Ditto.
Alice J. . .	Ditto.	Nurse.	Transported for life.
John B. . .	Ditto.	Singer.	2 years and hard labour.
Thomas E. .	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 year and hard labour.
Edward W. .	Ditto.	Ditto.	2 years and hard labour.
Robert H. .	Ditto.	Ditto.	18 calendar months and hard labour.
Wright B. .	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 year and hard labour.
Robert D. .	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Samuel C. .	Ditto.	Ditto.	2 years and hard labour.
James O. .	Misdemeanour.	Ditto.	9 months and hard labour.
Daniel O. .	A Debtor.	Gatesman.	

The senior warehouseman is paid 1*s.* weekly, 2nd ditto 9*d.*, overlookers and washerwomen are paid 4*d.* each ; the cooks 6*d.*, the nurse 4*d.*, and the beamer of warps and the singers 3*d.* each per week.

The gatesman receives 2*s.* 6*d.* per week.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners who, on their discharge from Lancaster Castle, received upwards of 20*s.* as the proportion of their earnings, from 1st of January, to 31st December, 1838, both days included.

No.	Prisoners' Names.	Amount paid.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*
1	William C.	1	1	10½
2	John W.	1	5	11
3	Isaac H.	1	17	11
4	William H.	2	5	7
5	Ralph W.	2	1	0
6	Edward F.	1	9	0½
7	Martin R.	1	3	2
8	William I.	2	3	0
9	James H..	1	16	10½
10	Abraham K.	1	0	8
11	Richard L.	1	14	2
12	Patrick M	1	0	7½
13	James W.	1	16	0
14	William D.	1	3	4

I have no hesitation in again recommending the discontinuing of every sort of extra allowance or the payment of earnings for work to convicted prisoners ; I am persuaded that, with very trifling additional assistance, the discipline of the gaol would be materially improved by this being done. There is no order or regularity observed during meals ; this is even the case in the large rooms, where there is every facility for the maintenance of decency ; on these occasions the prisoners sit down, rise up, and return to the yards quite at their own discretion. At night the prisoners in these rooms are allowed candles, and left entirely to themselves ; no officer is within call of them, and it is supposed that they only sit up until the lights are burnt out. This is a regulation happily restricted to this gaol. I again recommend its being forthwith put an end to, and that as long as these dormitories are occupied, an officer should be stationed near to them, and that he should have means of inspecting them, without the prisoners being aware of his doing so. The introduction of gas lights placed above the reach of the prisoners would be a powerful aid to effective superintendence. At no very great expense these rooms might be divided into sleeping cells with a double range in each.

I am of opinion that the dietary might be lowered for prisoners sentenced to short terms not exceeding three months. The surgeon agrees with me on this point, and says, "The diet might be lowered safely for prisoners sentenced to a month or two's imprisonment."

Diet Table.

1. For prisoners sentenced to hard labour; for convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, but ordered by the visiting justices to be set to work; and for prisoners before trial who do not maintain themselves, but who work.

MALES.

7 lbs. of wheaten bread, weekly.	1⅓ lb. of beef, weekly.	4 oz. cheese, weekly.
2½ lbs. of oatmeal, weekly.	5 oz. of rice, weekly.	3½ oz. salt, weekly.
10 lbs. of potatoes, weekly.	1½ gill of peas, weekly.	2 oz. of onions, weekly.

Dinners—Sundays, 1 quart of stew made from cows' shins, in the proportion of one shin to every 14 prisoners.
Mondays, ½lb. of beef, boiled, and potatoes.
Tuesdays, 1 quart of rice soup, and potatoes.
Wednesdays, ½ lb. of beef, boiled, and potatoes.
Thursdays, 1 quart of peas soup, and potatoes.
Fridays, ½ lb. of beef, made into scouce.
Saturdays, potatoes and cheese.

Breakfasts—One quart of oatmeal pottage, and the same for Suppers.

FEMALES.

7 lbs. of wheaten bread, weekly.	1 lb. of beef, weekly.	1½ gill of peas, weekly.
2 lbs. of oatmeal, weekly.	5 oz. of rice, weekly.	3½ oz. of salt, weekly.
5 lbs. of potatoes, weekly.		

Dinners—Sundays, 1 quart of stew, made as above.
Mondays, ½ lb. of beef, boiled, and 1 lb. of potatoes.
Tuesdays, 1 quart of rice soup.
Wednesdays, ½ lb. of beef, boiled, and 1 lb. of potatoes.
Thursdays, 1 quart of peas soup.
Fridays, 1½ lb. of potatoes, and 1 quart of soup.
Saturdays, 1½ lb. of potatoes.

Breakfasts—One quart of oatmeal pottage, and the same for Suppers.

2. For prisoners before trial who do not maintain themselves, and who do not work; and for all other prisoners, (except such as are sick) who cannot maintain themselves, and who do not work.

MALES AND FEMALES.

7 lbs. of wheaten bread, weekly.	10 lbs. of potatoes, weekly.
2½ lbs. of oatmeal, weekly.	4½ oz. of salt, weekly.

All such articles of food and provisions for criminal prisoners shall be cooked in the regular cooking houses within the prison, and not by the prisoners individually.

One lb. of rice and four red herrings weekly are added to the county allowance to poor debtors, the expense of which is defrayed from the the charity fund. The females all take their meals together in one room; the males in their day rooms and dormitories. I recommend that prisoners sentenced for no longer periods than three months, should receive the same allowance as prisoners before trial who do not work. I am also of opinion that there should be some restriction imposed on the inordinate smoking of tobacco, by the debtors in their wards. It seems hardly fair that persons to whom this practice is a nuisance, should be compelled to submit to it. If admitted at all into a prison, it ought to be smoked in the open air, for which there is every convenience here. The surgeon says, "I think a great deal too much tobacco is used, and that many of the patients are annoyed and distressed by the smoking in the rooms."

Extract from Surgeon's Journal.

The other debtor hospital patients are better, but I have an asthmatic patient or two who appear sadly disturbed with the smoke. This morning I could scarcely see a patient in the room.

Under the head of Health, the surgeon reports: "There has been no epidemic since the inspector's last visit. His chief concern and anxiety is from prisoners reducing themselves by trafficking with their food, and exchanging it for tobacco and other articles. There have been such serious cases of illness from this cause, that prisoners have been taken into hospital. Inflammatory disease is more prevalent on the debtor's side, from the intemperate habits of the prisoners there, while those of a low character, in which we cannot revert to depletion, prevail on the crown side." The surgeon has frequently been called in to administer relief to debtors from illness caused by intemperance within the walls. He does not know of any case of insanity arising from causes within the gaol, during 26 years' experience.

Extracts from Surgeon's Journal.

Nov. 14. —— was brought out to me pulseless this morning, but suspecting the cause, I had his coat taken off, and found both his arms tied up—this is a trick requiring notice; he had half time at the mill and now must do full.

July 17. I have examined two men for trial (brothers); they both appear to be men of weak mind; the younger seems to act by order of his elder brother, so to judge them more clearly they will be kept separate.

Jan. 18. On visiting the —— (brothers) this morning I find they have eaten very little food since their admission, and they appeared so starved and comfortless, I shall bring them down to the other prisoners for trial. James says he is out of health and has been so for some time; that he has had medical assistance from different sources, but will not give me their names. George has very much the manner of his brother; he complained much of the cold, and said he had slept very little; he has a quickened pulse, and his bowels are confined.

Jan. 20. I have heard a great deal from James —— this morning, so as to convince me he is of unsound mind. I shall try George another day.

Jan. 22. I have had George to myself for the purpose of ascertaining the state of his mind; it seems he has in part taken up his brother's false notions, and chiefly goes by his directions.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancaster.

Lancaster Castle County Gaol.

Jan. 23. —— (one of the brothers) is tired of walking; we calculate he has made 20 good miles daily since he was sent to the hospital.

NOTE.—These brothers were tried for setting fire to premises; found insane, and are in the County Lunatic Asylum.

March 17. I have examined the eight men from Manchester, and a curious lot they are; one is blind, two have lost an eye each, and a fourth has lost an arm.

March 28. I was sent for between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning to see ——, who had cut his throat. I found him insensible and nearly pulseless, with an extensive wound in the throat, completely dividing the windpipe. I have dressed the wound, and given him a little warm milk, and done all the case at present requires. The wound was inflicted with a very small knife, made from a piece of iron pot, by one of the other prisoners, and borrowed from him.

NOTE.—This man ultimately recovered, and the keeper very properly issued wooden knives to each prisoner, quite sufficient for them to take their food with.

June 8. I have 4 patients in the debtors' hospital whose ages amount to 306; viz., 80, 73, 77, 76.

RETURN of Sick in Lancaster Castle, November 12, 1838.

Names.	Disease.	Names.	Disease.
MALES.		F. N.	Dyspepsia.
T. S.	Sore legs.	J. H.	Cough.
R. S.	,,	N. F.	,,
D. R.	Constipation.	A. B.	,,
J. R.	Indigestion.	L. C.	,,
J. R.	Dyspepsia.	W. C.	,,
J. W.	Lumbago.		
W. F.	Constipation.	FEMALES.	
J. M.	Diarrhœa.	M. C.	Piles.
E. W.	Rheumatism.	M. N.	Cold.
A. B.	,,	N. A. A.	Colic.

A TABLE exhibiting the Number of Deaths in Her Majesty's Gaol the Castle of Lancaster, in each Year, from 1825 up to the 31st December 1838, with the Name and Age of each Prisoner, the Nature of the Disease, and Period of Imprisonment.

Names.	Age.	When Committed.	Disease.	Died.	In Custody.	No. of Deaths.
1825.						1825.
J. S.	16	Feb. 16, 1822	Consumption	March 13.	3 years 34 days	1
A. R.	22	July 30, 1823	Hydrothorax	June 15	1 year 120 days	2
					Total	— 2
1826.						1826.
A. W.	26	Jan. 17, 1825	Erysipelas	January 12	360 days	1
J. B.	27	Oct. 3, ,,	Effusion on brain	March 3	5 months before trial	2
T. W.	30	July 17, 1826	Cholera	August 16	1 month	3
T. H.	25	April 13, 1825	Fever	August 28	1 year 131 days	4
J. B.	80	March 10, 1824	Dysentery	August 28	2 years 171 days	5
H. H.	29	Nov. 6, ,,	,,	Sept. 26	302 days	6
T. A.	27	May 3, 1826	,,	Sept. 26	146 days	7
P. P.	57	July 31, 1820	,,	Sept. 24	6 years 65 days	8
W. B.	71	Oct. 1, 1824	Hydrothorax	December 7	1 year 277 days	9
C. B.	18	Oct. 24, 1825	Atrophy	December 31	1 year 68 days	10
					Total	—10
1827.						1827.
J. B.	40	Feb. 2, 1827	Dysentery	March 13	39 days before trial	1
L. S.	23	Sept. 25, 1826	Consumption	April 22	29 weeks 6 days	2
E. M.	39	Jan. 16, 1827	Bilious fever	May 11	16 weeks 3 days	3
R. M.	28	April 10, 1826	Atrophy	July 6	1 year 87 days	4
T. L.	26	April 27, ,,	,,	Nov. 27	1 year 214 days	5
					Total	— 5
1828.						1828.
J. B.	53	Dec. 10, 1825	Hydrothorax	March 4	2 years 84 days	1
G. H.	28	Jan. 22, 1828	Dysentery	March 5	42 days	2
W. S.	29	Jan. 15, 1827	,,	January 9	51 weeks 2 days	3
J. R.	20	July 16, ,,	,,	February 5	29 weeks 1 day	4
T. C.	55	April 10, 1826	Hydrothorax	March 12.	1 year 336 days	5
J. S.	28	April 21, ,,	Cholera morbus	Sept. 23	5 months 2 days	6
J. S.	25	April 30, 1827	Consumption	October 8.	1 year 161 days	7
W. P.	41	Nov. 20, 1826	Dysentery	Nov. 13	1 year 358 days	8
J. C.	20	July 21, 1828	,,	Nov. 18	120 days	9
M. B.	28	March 8, ,,	Consumption	Nov. 18	8 months 10 days	10
T. F.	24	July 9, ,,	,,	December 11	5 months 2 days	11
T. D.	55	April 30, 1827	Hydrothorax	December 14	1 year 128 days	12
					Total	—12
1829.						1829.
F. L.	42	Feb. 10, 1829	Strangulated hernia	March 28	38 days	1
J. R.	43	Nov. 6, 1827	Dropsy	April 3	1 year 148 days	2
J. H.	22	Aug. 5, 1828	Consumption	April 12	8 months 7 days	3
J. T.	55	Oct. 4, 1827	Dropsy	May 10	1 year 218 days	4

A Table exhibiting the Number of Deaths in Her Majesty's Gaol the Castle of Lancaster, &c.—*continued.*

Names.	Age.	When Committed.	Disease.	Died.	In Custody.	No. of Deaths.
H. F.	28	Dec. 6, 1828	Consumption	June 10	6 months 4 days	5
E. T.	46	Nov. 7, ,,	Debility and hydropic tendency.	May 23	6 months 16 days	6
J. W.	66	Aug. 5, ,,	Chronic diarrhœa and spontaneous gangrene.	May 25	9 months 20 days	7
J. C.	29	March 7, ,,	Consumption	June 8	3 months 1 day	8
F. W.	38	Oct. 20, ,,	,,	August 13	42 weeks 3 days	9
J. H.	38	April 21, ,,	Dropsy	Sept. 6	1 year 19 weeks 5 days	10
S. T.	17	Jan. 10, 1827	Cachexia	Sept. 29	2 years 37 weeks 3 days	11
					Total	—11
1830.						1830.
W. H.	23	May 12, 1828	Consumption	January 19	1 year 8 months 7 days	1
P. M.	42	Nov. 13, 1829	Found dead in bed	May 29	6 months 1 day	2
E. G.	46	April 28, 1830	Cholera, ending in fever	October 5	5 months 9 days	3
J. D.	34	Jan. 16, ,,	Consumption	October 23	8 months 7 days	4
S. M.	51	Aug. 1, 1825	Fever	November 21	5 years 3 months 21 days	5
R C.	38	Feb. 8, 1829	Consumption	December 1	1 year 9 months 22 days	6
M. B.	21	July 15, 1830	,,	December 9	4 months 25 days	7
E. L.	38	Dec. 8, ,,	Asthma	December 19	11 days	8
					Total	—8
1831.						1831.
J. M.	60	June 1, 1830	Abscess	January 9	7 months 9 days	1
M. M.	Aged.	Feb. 1, 1831	Bronchitis	February 12	11 days	2
J. A.	18	May 3, 1830	Consumption	June 25	13 months 22 days	3
W. H.	28	Oct. 25, ,,	,,	June 27	8 months 2 days	4
J. H.	30	July 29, 1831	Bronchitis	December 28	5 months within a day	5
					Total	—5
1832.						1832.
S. G.	59	July 29, 1831	Weakness	February 5	6 months 7 days	1
H. D.	20	June 8, ,,	Consumption	February 25	8 months 17 days	2
J. M.	22	Feb. 12, ,,	,,	March 16.	13 months 14 days	3
					Total	—3
1833.						1833.
J. J.	28	Jan. 31, 1833	Consumption	June 24	114 days	1
M. H.	45	March 29, 1833	Effusion on brain	December 29	39 weeks	2
					Total	—2
1834.						1834.
W. W.	52	Nov. 16, 1833	Atrophy	February 24	14 weeks 2 days	1
E. M.	22	Dec. 18, ,,	Bronchitis	May 31	23 weeks 3 days	2
J. C.	48	Oct. 29, ,,	Cachexia	July 3	35 weeks 2 days	3
J. S.	60	July 24, 1834	Paralysis	Sept. 7	6 weeks 3 days	4
W. E.	54	Feb. 4, ,,	Consumption	Nov. 1	38 weeks 4 days	5
					Total	—5
1835.						1835.
A. L.	25	August 7, 1834	Consumption	January 29	25 weeks	1
L. G.	30	May 9, ,,	Asthma	March 31	10 months 22 days	2
A. O.	27	July 25 ,,	Paralysis	July 6	11 months 11 days	3
A. H.	18	Feb. 2, 1835	Effusion on brain	August 30	29 weeks 6 days	4
M. B.	17	Aug. 8, ,,	,,	Nov. 26	15 weeks 5 days	5
					Total	—5
1836.						1836.
C. S.	40	Oct. 26, 1835	Diseased stomach	January 29	13 weeks 4 days	1
M. O.	54	May 19, ,,	Debility	March 16.	9 months 25 days	2
M. G.	38	June 4, ,,	Dropsy	April 7	10 months 3 days	3
T. W.	25	July 31, ,,	Atrophy	May 29	4 months 29 days	4
J. H.	20	Nov. 7, ,,	Consumption	Sept. 8	317 days	5
					Total	—5
1837.						1837.
J. C.	28	July 7, 1835	Consumption	June 14	1 year 342 days	1
J. D.	41	July 15, 1836	Scrofula	October 6.	1 year 83 days	2
J. A.	55	April 11, 1835	Dropsy	July 26	106 days	3
T. S.	46	July 21, 1837	Debility	October 26	97 days	4
					Total	—4
1838.						1838.
P. C.	66	June 8, 1836	Consumption	February 9	1 year 246 days	1
A. C.	17	Sept. 12, 1837	,,	February 19	160 days	2
S. H.	34	Sept. 16, ,,	,,	March 11	176 days	3
E. O.	23	Nov. 24, ,,	,,	March 13	109 days	4
J. B.	34	July 12, ,,	,,	May 12	302 days	5
S. M.	26	July 20, 1838	Hydrothorax	Sept. 3	45 days	6
J. W.	20	Jan. 20, ,,	Consumption	Sept. 16	235 days	7
J. P.	70	June 5, ,,	Asthma	November 23	171 days	8
					Total	— 8
						—
						85

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Lancaster.
Lancaster Castle County Gaol.

Analysis of the lengths of Imprisonment at which the Deaths ensued.

Six years and upwards	1
Five years and upwards	1
Three years and upwards	1
Two years and upwards	3
Betwixt one and two years, several nearly two years	21
From ten to eleven months, and under twelve	8
Nine months and under ten	5
Eight months and under nine	5
Seven months and under eight	2
Six months and under seven	6
Five months and under	28
Forty-five days	1
Thirty-eight days	1
Eleven days	2
	85

In forming an estimate of the proportion of deaths amongst the prisoners, it is important to observe, that 8 out of the 28 deaths under 6 months arose from cholera and dysentery during the time those diseases prevailed epidemically, and others from diseases under which the prisoners laboured on coming into prison. I have every reason to be satisfied with this department of the establishment.

There appears to be no alteration in the performance of the chaplain's duties. The number of juvenile prisoners has greatly diminished since the passing of the Municipal Act, in consequence of those from Liverpool being no longer sent here, and there are only 5 at present in the prison; among them is a boy 15 years of age, sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment, and 3 months solitary, a month at a time. He is in one of the ordinary sleeping cells; he can read and write, and has been in prison several times before. The chaplain says, "I have observed no effect upon him from the confinement, he has always appeared very comfortable. He has the opportunity of walking in the exterior corridor, and can talk to prisoners of a night." All the officers attend divine service, with the exception of ——, who declines doing so. The chaplain's daily attendance in the prison is from an hour and a half to two. He sees the prisoners separately, and visits those in hospital and in solitary confinement. His journal contains entries of the performance of his duties in chapel and his visits to the various classes. I observe therefrom, that it is not uncommon for him to find the debtors at cards. The attendance at school is still voluntary on the part of the prisoners. The chaplain states, "we have to contend with great difficulties in getting the young men into the school, from their constant application to labour." A Catholic priest attends the prison twice or thrice a-week, and sees the prisoners in the chapel; every facility is afforded to him, as well as to dissenting ministers. Calvinist and Independent ministers, as well as Roman Catholics, attend regularly, when sent for in the first instance. The chaplain says, "Catholics, Wesleyans, Independents, are sent for whenever the wish is expressed; the clerk and schoolmaster has particular directions upon this subject, which, I believe, he has always attended to; I have spoken to the Catholic priest myself, when I have thought his attentions would benefit any individual. In fact, it is rather the disposition in a prisoner that is attended to in these circumstances than the expression of a wish. When a man first comes into the prison he is brought before me, and if a Catholic, or of any other persuasion, I inform him that he is at perfect liberty to see any minister upon application. I am not aware that the Catholic priest has ever used his influence to dissuade the prisoners from attending chapel; I do not recollect, during the 34 years of my ministry, half a dozen instances of prisoners being locked up, during the performance of divine service for refusing to attend from religious scruples."

The chaplain, in addition to his salary of £250, receives £4 a-year from the Duchy of Lancaster, and has the benefit arising from a piece of land at Heysham, let at £24 annually, being an ancient bequest to a clergyman to preach to the prisoners in Lancaster Castle; the appointment being at the disposal of the vicar.

The schoolmaster comes into the prison at half-past 8, and leaves it in the evening at half-past 5. The prisoners remain in the day-rooms on Sundays; no instruction or Sunday-school. The schoolmaster says, "The school is conducted precisely as at Inspector's last visit; the prisoners make great progress in writing. The chaplain frequently examines the progress of the scholars. A prisoner assists me in the elementary teaching, in writing copies, and in giving out the books from the library. The books of light reading, anecdote, and narrative, are most resorted to. Anything that can be taken up and laid down after a few minutes' perusal; the Saturday Magazine for instance. The British Essayists are not allowed to be circulated. I think it would be better if the light books were taken away, it might induce them to resort more to those of a serious cast. From the nature of a man's occupation in the prison he may be able to attend school only once a fortnight, particularly if engaged at the power looms or weaving. They frequently express regret at not being able to attend oftener. I exchange the books on a Saturday, in order that the prisoners may, by their novelty, be more inclined to use them on the Sabbath."

I annex a catalogue of the library in use among the prisoners; many of the books are donations.

Catalogue of Books for the use of the Crown Prisoners confined in Lancaster Castle.

Abbot's Young Christian.
„ Mother at Home.
Adam's Private Thoughts.
Adventurer, The, 2 vols.
Advice to a Young Christian.
„ to Cottagers—Providence and Grace.
Africa, Discovery in.
„ Travels in.
Alexander's Evidences.
Althan's, Mrs., Life of.
Alleine's, R., Heaven Opened.
„ Joseph, Life of.
„ Alarm.
America, Discovery of North.
„ History of, 2 vols.
„ Travels in North.
Anecdotes—Holy Scriptures.
„ Religious Tracts.
„ Sunday Schools.
„ Minister.
„ Missions.
„ The Young.
„ Providence.
„ Christian Graces.
„ Christian Conduct.
Apprentices, Two.
Arabia, History of, 2 vols.
Archbald, Alexander, Life of.
Arctic Voyages, 1818 to 1820.
„ 1821 to 1825.
Arts, Cabinet of.
Asia, Travels in South Eastern.
„ Western.
Apostles, Lives of, 2 vols.
Bates's Spiritual Perfection.
Baxter's Call.
„ Dying Thoughts.
„ Saints' Rest.
„ Guide to Heaven.
„ R., Life of.
„ Mrs., Life of.
Becon's Works, 2 vols.
Bedell's Is it Well?
Bible its own Witness—Pious Mechanic.
Binning, Hugh, on Fellowship with God.
Birds, History of.
Blackader, Colonel, Life of.
Blair's Grave—Dodd's Prison Thoughts.
Bogatsky's Golden Treasury.
Bogue's, Dr., Divine Authority of the New Testament.
Bolton's Four Last Things.
Bonnell, Joseph, Life of.
Book of Trades, 2 vols.
Books for the Young, 28 vols.
Boston's Crook in the Lot.
„ Fourfold State.
„ T., Life of.
Bradford's Works, vol. 1. A.
„ 2. B.
Brainard, David, Life of.
Brook's Precious Remedies.
Brown, David, of Calcutta, Life of.
Browne, Bishop, and Bedell, Lives of.
„ John, of Haddington, Life of.
Buchanan, Dr., Life of.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
„ Barren Fig Tree—Vincent's Love to Christ.
„ Holy War.
„ Heavenly Footman, Hervey's Time of Danger.
„ John, Life of.
Burder's, J., Sermons to Children.
Burn, General, Life of.
Burnett's History of the Reformation, 4 vols.
Burroughs, on Contentment.
Butler's Works.
Barbary States, History of.
Birds, Architecture of.
Beattie's Essay on Truth.
Cadogan, W. B., Life of.
Campbell, Miss—Little Jane.
„ Travels in Africa.
Case, on Affliction.
Charnock's Christ Crucified.
„ Weak Grace Victorious.
„ Christ's Death.
Child's Companion, 1825 to 1832.
„ 1833.
„ 1834.
Christian Characteristics.
„ Prudence, Example of Christ, Tomorrow.
Church of Christ, History of the, 6 vols.
Companion to the Bible.
„ for the Prisoner.
„ for the Penitent.
„ for the Aged.
Compassionate Counsel.
Connoisseur, 2 vols.
Considerations for Young Men.
Cook, Captain, Life of.
Cottager's Monthly Visitor, 1821.
„ of the Lakes.
Cottage Sermons.
„ 2 vols.
China, History of, 3 vols.
Circumnavigation of the Globe.
Daily Scripture Expositor.
„ Instructor.
Daily Incense.
„ Light.
Days of Queen Mary.
Death Bed Scenes 4 vols.
Denmark, &c., Travels in.
Dickerman, N. W., Memoirs of, &c.
Divine Origin of Christianity.
Doddridge, Dr., Life of.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress
Domestic Visitor, 3 vols.
Doolittle's Love to Christ.
„ on Eternity, Charnock on the Church's Stability.
Dorney, H. Life of.
Dorney's Contemplations.
Early Navigators—Drake, Cavendish, and Dampier.
Education at Home.
Edward's History of Redemption.
Edward, President, Life of.
Egypt, Ancient and Modern, History of.
England, History of, 2 vols.
Elliot, J. Life of.
Entertaining Medley.
Erskine's Evidences of Revealed Religion.
European Russia, Travels in.
Elijah the Tishbite.
Family Book.
Flavel, John, Life of.
„ on Providence.
Flavel's Saint Indeed.
Fletcher's Address.
Fletcher, J. W., Life of.
Francke, A. H., Life of.
Fraser on Sanctification.
Friendly Visit, Lockyer's Christ Communion.
Fuller, A., Life of.
Fuller's Gospel Worthy of all Acceptation.
Gardiner, Colonel, Life of.
Gentleman and Lady's Monitor.
Gilpin, Bernard, Life of.
Glenorchy, Lady, Life of.
Goldsmith's Essays.
Goodwin's Christ Set Forth.
Gouge's Christian Directions.
Graham, Mrs., Life of.
Grimshaw, W., Life of.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Lancashire.
Lancaster Castle County Gaol.

Guardian, The, 2 vols.
Goldsmith's History of the Earth and Animated Nature, 7 vols.
Gurney's Evidences on Christianity.
Germany, Tour in, 2 vols.
Hale, Sir Matthew, Life of.
Hall, Bishop, Life of.
,, Bishop, Works.
,, on Education.
Halliburton, T. Life of.
Handbills, The.
Happiness of the Blessed.
Heart's Ease in Heart Trouble.
Henry, Matthew, on Communion.
,, Philip, Life of.
,, Sermons.
,, on Meekness.
Herbert, G., Life of.
Hervey, James, Life of.
Hervey's Meditations.
Heywood, O., Life of.
Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson, Lives of
Hopkins on the Two Covenants.
Howard, Wm., Life of.
,, John, Life of.
Howe, John, Life of.
,, on the Holy Spirit.
,, Living Temple.
,, Devout Meditations.
Humbold's Travels.
Huntington, Mrs., Life of.
Historical Parallels, 2 vols.
Henry the Eighth, Life of.
Idler, The
Imperial Magazine, 1823.
Importance of a Religious Life.
,, Humility, Fountain of Living Waters.
India, British, Account of, 3 vols.
Instinct Displayed.
Interesting Narratives.
Insect Architecture.
Janeway, John, Life of.
,, Saints' Encouragement.
Jesus Showing Mercy.
John the Ploughman, Mary the Milkmaid.
Journeys of the Children of Israel.
Joyce's Scientific Dialogues.
Josephus, Works of.
Keith's Evidence of Prophecy.
Kilpin, S., Life of.
Knox's Essays, 2 vols.
Knowledge, Pursuit of, 2 vols.
Latimer's Works, 2 vols. A and B.
Lavington's Sacramental Meditations.
,, Addresses.
Leighton, Archbishop, Life of.
,, on Peter, 2 vols.
Little Robert, Osage Captive, &c.
Lives of the British Reformers.
Lockyer's Balm for England.
Lollards, The.
Lounger, The.
Manners and Customs of the Jews.
Marshman's Dialogues—The Floods.
Mason, Melmoth, and Dodsley.
Mason's Select Remains.
Mather, Dr. Cotton, Life of.
Mead, J. M.—Mary Lothrop.
Meikle, James, Life of.
Microcosm.
Milner, Joseph, Life of.
Mirror, The.
Neale's Emblems.
Newell, Mrs. Life of.
Newton, John, Life of.
Newton's Omicron.
,, Sermons.
Nubia and Abyssinia, History of.
Observer, The, 2 vols.
Orton on Eternity.
Owen, Dr. Life of.
Owen's Glory of Christ.
Palestine.
Paley's Philosophy.
,, Horæ Paulinæ.
,, Theology.
Parish Prayer Book.
Patrick, G. Life of.
Payson, Dr. Life of.
Pearse, Samuel, Life of.
Pearse's Best Match.
Persia, History of.
Persuasives to Early Piety.
Polar Seas, Discovery and Adventures in.
Powell, Vavasour, Life of.
Present to the Young.
Promise, The—Convenient Food, &c.
Private Journal of the Rev. C. S. Stewart.
Pompeii, 2 vols.
Raleigh, Sir Walter, Life of.
Rambler, The, 2 vols.
Repentance Enforced.
Reptiles, History of.
Results of Machinery.
Reynold's Israel's Prayer.
Ridley and Philpot, 2 vols.
Robinson's Scripture Characters, 2 vols.
Rolls Plumbe.
Romaine, W. Life of.
Rowe, John, Life of.
Rome, History of, 2 vols.
Richmond, Rev. Leigh, Memoirs of.
Sacred History, 2 vols.
Sander's Watchword, and Hill's Is it Well.
Saturday Magazine, from 1832.
Scott's Force of Truth.
Scriptural Geography, 2 vols.
Scripture Illustrations.
,, Parables.
,, Portions for the Afflicted.
Select Sermons, 2 vols.
,, 2 vols.
Serle's Remembrancer.
Sermons to the Aged.
,, for Children.
Shaw's Immanuel.
,, Welcome.
Sheppard's Sincere Convert.
Sibb's Souls' Comfort.
,, Christian Portion, and Clarkson on Faith.
Sons of a Clergyman.
Spain and Portugal, Travels in.
Spectator, The, 6 vols.
Spencer's Sermons.
Sprague's Letters to a Daughter.
Stockton, Owen, Life of.
Stories from Switzerland.
Sturm's Reflections, 3 vols.
Sunday Readings for the Young.
Swartz, C. F., Life of.
Switzerland, Travels in.
Scotland, History of, 4 vols.
South Australia.
Scandinavia, being a History of Denmark, &c.
Tatler, The, 3 vols.
Taylor's Holy Living and Dying.
Thornton's Early Piety.
Told, Silas, Life of.
Toplady, A. M., Life of.
Tract Magazine, 1829-30.
,, 1831-33.
,, 1834.
Tracts, 18—27, 52, 53, 89—98, 115, 116, 178 207, 26 vols.
Tracts, Narrative.
Traill's Throne of Grace.
Traill, on Christ's Prayer.
Trees, History of.
Trosse, G. Life of.
Turner, Mrs. Life of.
Timber Trees—Fruits.

Usher, Archbishop, Sermons.
,, Life of.
Village, The.
Voice of God and Believer's Triumph.
Vegetable Substances.
Walker, Mrs., Life of.
Waste not, Want not; Veteran Soldier.
Watson's Saints' Delight.
,, Divine Cordial.
,, Holy Eucharist, Charnock on Mourning for other's Sins.
Watts, Dr., Life of.
Weekly Visitor, 1833.
Weekly Visitor, 1834.
Wesley, John, Life of.
White, H. K., Remains of.
Whitfield, George, Life of.
Wilberforce's Practical View of Christianity.
Williams, Joseph, Life of.
Winter Evenings, 2 vols.
Witherspoon on Regeneration.
Workhouse Boy, &c.
World, The, 2 vols.
Zimmerman on Solitude.
Zoologists, Eminent, Lives of.

Note.—All prisoners are entitled to the use of the books on application to the chapel clerk, which are changed or renewed every Saturday. Prisoners defacing, mutilating, or destroying any book, will be liable to make good the same, either out of their own money, or be deducted from their earnings.

Return of the Number, Sex, Age, and Religious Profession of the Crown Prisoners in Lancaster Castle, November 13, 1838.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Religion.	No.	Sex.	Age.	Religion.
1	F.	45	Church.	58	F.	59	Church.
2	M.	22	,,	59	M.	41	Roman Catholic
3	M.	31	,,	60	F.	24	Church.
4	M.	22	,,	61	M.	35	,,
5	M.	28	Independent.	62	M.	23	Baptist.
6	M.	19	Church.	63	M.	22	Church.
7	M.	60	Roman Catholic.	64	M.	34	,,
8	M.	26	Church.	65	M.	21	Roman Catholic.
9	M.	25	,,	66	F.	36	Church.
10	M.	59	,,	67	F.	20	Roman Catholic.
11	M.	25	Roman Catholic.	68	M.	20	Church.
12	F.	50	Church.	69	M.	19	Methodist.
13	F.	48	,,	70	M.	24	Church.
14	M.	36	,,	71	M.	40	,,
15	F.	44	,,	72	M.	21	Independent.
16	M.	27	Roman Catholic.	73	M.	22	Church.
17	M.	19	,,	74	M.	31	,,
18	F.	52	Church.	75	M.	30	Roman Catholic.
19	M.	22	,,	76	M.	28	,,
20	M.	14	,,	77	M.	27	,,
21	M.	16	,,	78	M.	47	Church.
22	M.	21	,,	79	M	32	Roman Catholic.
23	M.	20	,,	80	M.	37	Church.
24	M.	20	,,	81	M.	38	Roman Catholic.
25	M.	32	,,	82	M.	52	Church.
26	M.	22	,,	83	M.	22	,,
27	M.	38	Presbyterian.	84	M.	17	,,
28	F.	34	Church.	85	M.	29	,,
29	M.	26	,,	86	F.	34	,,
30	M.	32	Methodist.	87	F.	20	,,
31	M.	25	Church.	88	F.	47	Roman Catholic.
32	M.	21	Roman Catholic.	89	F.	23	Church.
33	M.	30	,,	90	M.	22	,,
34	M.	48	Church.	91	M.	50	,,
35	M.	25	,,	92	M.	40	,,
36	M.	25	,,	93	M.	31	,,
37	M.	48	,,	94	M.	35	,,
38	M.	18	,,	95	M.	19	,,
39	M.	48	,,	96	M.	26	,,
40	M.	20	,,	97	M.	45	Roman Catholic.
41	M.	40	,,	98	M.	41	Church.
42	M.	30	,,	99	M.	46	,,
43	M.	20	,,	100	F.	65	,,
44	M.	20	,,	101	M.	18	,,
45	M.	48	,,	102	F.	35	Roman Catholic.
46	M.	20	Roman Catholic.	103	M.	21	Baptist.
47	F.	37	Church.	104	M.	26	Church.
48	F.	24	Methodist.	105	M.	18	,,
49	F.	38	Roman Catholic.	106	M.	21	Roman Catholic.
50	F.	25	Church.	107	M.	16	,,
51	M.	21	Roman Catholic.	108	M.	36	Church.
52	M.	27	Methodist.	109	F.	22	,,
53	M.	30	Roman Catholic.	110	F.	26	Roman Catholic.
54	M.	28	Church.	111	M.	21	,,
55	M.	20	,,	112	F.	30	,,
56	M.	42	,,	113	M.	31	Church.
57	M.	15	Roman Catholic.	114	F.	40	Roman Catholic.

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire.

Lancaster Castle County Gaol.

RETURN of the Number, Sex, Age, and Religious Profession of the Crown Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Sex.	Age.	Religion.
115	M.	34	Church.
116	M.	28	Roman Catholic.
117	M.	25	Methodist.
118	M.	18	Church.
119	M.	18	,,
120	M.	22	,,
121	F.	53	,,
122	F.	15	,,
123	F.	15	,,
124	M.	25	,,
125	M.	25	Independent.
126	M.	70	Methodist.
127	M.	28	Church.
128	F.	52	,,
129	M.	32	Roman Catholic.
130	M.	44	Independent.
131	M.	18	Roman Catholic.
132	F.	28	Church.
133	F.	36	Roman Catholic.
134	M.	21	Church.
135	M.	69	,,
136	M.	35	,,
137	M.	26	,,
138	M.	10	,,
139	M.	37	,,
140	M.	36	,,
141	M.	64	,,
142	M.	24	Presbyterian.
143	M.	22	Church.
144	M.	30	,,
145	F.	48	,,
146	M.	21	,,
147	F.	22	,,
148	M.	36	Roman Catholic.
149	F.	51	Church.
150	M.	23	,,
151	M.	38	,,
152	M.	31	,,
153	M.	32	,,
154	M.	21	,,
155	M.	24	,,
156	M.	24	,,
157	M.	25	Roman Catholic.
158	M.	20	Church.
159	M.	24	,,
160	M.	25	,,
161	M.	22	Methodist.
162	M.	29	Church.
163	M.	17	,,
164	M.	38	,,
165	M.	23	,,
166	M.	19	,,
167	M.	64	,,
168	M.	24	,,
169	M.	27	Methodist.
170	M.	37	Roman Catholic.
171	F.	28	Church.
172	F.	25	Roman Catholic.
173	F.	18	Methodist.
174	F.	37	Church.
175	F.	33	,,
176	M.	16	,,
177	M.	17	Roman Catholic.
178	F.	51	,,
179	M.	34	,,
180	F.	40	,,
181	M.	33	,,
182	M.	23	Church.
183	M.	14	Independent.
184	M.	50	Roman Catholic.
185	M.	38	Church.
186	M.	29	,,
187	M.	23	,,
188	M.	60	,,
189	M.	26	Roman Catholic.
190	M.	56	Church.
191	M.	33	,,
192	M.	40	Church.
193	M.	18	,,
194	M.	20	,,
195	M.	17	,,
196	M.	18	,,
197	M.	26	,,
198	M.	19	Roman Catholic.
199	M.	19	Church.
200	M.	20	Roman Catholic.
201	M.	32	,,
202	M.	22	Church.
203	M.	45	,,
204	M.	29	Roman Catholic.
205	M.	23	Church.
206	M.	17	,,
207	M.	31	,,
208	M.	19	,,
209	M.	63	Independent.
210	M.	18	Church.
211	M.	25	,,
212	M.	14	Roman Catholic.
213	M.	35	Methodist.
214	M.	54	Church.
215	F.	19	Methodist.
216	F.	18	Roman Catholic.
217	F.	17	Church.
218	F.	18	Methodist.
219	M.	26	Church.
220	M.	21	,,
221	M.	21	Roman Catholic.
222	M.	21	,,
223	M.	20	Church.
224	F.	49	Roman Catholic.
225	F.	39	Church.
226	M.	19	,,
227	F.	49	,,
228	M.	29	,,
229	M.	28	,,
230	M.	19	,,
231	F.	61	Methodist.
232	F.	38	Roman Catholic.
233	F.	17	Church.
234	F.	39	,,
235	M.	61	,,
236	M.	28	Roman Catholic.
237	M.	46	Church.
238	M.	62	,,
239	M.	34	Roman Catholic.
240	M.	29	Church.
241	M.	40	Roman Catholic.
242	M.	26	Church.
243	M.	26	,,
244	M.	50	,,
245	M.	18	Presbyterian.
246	M.	44	Church.
247	F.	47	Roman Catholic.
248	M.	30	Independent.
249	M.	59	Church.
250	M.	38	,,
251	M.	49	,,
252	M.	26	,,
253	M.	28	,,
254	M.	38	,,
255	M.	22	,,
256	M.	45	,,
257	M.	28	,,
258	M.	32	,,
259	M.	26	Methodist.
260	M.	18	Church.
261	M.	20	Methodist.
262	M.	20	Church.
263	M.	23	,,
264	F.	20	,,
265	F.	16	,,
266	M.	18	,,
267	F.	42	Roman Catholic.
268	M.	24	Church.

RETURN of the Number, Sex, Age, and Religious Profession of the Crown Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Sex.	Age.	Religion.	No.	Sex.	Age.	Religion.
269	M.	18	Church.	284	M.	32	Independent.
270	F.	24	,,	285	F.	22	Church.
271	M.	34	,,	286	M.	28	,,
272	M.	29	Baptist.	287	M.	46	,,
273	M.	24	Church.	288	M.	24	,,
274	M.	36	,,	289	F.	24	,,
275	M.	18	,,	290	M.	32	,,
276	M.	29	Roman Catholic.	291	M.	48	,,
277	F.	35	,,	292	F.	18	,,
278	F.	40	Church.	293	M.	23	,,
279	M.	19	,,	294	M.	23	,,
280	M.	21	Methodist.	295	M.	24	,,
281	M.	17	,,	296	F.	17	,,
282	M.	43	Church.	297	M.	45	,,
283	M.	19	,,				

SUMMARY.

Males	235	
Females	62	
		297
Established Church		206
Roman Catholics		8
Independents		60
Presbyterians		3
Methodists		17
Baptists		3
Grand Total		297

The preceding return is a correct copy of the Chaplain's Register, which is compiled from the account given of himself by each prisoner, when admitted into gaol.

All the books in this establishment, whether referring to the discipline or expenditure, are most correctly kept. The accounts are audited at the general session once a-year, and each quarter's expenditure laid before the magistrates in the following form :—

QUANTITY AND PRICE OF PROVISIONS,

From the 9th of December, 1837, to the 8th of March, 1838 (13 weeks).

Crown Prisoners.

		£.	*s.*	*d.*
12,159	lbs. of best wheaten bread, at 14*s.* 4*d.* per 100 lbs.	87	2	9¼
13,695	lbs. ditto at 14*s.* 7½*d.* ditto	102	2	4½
2,820	lbs. of beef, at 3*d.* per lb.	35	5	0
2,457	lbs. ditto at 3½*d.* ditto	35	16	7½
32,619	lbs. of potatoes, at 2*s.* 9¾*d.* per load of 224 lbs.	20	9	6½
4,116	lbs. of oatmeal, at 28*s.* 10½*d.* ditto of 240 lbs.	24	15	2¼
4,719	lbs. ditto at 27*s.* 4*d.* ditto	26	17	5½
20¼	bushels of peas, at 7*s.* 3*d.* per bushel	7	6	9¾
22¾	ditto at 7*s.* ditto	7	19	3
1,177	lbs. of rice, at 21*s.* per cwt. of 112 lbs.	11	0	8¼
832½	lbs. of cheese, at 6½*d.* per lb.	22	10	9½
692	lbs. of salt, at ¼*d.* ditto	0	14	5
1,395	lbs. of cows' shins, at 1¼*d.* ditto	7	5	3¾
1,270	lbs. of ditto, at 1½*d.* ditto	7	18	9
192	lbs. of onions, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per stone of 16 lbs.	0	18	0
		£398	2	11½

Average number of prisoners this quarter, 287$\frac{9}{10}$.
Gross amount of prisoners' earnings, £100. 4*s.* 6½*d.*
Average cost per head weekly, 2*s.* 1½*d.*

Debtors.

		£.	*s.*	*d.*
4,947	lbs. of best wheaten bread, at 14*s.* 4*d.* per 100 lbs.	35	9	0¾
6,808	lbs. of ditto, at 14*s.* 7½*d.* ditto	49	15	8
16,760	lbs. of potatoes, at 2*s.* 9¾*d.* per load of 224 lbs.	10	10	5
1,322	lbs. of oatmeal, at 28*s.* 10½*d.* ditto of 240 lbs.	7	19	0½
2,022	lbs. ditto, at 27*s.* 4*d.* ditto	11	10	3¾
464	lbs. of salt, at ¼*d.* per lb.	0	9	8
		£115	14	2

Average number of debtors this quarter 21$7\frac{4}{5}$, of whom 13$0\frac{6}{10}$ received the county allowance.
Average cost per head weekly, 1*s.* 4¼*d.*

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Lancashire.
Lancaster Castle County Gaol.

Expenditure for Provisions, Averages and Earnings of Prisoners, from 1st of June 1837, to 1st of June 1838.

Average number of Crown prisoners during the year, 239¾.
Average number of debtors during the year, 216.
Average number of Crown prisoners and debtors during the year, 455¾.
Cost of food during the year for Crown prisoners, £1,374. 18*s.* 3¾*d.*
Cost of food during the year for debtors, £414. 8*s.* 4½*d.*
Average weekly cost, per head, for Crown prisoners, 2*s.* 2¾*d.*
Average weekly cost, per head, for debtors, 1*s.* 5⅛*d.*
Gross amount of Crown prisoners' earnings during the year, £370. 11*s.* 5½*d.*

Earnings of Prisoners in Lancaster Castle.

1837.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Sept. 1.—By earnings of prisoners this quarter	78	17	4½
Dec. 1.—By ditto	88	12	3½

1838.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
March 1.—By earnings of prisoners this quarter	100	4	6½
June 1.—By ditto	102	17	3
	£370	11	5½

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
From 1st June, 1837, to 1st June, 1838. To cash paid prisoners when discharged	64	9	6			
To disbursements, as per book of particulars	4	12	0			
				69	1	6
Balance in favour of the county				£301	9	11½

The credit balance of the charity fund, arising from bequests and donations from the grand jury, amounted in August to £21. 10*s.* 5½*d.* It appears to be judiciously applied.

The establishment as to officers and salaries remains the same as at my last report. As respects alterations in the buildings, the laundry has been made more secure from accident by fire. The access to the apartments of the female debtors, and the refractory cells for women, has also been much improved. The infirmary for debtors has likewise been removed to a much more convenient situation on the ground floor.

The debtors in this gaol, who are more numerous than in any other establishment out of the metropolis, are not well conducted, and I strongly recommend the magistrates to impose more stringent rules for their observance. There is no restriction whatever as to when their lights are to be put out of a night, and complaints are made by the more peaceable of drunken revels and disturbances; indeed this class of prisoners seem almost to do as they please. They charge a heavy garnish for admission to rooms. The assistant keeper says, "As the debtors increase in number in a room, they also increase the charge for admission there. I have known as much as 50*s.* asked, where 30*s.* was the previous sum. These monies are disbursed for coals, &c., and the balance, if any, distributed before the meeting of the Insolvent Court. There are among them men of all conditions; some living in luxury, having everything that is in season; others in great distress, and subsisting almost by taking the allowance of ale and selling it. About one-third of the number take the county allowance. There are instances where the debtors have subscribed to defray the penalties awarded against persons detected in bringing in spirits." The keeper's journal is replete with entries of the misconduct of this class of prisoners. From it I cite the following:—

"October 6th.—Turnkey —— reported to me that a woman, who stated herself to be the wife of felon ——, is in the daily habit of visiting debtor —— in his ward. I sent for this woman, who happened to be in the gaol, and in answer to my inquiries she admitted she was the wife of the convict; that she was no relation of the debtor; but that she had known him in London and Manchester, and come to see him by desire of his wife. Having no doubt that she comes here for very improper purposes, I have ordered her to be excluded the gaol. Her husband, the convict, told the assistant keeper, when his description was taken, that he was not married. To-day he tells me he is, and gives me the particulars. He requests I will not let his wife visit the debtors.

"October 12th.—Debtor ——, on the information and at the request of his wife, put into the lock-up at a quarter to 8 for the night, he being then drunk, and being more or less fuddled for the last three or four days.

"November 8th.—Having been informed this morning by debtor ——, that debtor —— was about selling his coat for drink, and that debtor —— was in the habit of selling ale to the misguided men, I requested Mr. Kendal to take the search-warrant, and act upon it in the ward called the Pin-box. The result was the seizure of

11 bottles of ale from ——.
24 bottles of ale from ——.
3 bottles of spirits from ——.

I ordered the ale to be given at a quart a-day to its owners, they, of course, receiving no ale in so long as the reserved stock should remain. The spirits are by law forfeited, and shall be disposed of as the justices, who signed the warrant, may direct."

One-third of the debtors receive the county allowance.

The amount of debt for which the prisoners are held for in Lancaster Castle on this day, 12th November 1838, amounts to £21,451. 18*s.* 3½*d.* The greatest number of debtors ever confined here at one time was 378.

Extracts from Keeper's Journal relating to Crown Prisoners.

" Dec. 8th.—L. admonished for using abusive language to ——. L. alleges, and perhaps truly, that the wardsman wanted to get a handkerchief from him for tobacco, and that a refusal to traffick has brought some persecution upon him.

" March 28th.—This evening, about half-past 5, ——, against whom sentence of death had been recorded at the last assizes, attempted self-destruction by cutting his throat with one of the small knives which prisoners have for years past been in the habit of making out of old hoops, and other bits of iron. The precaution having been taken to put the unfortunate man in a cell with two other prisoners, one of whom is a wardsman, the rash attempt was soon discovered, and an immediate alarm having been given, the surgeon was speedily on the spot, and the requisite aid rendered. The surgeon reports the wound to be a bad one, and that the windpipe is cut through. —— expresses great concern for the rash act.

" April 11th.—Felon —— locked up for having a knife in his possession, notwithstanding the positive prohibition, so recently issued, against knives in the Crown side of the gaol. It is remarkable that this —— was the very man who lent the knife to ——, with which he made the attempt upon his life.

" May 21st.—Felon and wardswoman —— —— locked up for flinging a doll yesterday (Sunday) out of the women prisoners' gallery in the chapel into the debtors' gallery.

" October 27th.—Misdemeanant ——* ordered a week's extra milling for ill-using ——, a man of weak mind, while at wheel-work.

" Nov. 20th.— —— complained that that worthless fellow, ——, had purchased a belt from him for 12 whacks of bread, and had not paid him. —— denied it. Had he admitted it, I should have locked both up for the trafficking. As it is, perhaps —— is still more punished by being tricked out of his belt.

" Jan. 12th.—The female Crown prisoners reported for having returned their cotton unpicked. I am quite sure this is the result, not only of idleness, but of misapplication of time, for when I yesterday visited the penitentiary, the women were playing at blindman's-buff in one shop, while those in the other were dancing.

" May 25th.—Felon —— having been discharged on the termination of his imprisonment on the 22d inst., was found attempting to pass a £50 genuine Bank of England note in the town, and apprehended by the police. —— said he had had the note concealed on his person whilst he was in gaol, and that he had shown it to felon ——. The latter, on some inquiry being made of him, charged turnkey —— with the irregularities specified in the annexed paper; but admits that he had himself never seen him do any of the acts attributed to him. I questioned the discharged prisoner in a way I thought most likely to confess whether he got £10 notes changed by any person while he was in gaol, as also on the subject of the other allegations; but he most solemnly and emphatically denied them all, offering to take a voluntary oath to that effect. The irregularities charged consist of changing two £10 notes, and taking a sovereign for the transaction; also the introducing of wine and ale into the gaol.

" July 10th.—Felon —— locked up for having, on his own acknowledgment, struck ——. —— reported to me that —— had used provoking language to him for frequenting the sacrament (a fertile source, by the way, of disturbance in the gaol). —— was thoroughly provoked to commit the assault; but it is a bad case against a man *professing* to be more religious than his comrades are.

" June 30th.—Misdemeanants, 11 in number, reported for jumping off the wheel yesterday afternoon, on the ground of a man being absent who ought to be present. I had determined to punish these persons with an extra mill or two; but as they are now sensible of the impropriety of conduct so insubordinate, and so subversive of discipline, I have let them off with a serious lecture."

I have, in my former Report, adverted to the inconvenient construction of this prison, and its inapplicability to any efficient system of discipline. The facilities afforded for communication between prisoners, both by day and night, are such as cannot be wholly overcome, unless by a thorough remodelling of the interior,—a suggestion not very probable of being entertained, looking at the cost Lancaster Castle has already been to the county. The arrangement of the prison buildings being rather obstacles than aids to discipline, a larger number of officers are clearly required as a set-off to these disadvantages, but I have no hesitation in saying that, even in its present form, its character as a penal establishment may be materially improved. With this view I recommend the magistrates to turn their attention to the providing, as far as possible, a separate sleeping-cell for each prisoner. I urge upon them the necessity of appointing paid officers to do the duties of superintendence during the day, a less number of whom would be required than of prisoners; also the abolition of every office held by a prisoner not absolutely necessary for the interior economy of the establishment; and likewise the discontinuance of all payments to the convicted. I am of opinion that the instruction of the prisoners should be upon a more liberal scale, and that their attendance at the school should be compulsory. There is full occupation for four hours a-day for the chaplain in this prison. The females should have Divine service performed to them in the penitentiary. I regret being obliged to conclude my second Report of this establishment in the same words as my first:—

" A complete revision of the discipline at present carried on in this prison appears to me absolutely necessary. The enforcement of silence, the total abolition of temporal advantages, a compulsory system of moral and religious instruction, with other healthful regulations, would palliate, if not altogether remove, the great disadvantages of inconvenient construction, and at least clear Lancaster Castle from the moral obloquy of being preferred by the criminal population to the other prisons of the county."

I have much satisfaction in stating that, after communicating with the magistrates during my visit, that the following salutary regulations have since been adopted by them, and fully carried into operation:—

" We hereby direct that the keeper comply with the existing gaol rule; that he will personally

* This is the identical prisoner and wardsman on whom the ribald song was found referred to in the earlier portion of this Report.

inspect all letters addressed to, or written by, the Crown prisoners; that each Crown prisoner be permitted to address a letter once in three months, and not oftener, to his friends, unless in cases of urgent necessity, of which the keeper is to be judge; that such letter be written under the superintendence of the schoolmaster or (on the female side) of the assistant matron; that the keeper, for the writing of such letters, supply paper, pen, ink, &c., at the expense of the county, and that he strictly forbid the introduction of all other writing materials through any other quarter; that all letters to Crown prisoners shall, in future, be directed to the prisoner, and not to any officer of the gaol; that such letters shall not be delivered to said prisoners, but that the contents of each letter be read by the schoolmaster to the prisoner to whom it is addressed, and then that the letter be filed and retained in the keeper's office, to be given to the prisoner (if the latter require it) on his or her discharge from gaol; that the keeper is hereby authorized and directed forthwith to seize and take possession of every description of writing-paper and manuscript, as well as the pens, ink, slates, pencils, and other writing materials that may be found in possession of the Crown prisoners, or in their wards, day-rooms, dormitories, or workshops, and that henceforth no such articles be admitted into those apartments, for the use of the prisoners, on any pretence whatever.

" 17*th November* 1838."

Additional regulations for the Crown prisoners confined in Lancaster Castle, 31st December 1838:—

" 1st. That, in order to check trafficking among the prisoners in articles of clothing (which trafficking is productive not only of quarrelling among them, but is the means of inducing many to part with their food, to the detriment of their health, and to the endangering of their lives), no prisoner be permitted to have any clothing in his or her possession than the gaol outfit, except prisoners *before trial* who choose to wear their own clothing.

" 2d. That such outfit consist, for each male, as at present, of 1 jacket, 1 waistcoat, 1 pair of trousers, 2 shirts, 1 pair of clogs, and 1 cap, with the addition of 1 woollen neck comfortable (in winter), or 1 cotton neckerchief (in summer), 2 pair of woollen stockings, 2 cotton pocket-handkerchiefs, 2 cotton night-caps, and 2 flannel waistcoats. N.B. The flannel waistcoats to be issued at the discretion of the keeper, or on the recommendation of the surgeon. That the outfit for each female be, as at present, 1 jacket, 1 woollen petticoat, 1 under ditto, 2 shifts, 1 pair of clogs, and 2 caps, with the addition of 2 pair of woollen stockings, 2 neckerchiefs, 2 aprons, 2 cotton pocket-handkerchiefs, 2 cotton night-caps, and, where deemed requisite, 2 flannel waistcoats.

" 3d. That, to check traffick in food, any prisoner detected in parting with his food to another prisoner, or in receiving the food of a fellow prisoner, shall, in addition to the punishment to which he is liable for an infraction of the gaol rules, be thenceforward compelled to eat his meals in the presence of an officer of the prison, the fragments, if any, of such meals to be returned to the cook-house. The turnkeys on the Crown side, and the assistant taskmaster, and the chapel clerk to superintend the mess of such offenders in rotation.

" 4th. That the practice prevailing in this gaol of allowing extra food to wardsmen, monitors, and other prisoners in petty authority be discontinued, such practice affording a means of traffick, and the gaol allowance being amply sufficient for every prisoner.

" 5th. That the use of tobacco, in any shape, be strictly and positively interdicted among Crown prisoners.

" 6th. That the turnkeys and other officers be enjoined rigidly to observe the existing rule against their selling any description of article whatsoever to the prisoners; and that the keeper do report to the visiting justices any officer who may hereafter be detected in disobeying said rule, or any part of it.

" 7th. That money or valuables belonging to, found upon, or sent to any Crown prisoner, either on his or her being committed to the gaol, or at any time during his or her imprisonment, be taken possession of by the keeper, and be retained by him, *and not by any subordinate officer*, until such prisoner's term of imprisonment end, when such money, &c., shall be returned to the prisoner, unless there be a legal order for withholding such money, &c."

LANCASTER.—Borough Gaol and Lock-up.

Lancaster. Borough Gaol and Lock-up.

I have much satisfaction in stating that debtors are no longer subjected to confinement in this wretched place, an arrangement having been made for their being received at the Castle. These lock-ups were clean, and in good order, and without a prisoner.

PRESTON.—County House of Correction.

Preston. County House of Correction.

I visited this prison on the 7th of November. Upon being admitted by the porter, I walked into the body of the prison. Not an officer was to be seen. I proceeded to the tread-wheel, and found the prisoners at labour there, amusing themselves with talking and laughing; and some minutes elapsed before the turnkey made his appearance, whose duty it was to overlook them. The keeper was out of the prison, with several prisoners engaged in work. Upon examining the sleeping-cells many of them appeared to be in a disorderly condition; the beds, at 10 o'clock, not having been properly made. In certain of them, reported to me as unoccupied, the bedding had been left untouched since last tenanted. Medicine bottles, rags, and a variety of dirty and improper articles were lying about them; nor was the bedding in so cleanly a state as it should have been. In one cell 13 pieces of soap were found, abstracted from the county allowance by one prisoner. On the side occupied by the females, in a small day-room, with a stove in it, I counted 15 women and 3 children. The heat was almost suffocating. Provisions were lying carelessly about the women's wards. Smoking appears to take

place in the debtors' dormitory, from the number of tobacco-pipes I saw there; a most dangerous practice, from the liability of the building to accident by fire. On visiting the workshops I found the prisoners at their ease, without any officer over them, the taskmaster being with the men employed in the field outside the prison. In No. 1 workshop were three prisoners; in No. 2, four; in No. 3, six; who were employed in picking wool and weaving.

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners and separate Sleeping Cells in each Class.

No. of Yard.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Cells.	
1	32	45	Male prisoners.
2 & 4	38	35	
3	2	5	
5	5	12	
6	15	9	
7	15	9	
8	10	16	
9	15	13	
10	3	3	
11	4	Male hospital	
12	3	Female hospital	Female Prisoners.
13	7	7	
14	11	6	
15	11	12	
Total	171	172	

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners who are employed as Constables, with their Offences, and if previously Convicted.

No. of Wards.	Whether Felons or misdemeanants.	Names.	Offences.	If previously convicted.
1	Misdemeanor . . .	J. B. . .	Threatening, &c.	Not.
2	Felons	T. W. . .	Felony . . .	Once convicted of felony, and once imprisoned for trespass.
3	Receiving and itch ward	T. P. . .	Bastardy . .	Once imprisoned for bastardy.
4	Felons	T. W. . .	Felony . .	Not.
5	Misdemeanors . . .	E. A. . .	Removing goods	Not.
6	Misdemeanors . . .	W. S. . .	Neglect of family	Once convicted of felony, and once imprisoned for neglect of family.
7	Misdemeanors . . .	B. L. . .	Assault . . .	Once for being disorderly.
8	Transports	J. G. . .	Felony (transport)	Once convicted of felony.
9	Untried prisoners (charge of felony)	J. C. . .	Charge of felony	Not.
10	Misdemeanors (cook-house)	Three cooks	See other list. .	
11	Male hospital . . .	J. A. . .	Removing goods	Not.
12	Female hospital . . .	A. R. . .	Felony . . .	Not.
13	Felons	E. A. . .	Felony . . .	Not.
14	Untried	J. N. . .	Charge of felony	Not.
15	Misdemeanors . . .	A. A. . .	Vagrancy . .	Not.

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners, Names, Offences, employed otherwise than at hard labour, and receiving extra allowance, and if previously convicted.

Names.	Offences.	If convicted before.	Extra daily allowance.
(Labourers).			
W. J. . .	Begging	Once imprisoned for vagrancy.	10 oz. bread, and 4 oz. cheese.
T. R. . .	Assault	Six times imprisoned for neglect of family.	Ditto.
J. A. . .	Breach of contract . . .	Not	Ditto.
W. B. . .	Riotous and disorderly . .	Five times imprisoned for disorderly conduct. . . .	Ditto.
R. O. . .	Ditto	Once convicted of felony, and once imprisoned for an assault.	Ditto.
H. T. . .	Assault	Not	Ditto.
(Cooks.)			
J. G. . .	Breach of contract . . .	Not	Ditto.
H. S. . .	Trespass (in pursuit of game)	Once for a similar offence. .	Ditto:
L. R. . .	Riot and assault	Not	Ditto.
(Tailor.).			
J. F. . .	Rogue and vagabond . .	Not	Ditto.

The surgeon states the health of the prisoners to be generally excellent. There has been no epidemic, nor even a case of typhus, within the walls; venereal and eruptive diseases are those most common. It is not usual to find boys at an early age infected with the former complaint in this town. The attendant in the hospital is a prisoner, and selected for good conduct. The keeper supplies the sick with their diet, at a fixed rate per meal. The surgeon does not see the prisoners before they are classed.

RETURN of Sick in the House of Correction at Preston, November 7, 1838.

Hospital cases	5
Slight ditto	7
	12

RETURN of the Number and particulars of Deaths among the Prisoners in the House of Correction at Preston, during the Years 1837, 1838.

1837.—J. B.; age, 46; length of confinement, 28 days; ruptured a vessel upon the chest, and died in a few hours, 5th March 1837; received in the prison 22d February. He was deformed much, and died almost instantly. Confinement seemed to have nothing to do with his death.

1838.—J. H.; age, 50; committed on the 10th October 1837, for threatening his wife, being in a temporary state of insanity, occasioned by inebriety; he laboured under great mental depression until 8th January 1838, when, his health having much declined, he was attacked by inflammation of the bowels, from which he sunk.

R. P.; age, 32; committed for neglect of family, 25th October 1837; was brought from the infirmary, Manchester; consumption; lived until 14th January 1838.

Under the head of moral and religious instruction, there has been no variation since my former visit. The chaplain states, "I do not visit the prisoners when in the refractory cells. The magistrates do not usually sentence to solitary confinement. I have given up administering the sacrament as long as 18 months ago. I found that it was made the pretext for obtaining some favour or advantage through my interposition; they used generally to come to me a day or two afterwards to beg me to interfere for them. Upon an average I spend from four to five hours a-day in the prison. Instruction is confined to those awaiting their trials; when they enter the class of convicted prisoners they cease to attend the school. The average number of prisoners under 17 is about 15. I certainly think it would be better to form them into a class, and keep them separate from the adults. The Roman Catholics seldom or never request to be attended by their minister, except when sick, or under sentence of transportation. I am frequently told that prisoners are in the yards giving vent to infidel opinions. I am inclined to think that it is so. A man awaiting his trial brought me a tract, entitled 'Letter to the Clergy of all denominations, showing the errors, absurdities, and irrationality of their Doctrines.' It consists of a gross attack upon the authenticity and credibility of the Scriptures, is drawn up with considerable skill, and evidently intended for persons of their station and capacity. The cooks never attend Divine service. The dread of transportation increases. I see the prisoners frequently before trial, and they ask me, evidently under great apprehension, whether it is likely they will be transported; after sentence is passed the impression still remains." The entries in the chaplain's journal are of a similar purport to the following extract therefrom.

"Nov. 5, 1838.—There are two females in hospital, both of whom appear unlikely to recover eventually, though their danger is not immediate. ——, an old woman, and ——, tried in January 1837, and sentenced to transportation. The latter has for some time been in a very satisfactory state of mind."

I visited the school, and found the prisoners for trial, under the supervision of the schoolmaster, engaged in reading the New Testament.

RETURN of the professed Religious Denominations of the Prisoners confined in the Preston House of Correction, 8th November 1838.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Church of England	84	21
Roman Catholics	29	7
Methodists	9	2
Baptists	4	
Independents	2	1
Ranters	2	
Presbyterians	0	1
Church of Scotland	1	
"Dissenter"	1	
Professing no religion	4	
	136	32
	32	
	168 Total.	

The chaplain is about commencing a register, which is intended to comprise the most minute information on criminal statistics, and arranged under the following heads :—

No. of Offender.	No. of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	NAME.	Sex. M.	Sex. F.	Age.	Occupation. Professed	Occupation. Actual.	Birth place.	Last, or Usual Residence.	Place where Offence Committed.

Parentage. Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Orphans, or otherwise.	Education. Cannot read.	Can read only.	Read,—write ill.	Read and write well.	Superior education.	Religion. Quite ignorant.	Ill instructed.	Well instructed.	Professed Church or Sect.	Employment to which Offender brought up.	Domes. Condition. Married, Single, Widow.	Illic., Cohabit, or not.	Children. Legitimate.	Children. Illegitimate.	Previous Character. Sober or drunk.	Industrious or idle.	Orderly or vicious.	Previous Conviction.	Date of Offence.

Offence.	Persons or things—objects of offence. Persons.	Things Stolen. Nature.	Things Stolen. Value.	Modes or Instruments by which Offence committed. Modes. Force.	Modes. Fraud or Stealth.	Modes. Unknown.	Instruments.	Inducements to Offence. Desire of Gain. Profligacy.	Desire of Gain. Distress.	Sexual desire.	Malice.	Wantonness.	Other inducements.	Proximate cause of Offence. Intoxication. Of Offender.	Intoxication. Of Offendee.	Temptation.	Other causes, and nature.

Total. Date.	No Prosecution.	Bill ignored.	Acquitted. False Charge.	Neg. or culp. of Pros.	Charge not proved.	Insanity.	Defect of Law.	Legal technicality.	Convicted—Sentence. Fine. Amount.	Fine. Costs.	Imprisonment and Term. Default of fine.	Simple.	With labour.	With whipping.	With sol. impris.	Transported.	Member of Benefit Society, Trade Union, or otherwise.	Additional Observations.

The books relating to the expenditure and the discipline, are regularly and satisfactorily kept. The bills are audited at the general annual sessions, when the quantity and cost of provisions, the earnings of the prisoners for each quarter, and the general expenses of the establishment for the year, are presented in the annexed form.

COST and CONSUMPTION of PRISONERS for the Quarter commencing March 4th, and ending June 2d, 1838, inclusive, being 13 weeks.

		£.	*s.*	*d.*
13,310	loaves of bread, 20 oz. each, at 10*s.* 6*d.* per 100 loaves	69	17	6
1,885	lbs. of beef, at 3½*d.* per lb.	27	9	9
522	lbs. of stews, at 2*d.* ditto.	4	7	0
470	lbs. of cheese, at 5½*d.* ditto	10	15	5
3,701	lbs. of oatmeal, at 26*s.* 6*d.* per load	20	8	7
9,382	lbs. of potatoes, at 3*s.* 7*d.* ditto	7	0	0
593	lbs. of salt, at 4*s.* ditto	0	0	7
52	cows' heads, at 1*s.* 10*d.* each	4	15	4
42½	bushels of pease, at 5*s.* 8*d.* per bushel	12	0	10
		157	5	0
	Extra bread and cheese allowed by the magistrates to prisoners at hard labour	13	16	5
	Cost of food this quarter	£171	1	5

The average number of prisoners this quarter is 146, and the cost per head is 1*s.* 8*d.* weekly; as, for example, 146 prisoners, each 13 weeks, at 1*s.* 8*d.* nearly per head weekly, is 158*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Gross amount of prisoners' earnings this quarter, 10*l.* 10*s.*

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Lancashire.
Preston. County House of Correction.

Description and Cost of a week's diet for each Prisoner for the Quarter ending 2d June, 1838.

		s.	d.
7	loaves, at 10*s.* 6*d.* per hundred	0	8¾
1	lb. of beef, at 3½*d.* per lb.	0	3½
¾	lb. of stew, at 2*d.* ditto	0	1½
¼	lb. of cheese, at 5½*d.* ditto	0	1½
2	lbs. of oatmeal, at 26*s.* 6*d.* per load	0	2½
5	lbs. of potatoes, at 3*s.* 7*d.* ditto	0	1
4¾	oz. of salt, at ¼*d.* per lb.	0	0¼
3	gills of pease, at 5*s.* 8*d.* per bushel	0	1½
	Nearly	1	8½

Account of Earnings for the Year.

1837.

	£.	s.	d.
Sept. 2.—By earnings of prisoners this quarter	33	9	6
Dec. 2.—By ditto	21	15	9
1838.			
Mar. 3.—By ditto	22	9	1
June 2.—By ditto	10	10	0
	88	4	4
Cash paid prisoners, being their share of earnings for the year ending 2d June, 1838	13	1	6
Balance in favour of the county	£75	2	10

AINTENANCE of the PRISON from the 30th of June, 1837, to the 30th of June, 1838.

Salaries.

1837-8.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To paid	Keeper one year's salary	300	0	0			
,,	Chaplain ditto	250	0	0			
,,	Surgeon, ditto	42	0	0			
,,	Clerk, ditto	65	0	0			
,,	Turnkeys and assistants, ditto	145	17	0			
,,	Taskmaster, ditto	65	0	0			
,,	Miller, ditto	46	16	0			
,,	Matron and assistant, ditto	90	0	0			
,,	Schoolmaster, ditto	23	4	6			
,,	Watchmen, ditto	174	3	11			
					1,202	1	
	Provisions.						
,,	Bread, oatmeal, and salt	568	18	0			
,,	Beef	159	19	4			
,,	Potatoes, pease, and cheese	211	3	10			
					940	1	2
	Clothing and Bedding.						
,,	Cloth and blankets	118	6	1			
,,	Straw	2	17	7			
,,	Clogs and shoes	11	9	11			
					132	13	7
	Hospital.						
,,	Milk and buttermilk	9	5	0			
,,	Tea, sugar, &c.	4	7	0			
,,	Drugs and leeches	51	1	10			
					64	13	10
	Washing and Cleaning.						
,,	Soft and hard soap	41	3	4			
,,	Cleaning court-house	10	0	0			
					51	3	4
	Lighting and Firing.						
,,	Coals and weighing	145	10	7			
,,	Gas and candles	74	18	5			
					220	9	0
	Repairs and Buildings.						
,,	Timber and boards	31	12	11			
,,	Plumbing and painting	23	3	7			
,,	Smiths and ironmongery	45	12	8			
,,	Mason's work	19	6	6			
					119	15	8
	Carried forward				2,730	18	0

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward . . .				2,730	18	0
Furnishing.						
To paid Mops, brushes, and brooms . . .	16	14	8			
„ Tin ware and braziers' work . . .	4	19	2			
„ Wooden spoons, baskets, &c. . . .	2	14	3			
„ Upholstery	0	7	6			
				24	15	7
Law Expenses.						
„ Messrs. Gorst and Birchall, rolls, &c.				44	0	0
Stationery.						
„ Printing, stationery, and advertising				76	12	0
Manufactory.						
„ Weavers' earnings	13	18	11			
„ Sowling and twine	5	4	11			
				19	3	10
Sundries.						
„ Repairing clock	2	7	0			
„ Cartages	13	11	0			
„ Sessions' expenses and labourers' allowance	16	7	4			
„ Prisoners' conduct money	2	1	6			
„ Keeper's disbursements	111	18	3			
„ Banker's commission and interest .	0	0	1			
				146	5	2
Total . . .				£3,041	14	7

This prison is managed in precisely the same manner as at my last visit; the glaring defects noticed in my former Report still exist. Convicted prisoners either receive money or extra food for the expiatory labour to which they are sentenced by the law; extra food, too, when in many cases the ordinary diet is more than sufficient for their wants.

Diet.—Sundays and Wednesdays, 4½ ounces of meal, morning and evening; 20 ounces of bread, served in three portions, morning, noon, and night; ½ lb. of beef, unboiled, and with the bone, which, when boiled, will make ¼ lb. of solid meat; 1 lb. of potatoes, and ½ an ounce of salt. Mondays and Thursdays, meal, bread, and salt, as on Sundays; soup for dinner made from the bones, and broth left then, with ½ a pint of peas. Tuesdays and Fridays, meal, bread, and salt, as usual; ½ lb. of potatoes, and 2 ounces of cheese. Saturday, meal, bread, and salt, as usual; soup for dinner, made from one cow-head for every 20 prisoners, and 4 only to be used. For every other 20 prisoners, 12 lbs. of stew, and ½ a pint of peas to each. The untried are permitted, in addition to this liberal diet, to receive from their friends or by purchase 2 lbs. of bread and 1 lb. of cheese weekly. The keeper furnishes the extra food ordered by the surgeon at the following rate:—Dinners, 8*d.* each; broth as dinners; milk for tea, ¼*d.* each. An extra allowance of food, consisting of 10 ounces of bread daily, and ¼ lb. of cheese, is given to prisoners employed about the prison, and of 6 ounces of bread to those at the wheel. Women with infants receive an additional ½ lb. of bread and a pint of milk daily.

The surgeon, in reply to my inquiries, says, "I think the prisoners suffer from repletion more than the reverse!" The matron states, "The females do not eat all their provisions. I have seen bread and meat lying about." The quantity of food might be most judiciously and safely diminished for all prisoners sentenced to no longer period than three months.

The practice (a most improper one) of taking prisoners to work in the ground outside the prison is still continued. The monotony of prison discipline, one of its most effective deterring agents, is thus rendered nugatory, independently of the danger of escape, the exposure to communication, and the inconvenience of detaching an officer from the more important duty of overlooking prisoners at labour in the workshops. The taskmaster usually sent out with these men says, "If they were to attempt to run away altogether I could not prevent it."

The retailing of meal ground at the mill is still carried on at the lodge; from 15 to 16 people come daily to the prison to purchase it, and a prisoner is posted just within the gate to carry the flour from the interior to purchasers. The wheat is purchased by the keeper at the market price, and is sold, when converted into flour, according to the fluctuation in the market, sometimes at a profit, sometimes at a loss. Upon the whole of the mill transactions during 7 years there has been a loss of £15. The flour is sold a shade below the retail price in order to ensure customers. I again recommend the abolition of this trade; it has not even the excuse of being profitable, is attended with manifest inconveniences, and is, moreover, detrimental to discipline.

The instruction of the prisoners is but very imperfectly attended to. I see no reason why it should be confined to the untried prisoners. The boys might very advantageously be formed into a class by themselves, and placed under the charge of the schoolmaster.

The following account of an escape appears in the keeper's journal, under the date of 11th June 1838:—

"This day (Sunday), at one o'clock P.M., the friends of the prisoners before trial assembled in great numbers at the front doors, called Sunday visiting, and a very bad practice it is for the safety of the prisoners, and the good discipline of the prison. The turnkey brought all those whose friends

were in attendance, in number upwards of 20, and the front turnkey, requiring his attendance at the front door to prevent a rush into the lodge, imprudently opened the gate; the consequence was, the prisoners seized the gate, knocked the turnkey down, who was passing through, and the front turnkey, and the seven made their escape, after abusing them very severely. I must remark, that had my orders been attended to, that of bringing one or two prisoners at a time to the gate, this misfortune, in all possibility, would not have happened."

This statement is not very creditable to the discipline of the prison. The prisoners were retaken, with the exception of two.

Keeper's Journal, 27th June 1837.

"The magistrates approve of the adult male convicts, under sentence of transportation, being kept in irons until removed."

Male prisoners are still sent to the side of the prison occupied by the females to pump water. The matron says, "They come over without an officer; and I have detected them in carrying on communication with the women."

The number of debtors imprisoned here from local courts average from 6 to 10. For the last six years the gross number has been 255. The chaplain speaks favourably of their attendance at chapel. Their wards were somewhat more clean and orderly than at my last visit. This class of prisoners is much subjected to the interference of certain practitioners in the law; a printed letter, of which the following is a copy, had been received by them, and was posted in the day-room. I have found similar instances in other prisons:—

"*London.*

"Gentlemen,—Allow me again to address you as I have often done. I have, within the last two years, obtained the discharge of upwards of 1,000 prisoners for debt from the various prisons in England and Wales, and have thereby restored them to the society of their wives, families, and friends.

"It has always been, and always shall be, my constant endeavour to do the utmost in my power for the parties who may select me as their attorney, in obtaining their discharge with as little delay and expense as possible; and I beg to state that, if there are any persons unfortunately confined in your prison who wish me to investigate their case, I shall be most happy to attend to them, and their case shall meet with the utmost of my attention.

"In order to save trouble and expense, I strongly advise all persons to send the papers which they have been served with to me in the first instance, with a full statement of their case.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

"*Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor.*

"N.B. No charge made for advice; but all letters and parcels must be post-paid; and it is particularly requested that this letter may be posted up in the prison for the use of all persons.

"To the Debtors, Debtors' Prison, Preston."

I very much regret that some endeavours have not been made to place this prison in a more creditable state of discipline. The defects and improprieties, exposed in a former Report, are still unsupplied or unchecked, and are quite independent of the question whether this or that system of discipline should be introduced, being such as ought not, with propriety, to be tolerated under any. If I am not greatly mistaken, there is a disposition to employ physical rather than moral means in the government of this establishment; I need scarcely add, a most mistaken principle. I am persuaded that, in many instances, imprisonment here is looked upon as the reverse of a punishment, especially in the winter, or at a period of privation like the present. If I were at all doubtful of the truth of my own observation on this point, I should be satisfied thereof by the following passage from the report of the chaplain:—

"With certain classes of prisoners, such as relapsed felons and vagrants, some little increase in the severity of the discipline would have a wholesome effect. Indeed, it may, perhaps, be admitted as a postulate, that prison discipline should, at the least, be so severe as to deter every one, who has once experienced it, from committing offences for the express purpose of again entering the prison. Under present circumstances, this is by no means the case. A vagrant admitted to me, a short time ago, that he wished to come into the gaol for the sake of medical aid (there being, however, nothing very urgent in his case); and a woman is now awaiting her trial, who perpetrated her offence, she says, knowing that her committal would follow, and that she should be 'better off' in prison than she was out of it."

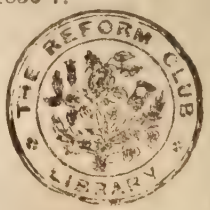
I subjoin sundry extracts from the elaborate and valuable report made by the chaplain to the quarter sessions:—

The past year, I regret to say, has brought with it more cases of felony to the Preston sessions than any former one. The calendars for the previous year had contained an unprecedented number of such offences; but the melancholy catalogue now has an excess of 25 over that for 1836-7.

The bills sent before the grand jury for felony, at each quarter, are as follows:—

Table, No. 1.

October 1837	97
January 1838	81
April ,,	57*
July ,, (including an intermediate session in May)	67†
	302



The results of the respective indictments in these cases are given in the following account of sentences:—

* Exclusive of 4 cases in which the parties surrendered at the sessions, and were acquitted.
† Exclusive of 1 do., do.

TABLE, No. 2.

Transported for life	3	Total 53, being something less than 1-6th of the whole.
,, for 14 years	16	
,, for 10 ,,	2	
,, for 7 ,,	32	
Imprisoned for 2 ,,	5	
,, for 1 ,,	26	
,, for 6 months and less than 12	56	
,, for 3 months and less than 6	71	
,, for 1 month and less than 3	46	
,, under 1 month	9	
Admitted evidence	4	
Acquitted at bar	25	
Bills ignored	4	
No prosecution	2	
Liberated on recognizance	1	
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The proportion of offences punished by transportation appears greater in the above table than in the corresponding one for last year, being at that time less than 1-7th. In 1833-4, however, this class of offences was more numerous, both relatively and absolutely; they formed a fourth of the whole, and were 57 in number.

The following is a classification of the offences for which indictments have been preferred; and to show the extent to which crime varies in its direction, and for facility of reference, I repeat the table of the previous year, premising that the figures refer to the number of criminals implicated.

TABLE, No. 3.

	1836-7	1837-8
1st {Robberies by workpeople from their employers	62	19
1st {,, domestics from ,,		9
2d—Ditto of exposed articles	46	41
3d—Ditto from public-houses or beer-shops	12	14
4th—Ditto from the person in public-houses, or beer-shops, or where the parties have been intoxicated	11	22
5th—Ditto accompanied by "breaking and entering"	10	24
6th—Ditto of fowls and pigeons	9	19*
7th—Ditto of lodgings (by lodgers)	6	8
8th—Ditto by prostitutes from the person	5	1
9th—Ditto of cattle	4	1
10th—Ditto from the person with violence	3	3†
11th—Robbery by a regular sharper	1	1
12th—Privately stealing in various ways	96	121
13th—Receiving stolen goods	2	13
14th—Bigamy	2	1
Stealing young growing trees		4
"Breaking and entering" a shippon to steal milk		1
		302

The variation in the amount of the respective kinds of criminality is most striking in the first class, viz.,—thefts by operatives and domestic servants from their employers, where the diminution amounts to 55 per cent. On the other hand, robberies from the person, originating in the intoxication of one of the parties, have been exactly doubled. Robberies accompanied by "breaking and entering" have been more than doubled; the same may be said of fowl and pigeon stealing; and the receivers of stolen property brought to trial are now 13, having been only two last year. The first mentioned of these circumstances indicates, it is hoped, a better state of things among the regular working population; but I fear that some of the others point to a great increase among the habitually vicious.

The following table will furnish the particulars in regard to the committals for felony, as to ages and causes of offence—it being borne in mind that 17 persons have been committed a second time during the year, and two of these a third time, which reduces the number of offenders to 284.

TABLE, No. 4.

Causes of Offence.	Ages.													
	Under 15.		15 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		41 to 50.		51 and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Drinking	..	..	15	..	38	1	9	3	7	2	7	2	76	8
Various and uncertain	3	..	20	2	20	8	9	10	4	2	6	4	62	26
Idleness and bad company	8	..	5	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	1
Want and distress	..	..	8	..	10	3	4	2	..	4	..	1	22	10
Weak intellects	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Temptation	1	..	6	2	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	12	4
Bad habits	10	..	33	1	8	3	5	1	..	1	..	1	56	7
Total	22	..	87	6	82	19	29	16	12	9	13	8	245	58
	22		93		101		45		21		21		303‡	
Centesimal proportion	7·25		30·75		33·32		14·84		6·92		6·92		..	

* Attended in one instance by "breaking and entering." † Arising in each case from intoxication.

‡ Including one person who had committed a felony in Preston, but who was sent to London to be tried for a more serious offence, previously committed there.

The commitments for the last six years exhibit the ages of prisoners in the following proportion:—

TABLE, No. 5.

1st class under 15		109 persons	8·36 per cent.	
2d	,,	15 to 20—375	,,	28·77 ,,
3d	,,	21 to 30—446	,,	34·26 ,,
4th	,,	31 to 40—181	,,	13·88 ,,
5th	,,	41 to 50—108	,,	8·29 ,,
6th	,,	51 & upds. 84	,,	6·44 ,,
		1303		

Criminality, it would thus appear, upon comparing the last table with the present one, continues to be manifested in about the same proportion which has constituted the average for the last six years. It may, however, be worthy of note that in 1836-7 young criminals under 15 were in the proportion of 11·19 per cent.

In my last report I had occasion to lament the great increase of felonious offences committed by residents in Preston, and it is with much sorrow that I find that increase still augmented.

The following is a summary of felonies committed by residents in Preston during the seven years ending last July:—

TABLE, No. 6.

	1831–2	1832–3	1833–4	1834–5	1835–6	1836–7	1837–8
Felonies.	50	46	42	18	27	84	103

The increase in the number of committals for felony in 1837-8, as compared to the previous year, being 25; Preston, it appears, has contributed 19 to that increase.* Anxious to ascertain as many particulars as I could connected with this last-named circumstance, I proceeded to analyse the Preston cases in the mode adopted in the 4th table, and the result is the following:—

TABLE, No. 7.

Causes of Offence.	Ages.													
	Under 15.		15 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		41 to 50.		51 and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Drinking	..	..	5	..	7	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	15	3
Various and uncertain	3	..	2	1	1	7	4	3	1	2	4	2	15	15
Idleness and bad company	5	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Want and distress	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	2	3
Temptation	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1
Bad habits	2	..	17	..	1	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	24	3
Total	11	..	28	2	11	8	10	6	4	6	5	3	69	25
Recommittals within the year	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
	15		34		19		17		10		8		103	
Centesimal proportion	14·57		33·01		18·45		16·50		9·71		7·76		..	

The facts presented by this table are, firstly: The great proportion of delinquents under 15, viz., 14½ per cent., while in the general table (No. 4), which includes Preston, it appears to be only 7¼ per cent. Secondly, that the Preston criminals between 21 and 30 are only in about one-half the proportion shown by the general account. Thirdly, that the offences originating in the propensity to intoxication, being about 28 per cent. in the general table, are only 17 in that for Preston. Fourthly, that while culprits pleading poverty and hunger amount, in the general table, to 10½ per cent., in the Preston catalogue they are less than 5. The attempt to account for all these variations would be unnecessary, if not vain; but I think I am authorised to attribute the remarkable increase of criminality among young persons to the "strike" of 1836-7, when about 1,400 children being deprived, for three months, of their accustomed employment, were at once thrown into a state of dangerous idleness, and, in too many instances, of destitution. Under such circumstances the temptations to dishonest practices would often be great, if not overpowering; and I fear that, so far from the effects of the event I speak of being worn out, its traces will be visible for many years to come to the eyes of the inquirer into moral statistics. The virulence of an evil taint in young blood cannot be more forcibly shown than in the fact observable in the last table, that of 11 boys arraigned for felony, four were again tried within the year.

Pursuing the inquiry into the criminality of Preston, I present the following list of the trades, &c., of the various offenders:—

* The appointment of many additional magistrates, under the Municipal Act, and their daily attendance, in petty sessions, at the Town-hall, may have increased the vigilance of the police, and the consequent apprehension of offenders.

TABLE, No. 8.

Trades.	Under 21.		Trades.	Under 21.	
Labourers	12	3	Brought forward	41	13
Weavers	5	1	Coachmaker	1	0
Carters	4	1	Butcher	1	0
Mechanics	4	2	Shop boy	1	1
Spinners	2	1	Employed in factories, exclusive of spinners	24	24
Stone masons	2	1	Uncertain	1	1
Ostlers	2	1		69	39
Joiners	2	0	Domestic servants	5	1
Tinman	1	0	Married women of labouring class	14	0
Shoemaker	1	0	Single women do.	5	1
Veterinary surgeon	1	1	Prostitutes	1	0
Engineer	1	1	Total	94	41
Plaisterer	1	0			
Calico printer	1	0			
Canal boatman	1	0			
Potter	1	1			
Carried forward	41	13			

If it be true that the strike has had a demoralising effect, it will have been made manifest upon some of the poor and uninstructed classes so severely affected by that event, and more especially upon that portion which is most seduced by temptation, and most uncontrolled by worldly caution and by religious principles. Accordingly it appears that more than one-third of the whole amount of criminality in the male population of Preston has been furnished by boys previously employed in the factories. The remark that poverty alone is by no means a prolific cause of crime seems to be corroborated by the small number of offences committed while the strike was in actual existence; and a further proof of this may be found upon referring to the very few cases of weavers in the above list,—a class which, it is well known, has been labouring for the last two or three years under the severest privations. Independently of general causes there would seem to be a tendency to crime in particular families.* A young man is now awaiting his trial for a second offence, whose mother and brother are already transported; in another case, a mother and son are imprisoned, two other sons being transported; in a third instance, I find a boy committed for a third offence, whose father and two brothers have been sent abroad; and the last case I will mention is one in which the mother was tried for a felony some years ago, a daughter subsequently convicted of a felony, a son frequently committed for misdemeanors, a second daughter admitted evidence in a felony case, a third transported about a year since, while a fourth daughter and a second son are now in the prison under similar sentences.

I now present a table which classes the felonies of the year—1st, as regards the places at which they were committed; and 2d, as regards the previous residence of the offender; adding, for the sake of ready comparison, the population of each place according to the census of 1831.

TABLE, No. 13.

Felonies by Persons previously inhabiting		Felonies committed at		Population in 1831.
Preston	103	Preston	114	33,112
Blackburn	41	Blackburn	62	27,091
Burnley	27	Burnley	20	7,551
Colne	16	Colne	12	8,080
Haslingden	10	Habergham Eaves	8	5,817
Chorley	8	Rossendale Forest	8	18,697
Kirkham	6	Haslingden	7	7,776
Wheelton	4	Chorley	6	9,282
Clithero	4	Clithero	6	5,213
Accrington	3	Walton-le-Dale	6	5,767
Standish	3	Darwen	5	9,639
Darwen	3	Accrington	4	6,283
District of Rossendale Forest	3	Withnell	4	1,251
Do. Pendle Forest	2	Whalley	3	1,151
Padiham	2	Standish	3	2,407
Woodplumpton	2	Marsden	3	4,713
Goosnargh	2	Kirkham	3	2,469
Walton-le-Dale	2	Pendle Forest	3	7,092
Habergham Eaves, Hutton, Hoole, Garstang, Withnell, Longridge, Claughton, Blackpool, Salisbury, Hoghton, Mellor, Trawden, Oswaldtwistle, Brindle	14	Padiham	2	3,529
		Garstang	2	929
		Hutton	2	715
		Goosnargh	2	1,844
		Heapy	2	465
		Brindle	2	1,558
		Wheelton	2	1,519
		Whilpshire	2	337
		Woodplumpton	2	719
		Trawden	1	2,853
		Oswaldtwistle	1	†5,897
		Poulton	1	1,025
Other places not in the three hundreds	21	14 other places of small population	14	
Other counties	19			
Ireland	4			
U. S. America	2			
West Indies	1			
	302		302	

* I do not believe there is any natural tendency to crime in families, unless, perhaps, in the few instances where springing from hereditary insanity, a subject as yet but imperfectly investigated, and to which some, not very safely for society, have even ventured to ascribe as the origin of every criminal act. The bad but influential example of parents and connexions, their neglecting to instil into their children an early respect for religion and its observances, the knowledge of right from wrong, and the practice of honesty, sometimes withheld from a morbid sense of their own failings, are, in my opinion, quite sufficient to account for the lapses of descending generations.—*Note by Inspector.*

† I believe this to be the only case from Oswaldtwistle during the last three or four years.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire.

Preston. County House of Correction.

The cases of re-committal for felony are unusually great, being indeed more than sufficient to account for the excess of the present over the preceding year. They are as follow :—

TABLE, No. 14.

	2d com.	3d com.	4th com.	5th com.	Tot. recm.
Total Com. 302	59	9	1	1 = 70 = 23·19 per cent.	

The recommittals for the preceding year were 13·35 per cent., and on the average of the five years ending July 1837 they were 15·34 per cent. Upon two former occasions, in 1833-4 and 1836-7, when the criminals much exceeded the yearly average, the recommittals, constituting, as it then seemed, a constant quantity, were proportionally diminished; but now the large amount of recommittals has occasioned the general excess.

The 70 cases of recommittal comprise only 68 offenders, two of them having been committed a third time within the year. Of these 68

		Cent. prop.
21	were first indicted when under 15	= 30·88
23 { 13	,, at 15, 16, 17 }	= 33·82
23 { 10	,, ,, 18, 19, 20 }	
12	,, at from 21 to 30	= 17·65
6	,, ,, 31 to 40	= 8·83
1	,, ,, 41 to 50	= 1·47
5	,, ,, 51 & upds.	= 7·35
68		

My last report contained a table showing that upon an average of the five previous years, recommitted delinquents under 15 were in the proportion of 20·28 per cent, and between the ages of 15 and 20, 32·16 per cent.; and it was observed "that more than half the instances of a repetition of crime are to be found in persons who began their bad practices under 21 years old, while such instances amount to 40 per cent. in persons under 18." The present year, however, places the difficulty of restraining and deterring young criminals in a yet more striking and melancholy aspect; for it appears that of the 68 persons sent to trial for repeated offences, exactly one-half commenced their career of crime before they were 18 years old.

I have frequently stated what indeed must be obvious to every one, that idleness, ignorance, and parental neglect are chiefly instrumental in creating such proneness to crime in young persons; and to this it may be added, that there is a greater tendency to mutual corruption among the young than among the old. When a boy is recommitted for a felony, he is frequently accompanied by one or more delinquents about his own age whom he has seduced into crime; but this is seldom the case, indeed I cannot record one instance, with prisoners of mature age. In illustration of this may be mentioned the following circumstance, viz., that of 141 persons under 22 committed during the year upon charges of felony, there were 67 who appear to have perpetrated their offences unconnected with any accomplice, and 74 who were associated in parties of two or more; while among 162 prisoners of all ages above 22, there were 136 who committed their offences singly, and only 26 who were connected with others.

The following is a table of committals from July 1837 to July 1838, in which are distinguished the offences, ages of offenders, and, as far as can be ascertained, causes of offence :—

TABLE, No. 15.

Offences.	Ages.																																			
	Under 15.		15 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		41 to 50.		51 and upwards.		Total.		Causes of Offences.																							
															Drinking.		Uncertain.		Idleness, &c.		Temptation.		Want.		Weak Intellects		Confirmed bad Habits.		Combination, &c.		Total.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
Felony	22	..	87	6	82	19	29	16	12	9	13	8	245	58	76	8	62	26	17	1	12	4	22	10	..	2	56	7	..	..	245	58				
Vagrancy, &c.	9	..	47	2	34	7	30	6	10	1	17	2	147	18	25	1	34	6	19	1	..	..	25	4	3	..	41	6	..	..	147	18				
Assault	..	..	20	..	42	..	19	5	4	1	10	1	95	7	60	3	31	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	95	7				
Disorderly, &c.	..	..	20	2	43	5	7	4	11	1	5	4	86	16	70	7	9	4	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	3	..	..	86	16				
Neglect of family	..	..	..	..	25	2	30	1	13	..	3	..	71	3	10	1	31	1	1	..	..	..	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	3				
Neglect of work	1	..	22	2	19	1	7	1	1	..	3	..	53	4	8	..	29	3	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	53	4				
Disorderly in workhouse	1	..	5	4	4	11	8	9	5	2	6	1	29	27	8	1	17	17	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	1	5	..	..	29	27				
Poaching, &c.	1	..	17	..	20	..	10	..	4	..	2	..	54	..	1	..	46	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..				
Street-walking	..	..	..	22	..	26	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	53					
Trespass	2	1	15	..	18	..	9	..	5	1	1	..	50	2	2	..	27	1	16	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	50	2				
Bastardy	..	..	..	..	27	1	4	..	3	..	1	..	35	1	..	..	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	1				
Embezzling	..	..	1	..	4	1	8	1	4	..	6	..	23	2	2	..	19	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	2				
Obtaining goods or money	..	..	..	..	8	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	12	1	4	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	12	1				
Attempted felony	1	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	11	..				
Illicit still	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..				
Assault (indecent)	..	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..				
Uttering base coin	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..				
Stealing fruit	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..				
Illegally pawning	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3				
Intimidation	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..				
Hawking without licence	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..				
Election riot	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..				
Selling ale without licence	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..				
Soldiers from courts martial	..	..	3	..	25	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	40	..	35	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..				
Deserters	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..				
Suspected insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				
Sundries	..	..	3	..	3	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	11	2	3	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	2				
Total	37	1	263	38	374	75	190	48	83	19	70	16	1017	197	319	21	376	78	73	3	12	4	107	20	6	4	114	67	10	..	1017	197				
	38		301		449		238		102		86		1214		340		454		76		16		127		10		118		10		1214					

The following table will show the frequency of recommittals, and the ages of the offenders.

TABLE, No. 16.

COMMITTALS as related to the Age of Offenders.

Ages.	First Committal.		Second Committal.		Third Committal.		Fourth Committal.		Fifth Committal.		Sixth Committal.		Seventh Committal, and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First class, under 15 . .	19	1	6	..	7	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	1
Second ,, 15 to 20 . .	171	23	58	10	20	1	8	2	4	1	..	1	3	..	264	38
Third ,, 21 to 30 . .	233	45	89	16	33	4	6	2	5	..	2	1	4	7	372	75
Fourth ,, 31 to 40 . .	117	32	31	11	29	2	5	2	5	1	2	..	3	..	192	48
Fifth ,, 41 to 50 . .	40	12	21	1	8	3	8	..	4	..	1	..	1	3	83	19
Sixth ,, 51 and upwards.	44	11	15	1	5	2	2	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	70	16
	624	124	220	39	102	12	33	7	19	2	6	3	13	10	1017	197

Among the 1,214 committals particularised above there are 71 cases of second committal, 13 of third committal, and 1 of fourth committal; = 85 recommittals within the year. Following the plan adopted in my last report, I have framed the following table:—

TABLE, No. 17.

Particulars of 85 cases of recommittal during the year ending July, 1838.

Offences upon 1st Committal.	2d Committal.	3d Committal.	4th Committal.	Education. Unable to read.	Barely read.	Read Testament.	Read well.	Read and write a little.	Read and write well.	Religion. Quite ignorant.	Repeat Lord's prayer.
9 Felony	17 Felony 1 Vagrant 1 Neglect of work	2 Felony 1 Attempt at felony		12	4	3	..	..	..	12	16
4 Vagrants	9 Vagrants 1 Obtaining money 1 Attempt at felony 2 Felony 1 Trespass	3 Vagrants		7	2	3	1	..	1	7	14
6 Dis. in workhouse.	6 Dis. in workhouse	1 Neglect of family		3	2	1	..	..	..	3	6
6 Disorderly (drunkenness)	2 Felony 3 Vagrants 1 Disorderly	1 Felony 1 ditto		2	3	..	..	1	..	4	6
6 Prostitutes	6 Prostitutes	3 Prostitutes	1 Prostitute	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	5
4 Poaching	2 Poaching 1 Assault 1 Disorderly			..	1	2	1	..	..	1	4
3 Trespass	1 Vagrant 1 Felony 1 Poaching			3	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
2 Soldiers from court martial	2 Soldiers			..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
2 Assault	1 Assault 1 Felony			2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
2 Embezzling	1 Neglect of work 1 Embezzling	1 Embezzling		1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
1 Bastardy	1 Felony			..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
1 Illegal pawning	1 Obtaining goods			..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
1 Neglecting family	1 Assault			..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1 Illicit still.	1 Illicit still			1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1 Attempted felony	1 Assault			1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1 Obtaining money	1 Obtaining money			1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1 Fruit stealing	1 Fruit stealing			1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	71	13	1	36	17	12	3	2	1	37	66

The following table shows the amount of ignorance in the 1,129 individuals committed for various offences during the year, and the connection subsisting between that and the causes which have led to their offences.

TABLE, No. 18.

Degrees of Education as related to causes of Offence.

Degree of Education.	Causes of Offence.								
	Drinking.	Uncertain.	Idleness and bad company.	Temptation.	Want.	Confirmed bad habits.	Weak intellects.	Combination of workmen.	Total.
1. Unable to read . . .	139	215	49	5	59	72	7	8	554
2. Barely capable of reading	57	92	12	4	24	32	1	..	222
3. Can read the Testament	46	61	5	2	19	21	..	1	155
4. Can read fluently . .	14	14	1	1	3	4	..	1	38
5. Can read well and write a little.	71	50	6	3	17	5	..	..	152
6. Can read and write well	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	8
Total	331	435	73	16	122	134	8	10	1129

If we consider the educated criminals as represented by the amount of those who are able to "read and write well," the proportion is remarkably small; and the inference surely must be that education prevents or restrains crime, either by the operation of those good and religious principles which it should be its great object to communicate; or, at the least, by giving a taste and capacity for pursuits incompatible with the low and debasing propensities which open the door to crime for the ignorant and sensual. On the other hand, it is evident that the greatest absolute amount of crime is the result of ignorance and drinking combined. It is also, I think, specially worthy of observation that as the scale of instruction rises, intoxication begins to exhibit itself as a gradually increasing cause of crime, until, with the educated, it appears paramount over every other which can be distinctly ascertained. This truth I have thought it worth while to illustrate statistically in the following table, which shows the proportion intoxication, as a cause of crime, bears to all others made known by the criminals' statements, &c. It must be premised that the column of table No. 18, marked "uncertain," is rejected from the calculation, though it should be borne in mind that a great proportion of those uncertain causes is referable to habitual drinking, the culprit, however, not being under its influence when his offence was actually committed.

TABLE, No. 19.

Ratio of Drinking as a cause of Crime to all other known Causes, with reference to the degree of Education in the Criminal.

In Class No.	1,	drinking is to other causes, as	1 to 1·43
,,	2,	,,	1 to 1·28
,,	3,	,,	1 to 1·04
,,	4,	,,	1 to ·71
,,	5,	,,	1 to ·43
,,	6,	,,	1 to ·25*

The propensity to intoxicating liquor is only one cause among others—poverty, idleness, temptation—which leads the ignorant into offences; but the educated man, if he be driven to a breach of the laws, is almost always driven by intoxication. His education or his principles might resist the temptations arising out of poverty or idleness, but neither his education nor his principles can aid him when he has surrendered himself to the irresistible influence of liquor.

It has been questioned whether the evils resulting from drunkenness are so great as they are generally represented; and it has been said that the vice itself is gradually becoming less prevalent. I am inclined to hope and believe that the assertion is well founded; but the amount and the nature of the crimes for which drunkenness is yet responsible, are really awful. I have reason to believe, that the information embodied in the following table, with respect to the cases of murder and manslaughter at the last two assizes, may be re ied upon.

TABLE, No. 20.

Charges preferred at the Lancaster and Liverpool Assizes, 1838.

Nature of Crime.	Causes of Crime.									
	Insanity.	Pitched battle.	Extreme Passion.	Coach accident.	Coach racing.	Neg. use of machinery.	Giving rum to a child.	Drinking.	Other causes.	Total.
Murder	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	4	10
Manslaughter . .	..	1	2	1	2	1	1	16	4	28
	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	18	8	38

* Without in the slightest degree desiring to undervalue the observations of the reverend gentleman, in many of which

Eighteen cases of murder and manslaughter in one year, arising solely in the propensity to, and facilities for, the abuse of intoxicating liquors! Were any new cause of crime, prevalent and powerful as the one I speak of, suddenly to appear among us, the energies of the whole community would be forthwith directed to its suppression; but we are familiarized with the features of this old Destroyer, and, as if crime and ruin were not broadly written upon them, continue insensible to their real hideousness.

The last, and probably the most important table which I have to submit, is the following, which manifests the amount of ignorance as to religion, in the 1,129 unfortunate persons already spoken of:—

Table, No. 21.

516 prisoners were quite ignorant of the simplest truths.
995 prisoners were capable of repeating the Lord's Prayer.
37 prisoners were occasional readers of the Bible.
1 was familiar with the Holy Scriptures, and conversant with the principles of religion.
Among the 516 entirely ignorant, 124 were incapable of repeating the Lord's Prayer.

This last table corresponds in its general features with that of last year; and I can add little to the observations which I then made upon the subject of ignorance in religion, unless it be to state that very few of the whole 1,129 persons—probably not more than 20 or 30—had habitually attended any place of divine worship. This estimate will be undisputed by all those who have observed the almost general desertion of the House of God by that portion of the working population which consists of males in the prime of life; and I think that if the subject were investigated, it would appear that this desertion is in the ratio of the density of the population. Village congregations would be found least obnoxious to this remark, and those of large towns most so.

While I have found so much cause for regret in the increased number of committals for the year, I am thankful, on the other hand, to be permitted to hope that, by the blessing of Divine Providence, there have been some instances of reformation among the prisoners. The unaffected attention generally shown by them in the chapel must, in some instances I trust, have been followed by an awakening to their real spiritual condition, and by a permanent religious impression. Many unsolicited assurances to this effect have been made to me by prisoners on the eve of their discharge; but I rely less upon these assurances than upon information subsequently and incidentally received. It has also been gratifying to me to observe that the debtors, to the number of from three to six, with whom attendance at the chapel is optional, not only come to the Sabbath service, but likewise to that of every morning. Among the instances of reformation I will name but one, remarkable, as manifested in an individual whose class I have usually regarded with almost hopeless feelings:—M. A., "an unfortunate female," aged 28, was liberated in May from her *fourth* imprisonment in the *year*. Addiction to liquor having been mainly the cause of her disorderly conduct, immediately upon her discharge she pledged herself to abstain from it, and, after receiving a little assistance by the instrumentality of some truly benevolent persons, obtained a situation in one of the principal mills. Up to this moment she has been leading an exemplary life; and I am informed, has assisted her poor parents, who live near Lancaster, by remittances of useful articles of clothing. It is true this poor woman's probation has been a short one, but I am encouraged to hope for the best results by the recollection of a somewhat similar case, alluded to in my report for 1826, in which my expectations have been fully realized.

Preston.—Borough Lock-up and Police Office.

This establishment is substantially built of freestone, and conveniently arranged for its purposes. The portion allotted to prisoners consists of five day rooms, with water-closets and fire-places, and eight sleeping cells with arched roofs, each 8 ft. by 6. The cells were filled with lumber, and bore every appearance of not having been occupied for some time. They are well suited for the reception of prisoners while under examination. A register is kept arranged under the following head:—When brought to station-house—person charged—witness—how disposed of—general remarks. The number of prisoners who passed through these lock-ups from October, 1837, to October, 1838, amounted to 1012.

Gaol and House of Correction for South Lancashire at Kirkdale.

Inspected this prison in October. The cells and day-rooms were somewhat cleaner than at my preceding visit, but still very inferior in point of order and arrangement to those of a well-regulated prison. In a sleeping cell occupied by a Spaniard, imprisoned for sending combustible matter in a letter, were a variety of fragments of the prison clothing, fastened to boards which were put together in the form of a cross, and on which this man used to extend himself, lying with his arms outstretched. This appeared to have been permitted without remark or interruption from the officers. I found the men at labour on the wheel engaged in loud conversation; indeed, it is impossible for one officer to overlook the two fronts of the wheel at the same time. The prisoners are still permitted to work in the garden without the attendance of an officer. On going through the female wards, two women were at a window by themselves in the store-room, while a male prisoner was employed gardening below, only a few yards from them. The wards on the female side were neat and clean; the matron appears to be

I fully concur, but I must also state that experience, both as an officer in the army and as an inspector of prisons, has satisfied me that anything but implicit credence is to be given to the statements of offenders as to the causes of their lapsing from the paths of rectitude. Almost every one has some justification or extenuation to plead, and I have often found intoxication put forth by them as the impulse to criminality, in order to conceal a worse motive. It is very difficult to impress upon the humbler classes, that crimes are aggravated when committed under the influence of drink. A stranger unused to inquiries of this description, would from the representations of prisoners be inclined to believe that, on the debtors' side of the prison, not a single debt was justly incurred, and that among the criminals, not one was justly sentenced.—*Note by Inspector.*

very zealous and attentive in the discharge of her duties; she says, "The conduct of the females is improved. We have much less trouble with them. It is not so easy a matter for them to communicate with the men, and therefore so many attempts are not made." The evidence of the officers and the prison journals sufficiently demonstrate the defects and mismanagement of this important establishment.

One of the turnkeys states:—"I detected the boys in robbing the mill; they had bags and handkerchiefs to hold the meal; there were six or seven pounds in one bag. A prisoner goes round to carry the lantern at locking up." The officer over the tread-wheel says:—"They are very obstropulous at the mill; they abused me at first. When I am on one side they can do what they please on the other. There are many complaints of the elder prisoners taking the bread from the boys." The taskmaster says:—"I often hear the men on the wheel when I am in the workshops."

Extracts from Chaplain's Journal.

"Feb. 3rd, 1838.——— informs me* that an abominable crime has been committed by two young men, ——— and ———, and that it is well known to the keeper and the male officers. I never heard it even hinted at. They are both in other respects notoriously bad characters, and I hope will be punished to the utmost extent of the law. I have spoken to the officers, and found it confirmed."

"5th Feb.—I understand from one of the turnkeys that the keeper has reported the crime of ——— and ——— to the chairman of the committee."

"7th Feb.—The two boys were brought up before Mr. Formby, and three charges proved against them; the first, on the testimony of the keeper, that they had torn up the prison blankets to make clothing for themselves; the second and third charge on the testimony of boys of the same class, ——— and others; also on the evidence of ——— of C 21. It was proved that ——— and ——— had robbed the younger boys of their provisions, and treated them with great cruelty by beating and kicking them; and also that ———, with ———, had been guilty of a crime formerly capital, and that he, ———, had made a similar attempt on ———, who reported it to the turnkeys, and refused to sleep in the same cell any longer. The evidence in the two last cases depending solely on that of criminals, was not deemed sufficient to convict the parties."

Keeper's Journal.

"Feb. 6.— ——— and ———, prisoners under sentence of 18 months' imprisonment, were this day taken before John Formby, Esq., and charged upon oath with having assaulted ———, ———, and other prisoners, and were by him ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for one month."

"Feb. 7.—On going to see the *two boys* in solitary confinement, I was surprised to see them together, and out of their cells. This being a gross piece of negligence on the part of the officer, ———, that I felt it my duty especially to report it to the committee: he was taken before the magistrates and reprimanded."

"Feb. 2.—The laundry on fire—100 shirts destroyed."

"24th March, at locking this evening, ——— and ——— made an attempt to escape by the following stratagem: ——— had been in the habit of carrying the lantern at the locking at night for the turnkey, and before he had locked the cells, ——— went down stairs and unlocked ———'s cell, who slept in the same cell with him; the store-room and yard door being open for the turnkey to come out, they went into it. Another prisoner having intimated to me that this attempt would be made, I kept watch, and being certain the men were concealed, I allowed the officers to go to their respective wards, and afterwards sent for them and bid them go into the cellar, where they found ——— and ——— lying on the coals. I put them immediately into close confinement; and for the gross neglect of ———, I suspended him going again to lock up the prisoners until further orders: he begged I would look over it, and for the future such an occurrence would not take place."

"June 8th.—I am sorry to say I have again to report the conduct of ——— (another turnkey), for bringing money and letters privately into the gate for convicted prisoners."

"June 11th.— ———, turnkey (the last referred to), was discharged by order of the committee, for having brought many letters and tobacco privately into the prison for convicted prisoners."

Chaplain's Journal.

"25th June.—The three new Bibles, and many other books and tracts, which I gave into class 15, for trial at last sessions, have been destroyed or smoked. Bread is pounded very fine and dried, then put into paper and used as tobacco. The conduct of the assize prisoners is a contrast to this; they are very careful of their books, and exchange them often."

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* It is satisfactory to report that the prisoners at length are all placed in separate cells at night.

KIRKDALE GAOL.—Distribution of the Prisoners this day in Custody. 22nd October, 1838.

MALES.

Offences.	No.	Employment.	No.
		Mill	52
Felons for trial	53	Weaving department	29
,, convicted	60	Wool-picking	24
Vagrants	45	Tailors	3
Misdemeanants summarily convicted	45	Millers	2
Misdemeanants convicted at sessions	12	Wardsmen	13
Bastardy	4	Pumping water	18
Game laws	1	Sweepers	1
		Cooks	4
		Messengers at gates	1
		Joiner	1
		Painters	2
		Whitewashers	2
		Hospital	6
		Old and infirm	1
		Washers	1
		Lodgemen	2
		Hospital nurse	1
		Gardener	1
		Barbers	2
		Bricklayers	1
		For trial not employed	53
Total	220	Total	220

FEMALES.

Felons for trial	17	Washers	9
,, convicted	15	Sewing	10
Vagrants	4	Wardswomen	5
Misdemeanants summarily convicted	15	Sweepers or cleaners	9
		Hospital	5
		Knitting	6
		Cooks	2
		Invalids in wards	4
		Not employed	1
Total	51	Total	51

MALES.

Class.	Sleeping singly.	Sleeping three.	No. of cells.	
1	8	..	19	
2	2	..	19	
3	7	..	21	
4	27	..	19	and the remaining number occupying 8 cells of ward 5.
5	15	4 sleeping 2.	8	and occupying 7 cells of the adjoining ward 6.
6	9	..	28	
7	..	..	..	
8	20	..	31	
9	16	..	31	
10	9	..	23	
11	43	..	29	
12	11	..	23	
13	25	..	31	
14	13	6; viz. cooks & gateman.	31	
15	5	..	..	
	220			

FEMALES.

1	
2	
3	
4	33 cells.
5	2 ditto for 7 beds each.
6	1 large room.
7	1 ditto for the matron's private use.
8	
9	

Wardsmen.

Name.	Offence.	If in Prison before.	For what Offence.
G. M.	Embezzling . .	..	..
J. H.	Felony	Once .	Felony.
J. S.	Ditto	Ditto .	Poaching.
D. A.	Fighting . . .	Ditto .	Misdemeanor.
W. R.	Base coin . . .	Never .	..
W. D.	Reputed thief . .	Three .	Reputed thief.
J. D.	Stealing fruit . .	Never .	..
W. H.	Neglect of family .	..	..
E. F.	Assault.	..	..
H. R.	Felony	Once .	Felony.
W. D.	Ditto	Never .	..
W. F. D.	Forgery . . .	..	..
J. S.	Bigamy . . .	..	..
	Wardswomen.		
M. R.	Breaking windows	Never .	..
B. H.	Felony	..	..
S. F.	Ditto	Once .	Felony.
M. B.	Ditto	Never .	..
H. H.	Neglect of work .	..	..

The mischievous practice is still continued of paying earnings to convicted prisoners; and remunerating them for offices, such as wardsmen, lodgemen, gardeners, cooks, &c., which of themselves would be relaxations from the hard labour to which they are sentenced, were it otherwise than nominal. I find, upon referring to the prisoners' petty cash book, that a sum of £4. 18*s.* was paid to a prisoner as a locksmith, for repairing all the locks in the gaol. This man's offence was entering a warehouse with false keys. A woman, under the name of his wife, was convicted and discharged with him, she receiving £2. 17*s.* 3*d.* for needle work and hospital service. I should have supposed that the "repairing of all the locks in the prison" would have been one of the last employments given to a convicted fabricator of false keys. This is really a positive encouragement to crime. Ellen A—— received £3. 4*s.* 2*d.*; Anne M——, £3. 0*s.* 0½*d.* Wardsmen get from 6*d.* to 9*d.* a week; other officers are remunerated as high as 1*s.* Felons at weaving or wool-picking are paid one-fourth, misdemeanants, &c., one-third of their earnings. Four of the woollen weavers, and a man who is employed as painter, have an extra allowance of half-a-pound of bread a-day. The attendants in the hospital are allowed a shilling a-week, tobacco, and the same diet as the sick. The amount paid for earnings, for offices in the prison, and to discharged prisoners, from the 1st of June, 1837, to the 31st of May, 1838, is thus stated:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Weavers and winders	14	18	7½
Female prisoners for needle work. . .	12	15	8
Cleaning, working, and washing . . .	30	16	4
Hospital servants and wardswomen . .	13	8	3
Male prisoners as wardsmen	16	7	6
Manual labour	76	11	6
Joiners and bricklayers	1	4	0
Tailors.	2	0	9
Wool pickers	0	4	0
To prisoners on discharge.	22	13	6
	£191	0	1½

The manufacture of woollens has been recently attempted in the prison, four looms having been purchased at an expense of 60*l.*; but I fear that it will not be attended with the expected pecuniary advantage. The taskmaster says, "a man at cotton weaving must be a good hand to earn 2*s.* 3*d.* in six days, while during the same time he will earn 9*s.* at woollens. We have endeavoured to teach some of the cotton-spinners, but have not succeeded in every instance; it is worse with a man than a boy." The yarn for the woollens comes from Bury, and after being wove here is sent away again to the fellers to be dressed, and is then returned to the prison for sale or use.

Upon looking over the surgeon's journal, I find certain cases of sickness entered there as mill fever; and it is stated to me to have been the custom, and I conceive a very improper one, that when a prisoner does not perform his work at the mill, or complains without reason, he is taken into the hospital and subjected there to treatment, such as blistering or administering some nauseous medicine. I am of opinion that the hospital should be visited daily by the surgeon instead of every other day, and that the allowance of tobacco to the attendants should be discontinued. There has been no epidemic or distinct disease during the year. The prisoners are not inspected by the surgeon previous to being classed, according to the provisions of the Gaol Act.

Number of Prisoners in Hospital, October 22, 1838.

Males.

Name.	Disease.
J. D.	Dropsy of the belly.
T. R.	Acute rheumatism.
M. S.	Abscess of the knee.
M'M.	Common cold.
M'S.	Imposition.

Females.

M. N.	Common cold.
J. J.	Common cold.
S. F.	Syphilis.

Number of Deaths which have occurred in the County House of Correction, Kirkdale, from October 20, 1837, to October 20, 1838.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	Length of Imprisonment, &c.
1837				
Oct. 27	S. O.	13	General dropsy	1 month.
Dec. 7	A. W.	33	Suddenly: dropsy of the chest	W. was brought into gaol at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 7th, and died the following morning, without complaint.
1838				
Jan. 25	J. S.	22	Pulmonary consumption	8 months.
May 24	T. F.	48	Dropsy of the chest	6 months.
June 23	P. A.	24	Abscess of the left lung	7 months.
Sept. 15	R. F.	55	General dropsy	11 months.
Oct. 17	S. G.	18	Pulmonary consumption	3 months.

The chaplain continues to perform his duties, under all the obstacles of this laxity of discipline, in the same satisfactory manner as before reported. There were 15 boys in school on the day of inspection; their ages from 11 to 17: they are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The schoolmaster appears to be capable of his office, and keeps a journal of the conduct and progress of his pupils. The boys who attend school, since the attempt alluded to, have been placed in a class by themselves, but still under a wardsman, a prisoner.

The notorious offender sentenced to transportation, at the conclusion of his imprisonment here, and alluded to in my last report*, whose conduct in prison was there described as so disgraceful, has, to my surprise, been made a wardsman; there never was a man less calculated for the office, or so little deserving of any favour. I consider this as a gross outrage upon propriety. I find his name still conspicuous in the chaplain's journal.

"Monday, October 15.—By the earnest desire of D——, I called on Messrs. —— to inquire about the health of his wife and child, and of whom he has heard nothing since his commitment. D——'s mother lately returned from America; has told them they are well, and that the supposed wife bore the account of D——'s delinquency and sentence with the greatest fortitude. She has procured documents from England to prove his having a wife living at the time of his marriage with her, and has assumed her maiden name. She supports herself by teaching music.

"D—— asks me if he will be allowed to speak to the inspector on his next visit, as he wishes to report many abuses, and more especially the neglect and cruelty of the surgeon. There is undoubtedly much bad feeling towards the surgeon, partly because he has refused D——'s application to be taken into the hospital, and also from a vain wish to appear to his fellow prisoners a corrector of grievances. From their manner of speaking of him, he is gaining great influence over them. I have felt it my duty, in consequence of his frequent expressions of contempt for them, to point out to him how much more criminal he is than the ignorant people he despises. He hears my observations at first with looks of defiance, but generally in the end acknowledges the great advantages of education and talent, which, if honourably employed, would have raised him to eminence; his self-love thus getting the better of his resentment."

I sent for this prisoner and inquired what cause he had for complaint. He entered into a long detail of circumstances affecting other prisoners, but wholly unconnected with himself. I referred the subject to the visiting justices. The audacity of this man is quite extraordinary, he had assumed the functions of a clergyman of the established church, both in America and England; and since he has been in the prison he begged the chaplain to purchase from him his canonicals, which were at the gate and, as he said, quite new.

* Vide p. 123, Third Report

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Lancashire.
Kirkdale.
Gaol and House of Correction.

RETURN of the Religious Persuasions of Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction at Kirkdale, January, 1st, 1839.

MALE PRISONERS.

Class.		Protest-ants.	Roman Catholics.
	East Wing.		
1	Boys, first committals for trial	5	1
2	Ditto, old offenders for trial	2	0
3	Men, first committals for trial	18	9
4	Ditto, old offenders for trial	10	0
5	Misdemeanants, not for hard labour, and prisoner on bail	16	1
6	Crown prisoners for trial	18	9
	West Wing.		
7	Vagrants, aged and incapable of hard labour	34	30
8	Vagrants, old offenders		
9	Boy vagrants		
10	Vagrants committed for the first time		
11	Summarily convicted	21	13
12	Old offenders convicted of felony	6	2
13	First convictions of felony	36	6
14	Ditto		
15	Boys attending school, convicted	5	0
		171	71

FEMALES.

1	Vagrants, disorderly, and summary convictions	9	3
2	Convicted the first time of felony	13	3
3	Old offenders ditto	4	..
4	Under sentence of transportation		1
5	Committed the first time on charge of felony	7	2
6	Old offenders for trial	1	..
7	Misdemeanants for trial and on bail	2	2
8	Ditto convicted		
9	Crown prisoner for trial	..	1
	Females	39	12
	Males	171	71
	Total	210	83

The salary of the steward has been increased £30; a fitting compliment to a very deserving officer. I examined the books and found them in most excellent order.

The prisoners under contract from the borough of Wigan are maintained here at the rate of 5*s.* 6*d.* a week; those from Liverpool according to their actual cost.

A STATEMENT of the Number of Prisoners confined in the County Gaol and House of Correction at Kirkdale in each Month of the Year ending 31st May, 1838; showing the Number of Crown Prisoners, and those sent under Contract from the Boroughs of Liverpool and Wigan, during the same period; with the Gross Amount of Expenditure Monthly, the Amount paid for Food Monthly, and the Amount paid for each particular description of Food during the Year, and continued to the 1st of January, 1839, of the current Year.

	Total Number of Prisoners in Custody each Month.	Total Number of Crown Prisoners.	Total Number of Liverpool Prisoners.	Total Number of Wigan Prisoners.	Total Amount Paid for these respective descriptions of Food for the Year.		Total Amount Paid Monthly.	Amount Paid for Food in each Month.
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Numbers and amounts rendered to 1st Dec. 1837.	64,731	8,987	23,893	4,567		946 10 1	2,699 8 6½	946 10 1
December	11,280	1,694	3,557	833	Bread	408 9 10	404 18 4	127 7 11
1838. January	12,358	1,998	3,995	1,087	Beef	134 7 6	448 17 10	178 11 6
February	10,517	1,960	3,424	1,007	Oatmeal	89 3 1	695 17 5	149 16 11
March	12,775	2,417	4,379	1,216	Potatoes	102 19 9	467 13 9½	98 2 11
April	11,059	2,770	3,681	1,016	Bacon	66 4 7	421 1 7	138 10 10
May	10,041	1,591	3,297	962	Beef heads	27 5 7	671 0 9	141 7 3
					Salt	3 7 0		
	132,761	21,417	46,226	10,688	Pepper	2 0 0	5,808 18 3	1,780 7 5
General average daily	363 266/365	58 247/365	126 236/365	22 103/365		£ 1,780 7 5		

A Statement, &c.—*continued*.

	Total Number of Prisoners in Custody each Month.	Total Number of Crown Prisoners.	Total Number of Liverpool Prisoners.	Total Number of Wigan Prisoners.	Total Amount Paid for these respective descriptions of Food for the Year.				Total Amount Paid Monthly.			Amount Paid for Food in each Month.		
						£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1838. June	10,337	1,933	3,420	957	Bread	470	7	4½	413	1	1	144	12	8½
July	11,950	2,382	4,285	962	Beef	133	8	9	381	14	10½	107	19	8
August	11,830	2,547	3,906	1,052	Oatmeal	154	17	0	562	18	2	151	8	10
September	9,964	1,390	3,067	1,168	Potatoes	94	4	1	553	19	3½	168	16	3
October	8,942	1,289	1,981	1,232	Bacon	74	19	9	617	16	0½	122	9	5½
November	8,121	1,477	1,859	717	Beef heads	28	15	0	649	2	8	172	2	11½
December	8,980	1,642	2,017	765	Salt	4	5	0	342	1	6	94	9	9
					Pepper	1	2	8						
	70,124	12,660	20,535	6,853					3,520	13	7½	961	19	7½
Average numbers daily	$327\frac{73}{107}$	$59\frac{17}{107}$	$95\frac{205}{214}$	$32\frac{5}{214}$	£	961	19	7½						

Received for maintenance, Year ending 31st May, 1838:—

	£.	s.	d.
From the treasurer of the county of Lancaster for Crown prisoners	701	15	1
,, of the borough of Liverpool for its prisoners	2,236	6	4
,, of the borough of Wigan for its prisoners	340	11	7
	£3,278	13	0

Received to the 1st of January, 1839, of the current year:—*

	£.	s.	d.
From the treasurer of the county of Lancaster for Crown prisoners	910	5	7
,, of the borough of Liverpool for its prisoners	1,350	14	4
,, of the borough of Wigan for its prisoners	377	1	10
	£2,638	1	9

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire.

Kirkdale. Gaol and House of Correction.

There have been committed to this prison from the borough of Liverpool, in the year ending 31st May, 1838, 1,084 prisoners, all summarily convicted.

Of these	3	were for 5	months.
,,	236	,, 3	ditto.
,,	82	,, 2	ditto.
,,	257	,, 1	ditto.
,,	55	,, 21	days.
,,	285	,, 14	ditto.
,,	35	,, 10	ditto.
,,	33	,, 8	ditto.
,,	69	,, 7	ditto.
,,	2	,, 6	ditto.
,,	26	,, 5	ditto.
,,	1	,, 4	ditto.
	1,084		

I consider that although still deficient in almost every essential of a penal establishment, yet some trifling improvement is perceptible in the condition of this prison since my last visit. The concentration of the prisoners while at labour and at meals, under proper inspection, and the discontinuance of the day rooms, at least to the convicted, might be effected at a very trifling expense. The abolition of the mischievous money payments would be a positive saving. I again press upon the magistrates the suggestions contained in this and preceding Reports, and again report the state of this prison to be most discreditable.

SALFORD.—New Bailey House of Correction.

New Bailey, Salford. House of Correction.

I visited this prison in November. The interior was clean and neat; the sleeping-cells in particular were in better order than at the preceding inspection. In the wool-picking room the prisoners were so crowded that even with the presence of a paid officer it would be difficult to preserve decorum, and without such supervision there can be no doubt but that every sort of impropriety prevails. The same absence of constant overlooking is noticeable on the female side, where the women work four or five together in the shops.

* These amounts are in full, that of the county to the 1st of June, and the boroughs to the 1st of November, 1838.

CLASSIFICATION and Number of Prisoners in the New Bailey Prison, this 9th Day of November 1838.

WARD No.						
1	Felons & convicts	Boys, 17 years of age and under	10, and the 2 wardsmen	12	There are in this ward	32 one-bedded
2	Felons	Men, first offence	10 ,, 2 ,,	12	,, ,,	23 ,,
3	,,	Men, old offenders	3 ,, 2 ,,	5	,, ,,	23 ,,
4	,,	Men, first offence	9 ,, 2 ,,	11	,, ,,	23 ,,
5	Transports	Transports	12 ,, 2 ,,	14	,, ,,	29 ,,
6	Convicts	Men, first offence	22 ,, 2 ,,	24	,, ,,	23 ,,
7	,,	Men, old offenders	18 ,, 2 ,,	20	,, ,,	23 ,,
8	,,	Men, first offence	23 ,, 2 ,,	25	,, ,,	23 ,,
9	,,	Men, first offence	26 ,, 2 ,,	28	,, ,,	32 ,,
10	Misdemeanants	Fines	25 ,, 2 ,,	27	,, ,,	23 ,,
11	,,	Neglect of family, 7; stealing from gardens, 2; breach of the articles of war, 21; deserters, 4.		34	,, ,,	23 ,,
12	,,	Breach of contracts, 7; fines, 13; offences against the excise laws, 3.		23	,, ,,	23 ,,
13	,,	Convicted misdemeanants		7	,, ,,	23 ,,
14	,,	To answer and keep the peace		42	,, ,,	29 two-bedded
15	,,	Vagrant boys		48	,, ,,	29 ,,
16	,,	Vagrant men		63	,, ,,	25 three-bedd 3 one-bedde
17	,,	Bastardy		6	,, ,,	21 three-bedd 3 one-bedde
18	Females	Vagrants		61	,, ,,	10 two-bedde
19	,,	Convicted misdemeanants, 1 lewd woman		1	,, ,,	14 ,,
20	,,	Felons, first offence		13	,, ,,	9 three-bedd
21	,,	Convicted old offenders, 4; transports, 2		6	,, ,,	9 ,,
22	,,	Convicts, first offence		41	,, ,,	9 ,,
23	,,	Felons, old offenders		2	,, ,,	9 ,,
24	,,	Sureties, 9; fines, 8		17	,, ,,	29 two-bedde
			Total	542		

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire.

NewBailey, Salford. House of Correction.

RETURN of Monitors and Wardsmen.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	If ever committed before.
H. N.	20	Convicted felon	Never before.
J. W.	37	,, ,,	Once before.
T. D.	29	,, ,,	Never before.
J. H. W.	30	,, ,,	,, ,,
*J. B.	26	,, ,,	Thrice before.
C. D.	31	,, ,,	Never before.
*S. J.	37	,, ,,	Once before.
*J. P.	34	,, ,,	,, ,,
S. M.	32	,, ,,	Never before.
W. T.	23	,, ,,	,, ,,
H. N. T.	32	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. H.	42	,, ,,	,, ,,
*J. B.	21	,, ,,	Once before.
P. C.	26	,, ,,	Never before.
W. B.	40	,, ,,	,, ,,
W. B.	29	,, ,,	,, ,,
*J. M'G.	24	,, ,,	Once before.
W. R.	33	Neglect of family	Never before.
R. P.	26	Wilful damage	,, ,,
L. B.	24	Poaching	,, ,,
S. G.	21	Stealing from gardens	,, ,,
J. S.	17	Fine	,, ,,
R. H.	31	Breach of contract	,, ,,
*S. H.	20	Fighting	Thrice before.
M. H.	26	Base coin	Never before.
T. S.	39	False pretences	,, ,,
J. T.	31	Bastardy	,, ,,
W. L.	34	,,	,, ,,
*R. B.	28	Gaming	Once before.
F. C.	26	Attempts at felony	Never before.
*J. S.	22	,, ,,	Once before.
J. R.	25	,, ,,	,, ,,

Those marked (*) are placed over similar characters to themselves.

Wardsmen receive 1 lb. of meat additional, and no man is ever appointed as such who has been punished for misconduct in the prison. The payment of allowances and earnings has been discontinued, and each prisoner is allowed at the rate of a penny a week to carry him home on discharge, but which in no case is permitted to exceed five shillings, however long the imprisonment. Prisoners before trial are all employed, if they do not object, and have the same diet as those at hard labour; if they decline work, they receive only the gaol allowance of 20 oz. of bread. The taskmaster states,—"That since the abolition of regular earnings, the prisoners do the work less satisfactorily, and that more is spoiled by them than formerly." The picking of wool is now made a task-work, and if not completed in due time the defaulters are punished. Each turnkey keeps a book for the entry of all facts of misconduct among the prisoners, which is laid before the keeper, and the cases heard and adjudicated by him. One turnkey is on duty at night, and reports the following morning the precise time the watchman came on, and the state of the prison up to that hour.

Specimen.

6 o'clock, P.M.

Night watchman came on duty; all peaceable in the wings at 8 o'clock; convict —— brought out of No. 4 ward to the hospital at 7 o'clock. The surgeon was sent for; came at 8 o'clock, P.M. All peaceable up to 10 o'clock.

Each turnkey keeps a book in which he enters the daily employment or occupation of every prisoner under his immediate charge. A complaint-book has also been established, in which any officer of the prison, having objections to make to any part of the discipline, or to any practice which he may know to exist in the prison, is required to insert his observations.

The perquisitesarising to the under-keeper from stores, &c., have been commuted for the sum of £20 annually.

The salary of the surgeon has been increased to £200.

I inspected the whole of the prison books, and found them regular; also examined the provisions, which were of a good quality.

Amount of Prisoners' Earnings, and Cost of Provisions consumed in the New Bailey Prison, from October up to January Sessions, 1838.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Gross amount of earnings	87	10	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Cash paid prisoners discharged	42	9	1
Balance in favour of the hundred	45	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$
The total cost of provisions consumed in this quarter was.	448	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$

This quarter contained 11 weeks.

The cost of maintaining a male prisoner per week, in the early part of the quarter, was 1*s.* $5\frac{5}{64}$*d.*, and of a female, 1*s.* $1\frac{4}{64}$*d.*

Cost of maintaining a Male Prisoner per Week, in the latter part of the Quarter.

	s.	*d.*
7 loaves of bread, of 20 oz. each, at $\frac{6}{64}$*d.* per lb.	0	$8\frac{30}{64}$
$31\frac{1}{2}$oz. of meal, at 27*s.* 9*d.* per load	0	$2\frac{46}{64}$
5lbs. of potatoes, at 5*s.* per load	0	$1\frac{16}{64}$
1 pint of peas, at 5*s.* 7*d.* per bushel	0	$1\frac{58}{64}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$oz. of salt, at $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per bushel	0	$0\frac{38}{64}$
1lb. of beef	0	$2\frac{40}{64}$
1 quart of stew	0	$0\frac{48}{64}$
	1	$4\frac{58}{64}$

Cost of maintaining a Female Prisoner in the latter part of the Quarter.

	s.	*d.*
7 loaves of bread, of 16 oz. each, at $\frac{6}{64}$*d.* each	0	$6\frac{50}{64}$
$15\frac{3}{4}$oz. of meal, at 27*s.* 9*d.* per load	0	$1\frac{23}{64}$
7lbs. of potatoes, at 5*s.* per load	0	$1\frac{48}{64}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$oz. of salt, at $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per bushel	0	$0\frac{38}{64}$
7 pints of stew	0	$2\frac{40}{64}$
	1	$0\frac{38}{64}$

From January up to April Sessions, 1838.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Gross amount of earnings	106	16	8
Cash paid prisoners discharged	23	11	5
Balance in favour of the hundred	83	5	3
The total cost of provisions consumed in this quarter was	521	15	$0\frac{3}{4}$

This quarter contained 13 weeks.

The cost of maintaining a male prisoner per week, in the early part of the quarter, was 1*s.* $4\frac{58}{64}$*d.*, and of a female, 1*s.* $0\frac{36}{64}$*d.*

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire.

New Bailey, Salford. House of Correction.

Cost of maintaining a Male Prisoner per Week, in the latter part of the Quarter.

	s.	d.
7 loaves of bread, of 20 oz. each, at $1\frac{7}{64}d.$ per lb.	0	$9\frac{448}{64}$
$31\frac{1}{2}$oz. of meal, at 28*s.* per load	0	$2\frac{47}{64}$
5lbs. of potatoes, at 5*s.* per load	0	$1\frac{16}{64}$
1 pint of peas, at 5*s.* 10*d.* per bushel	0	$1\frac{6}{64}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$oz. of salt, at $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per bushel	0	$0\frac{3}{64}$
1lb. of beef	0	$2\frac{40}{64}$
1 quart of stew	0	$0\frac{448}{64}$
	1	$6\frac{244}{64}$

Cost of maintaining a Female Prisoner per Week, in the latter part of the Quarter.

	s.	d.
7 loaves of bread, of 16 oz. each, at $1\frac{7}{64}d.$ each	0	$7\frac{409}{64}$
$15\frac{3}{4}$oz. of meal, at 28*s.* per load	0	$1\frac{244}{64}$
7lbs. of potatoes, at 5*s.* per load	0	$1\frac{448}{64}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$oz. of salt, at $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per bushel	0	$0\frac{3}{64}$
7 pints of stew	0	$2\frac{440}{64}$
	1	$1\frac{856}{64}$

From April up to July Sessions, 1838.

	£.	s.	d.
Gross amount of earnings	128	18	6
Cash paid prisoners discharged	27	5	9
Balance in favour of the hundred	101	12	9
The total cost of provisions consumed in this quarter, was	560	19	2

This quarter contained 13 weeks.

The cost of maintaining a male prisoner per week in the early part of the quarter, was 1*s.* $6\frac{244}{64}d.$, and of a female, 1*s.* $1\frac{856}{64}d.$

Cost of maintaining a Male Prisoner per Week in the latter part of the Quarter.

	s.	d.
7 loaves of bread, of 20oz. each, at $1\frac{244}{64}d.$ per lb.	1	$0\frac{248}{64}$
$31\frac{1}{2}$oz. of meal, at 32*s.* 3*d.* per load	0	$3\frac{9}{64}$
5lbs. of potatoes, at 5*s.* per load	0	$1\frac{16}{64}$
1 pint of peas, at 5*s.* 10*d.* per bushel	0	$1\frac{6}{64}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$oz. of salt, at $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per bushel	0	$0\frac{3}{64}$
1lb. of beef	0	3
1 quart of stew	0	$0\frac{448}{64}$
	1	$9\frac{240}{64}$

Cost of maintaining a Female Prisoner per Week in the latter part of the Quarter.

	s.	d.
7 loaves of bread, of 16oz. each, at $1\frac{244}{64}d.$ each	0	$9\frac{440}{64}$
$15\frac{3}{4}$oz. of meal, at 32*s.* 3*d.* per load	0	$1\frac{37}{64}$
7lbs. of potatoes, at 5*s.* per load	0	$1\frac{448}{64}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$oz. of salt, at $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per bushel	0	$0\frac{3}{64}$
7 pints of stew	0	$2\frac{440}{64}$
	1	$3\frac{440}{64}$

From July up to October Sessions, 1838.

	£.	s.	d.
Gross amount of earnings	151	12	4
Cash paid prisoners discharged	34	19	5
Balance in favour of the hundred	116	12	11
The total cost of provisions consumed in this quarter, was	771	6	$11\frac{1}{2}$

This quarter contained 15 weeks.

The cost of maintaining a male prisoner per week in the early part of the quarter, was 1*s.* $9\frac{240}{64}d.$, and of a female, 1*s.* $3\frac{440}{64}d.$

Cost of maintaining a Male Prisoner per Week in the latter part of the Quarter.

	s.	d.
7 loaves of bread, of 20oz. each, at $1\frac{840}{64}d.$ per lb.	1	$0\frac{544}{64}$
$31\frac{1}{2}$oz. of meal, at 33*s.* 9*d.* per load	0	$3\frac{19}{64}$
5lbs. of potatoes, at 5*s.* per load	0	$1\frac{16}{64}$
1 pint of peas, at 6*s.* 4*d.* per bushel	0	$1\frac{12}{64}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$oz. of salt, at $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per bushel	0	$0\frac{8}{64}$
1lb. of beef	0	$3\frac{48}{64}$
1 quart of stew	0	$0\frac{448}{64}$
	1	$11\frac{8}{64}$

Cost of maintaining a Female Prisoner per Week in the latter part of the Quarter.

7 loaves of bread, of 16oz. each, at $1\frac{30}{64}d.$ each	0 $10\frac{18}{64}$
$15\frac{3}{4}$oz. of meal, at 33*s.* 9*d.* per load	0 $1\frac{42}{64}$
7lbs. of potatoes, at 5*s.* per load	0 $1\frac{48}{64}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$oz. of salt, at $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per bushel	0 $0\frac{8}{64}$
7 pints of stew	0 $2\frac{40}{64}$
	1 $4\frac{23}{64}$

There appears to have been one act of suicide committed, under the following circumstances, as detailed in the keeper's journal.

Sunday, April 30th, 1838. ——, who was convicted last sessions of receiving indigo, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation, hung himself about a quarter to ten o'clock this morning. His turnkey missed him immediately, and upon going up stairs found him suspended by the neck from the gate of the top landing, with his body lying down the staircase. He was taken down apparently dead. A surgeon, who arrived quickly, exerted his skill to restore animation, but all his efforts were of no avail.

The number of infirmary cases from October 1837 to October 1838, have been 74 males and 46 females; the greatest number at one time, 13 males and 7 females.

DEATHS from October 1837 to October 1838.

	AGED	
Male transport	35	Suicide by hanging.
Female misdemeanant	43	Decline.
,, ,,	30	Common contagious fever. Drunken prostitute.
,, ,,	50	Asthma.
Male convict	28	Inflammation of lungs.
,, ,,	25	Disease of lungs.
,, ,,	24	,,
Male misdemeanant	40	,,
,, ,,	65	Epileptic fit.
,, ,,	16	Disease of lungs. Vagrancy.
Male convict	21	Serous apoplexy.
Male misdemeanant	79	Asthma.
,, ,,	41	Idiot. Disease of brain.
,, ,,	40	Disease of lungs.
Total	14	

The surgeon being ill, and unable to attend, I was prevented from pursuing my inquiries upon the health and treatment of the prisoners to the full extent. The infirmaries were as usual in most excellent order; and I make the following extracts from his journal:—

May 8th, 1838.—Attended and reported to the visiting justices on the question of cutting the hair of the prisoners, in conformity with an order from them, which will be found reported on the 10th ultimo in this journal. Their worships directed the measure to be carried into effect under my orders.

9th May.—In pursuance of yesterday's report, I gave instructions to the assistant governor and the matron that the hair of all prisoners on admission, and from time to time afterwards, should be cut so short as to render disease, or a filthy state of the head, easy of detection, due regard being paid to a decent appearance as to the breadth of the hair covering the forehead and temples.

May 12th, 1838. ——, the transport, boy, age 18, who was admitted into hospital with simple fever, on the 3d instant, hung himself this forenoon, with a cord taken from a step-ladder fixed to the staircase bannister, but having been suspected of such a purpose, was soon cut down.

April 14.—Having heard that —— had threatened to make another attempt upon his life, I ordered him to be confined to his bed by a leg-chain.

April 20. ——, referred to on the 14th instant, promises not to commit further violence on himself, is to be released.

June 8th.—The shortening of the hair of the females is of great advantage, and leads to the detection of filth and disease.

2d October.—Reported private —— of —— regiment, to the governor as a malingerer.

Extracts from Keeper's Journal relating to the above Prisoner.

October 5th—Ordered private ——, of —— regiment, three days' solitary confinement for refusing to work on the tread-mill. October 9th.—Reported private ——, of —— regiment, to the visiting justices, for still refusing to work on the mill, since he was removed into the prison on the 1st instant, who was ordered solitary confinement for 14 days, upon bread and water.

Extracts from Surgeon's Journal—continued.

Copy of a Letter received from the Surgeon of the —— Regiment.

SIR, *Bolton, Sept. 30th*, 1838.

The prisoner, private ——, of the —— regiment, has been tried for malingering and feigning lameness of the right knee, and after a minute and patient investigation, he has been found guilty of the same.

I write to put you on your guard, not with any desire to instruct you, should you differ from me in opinion; but I must confess I have given the case my fullest consideration for a length of time in hospital, and from the first there has never been any sign of diseased action going on in the limb. He has assumed three different kinds of lameness one after the other.

I have the honour to be,

——, Surgeon —— Regiment.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Lancashire.
New Bailey, Salford. House of Correction.

October 9.—Attended and gave evidence at the visiting justices' meeting, respecting private ——, of the —— regiment, who is a schemer and will not work.

October 25.—Examined private ——, and reported to the governor that he is still simulating disease, and fit for hard labour, in my opinion.

November 3.—Visited private —— in bed, and reported to the turnkey, that in my judgment he was still free from disease.

. . . . . .

This prisoner was still persisting in his attempt at deception while in solitary confinement on the day of inspection.

The former schoolmaster having died, another has since been appointed, who seems well qualified for the office. The school is divided into four classes; 1st, elementary; 2d, reading and spelling; 3d, reading in Testament; 4th, ditto Bible. The Class reading-book, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, is also used. The schoolmaster acts as chapel clerk; and on Sundays, in the intervals of Divine service, he occasionally brings all the classes into the school, and asks them questions as to what they have heard, and reads chapters to them from the Testament. The chaplain visits the school about twice a-week, and hears the prisoners read. The schoolmaster says,—"The boys never express a wish to see the Catholic priest; some of them have been merely told their parents are Catholics, and believe themselves to be so. Many of the boys are in good employment. I have asked them if they ever see boys in the prison whom they knew in the cotton factories; they often reply in the affirmative. The gentlemen, the proprietors of mills, are not aware of it, the spinners being the persons who engage the boys. In some mills they are very particular, and would not take a boy after being in prison." I make the following extracts from the schoolmaster's report, comprising both valuable and interesting information relating to the juvenile offenders who have entered the prison school.

193 boys have entered the school during the last four months, of which number
33 have re-entered in the mean time;

160 being the number of individual boys who have been under instruction, 36 of whom were from the neighbouring towns.

Religious Denomination.—Roman Catholics, 64; Church of England, 43; Methodists, 36; Dissenters, 17. Total, 160.

The religious knowledge which these boys possess is very limited, and their general information very scanty. Most of them have attended Sunday-schools, but those who have been in attendance more recently are the most susceptible of good impressions.

Their state as to Reading.—On entering school—can read, 63; cannot read, 97. On leaving school—can read, 81; cannot read, 79. Total, 160.

A comparative view of the moral state of those who can and those who cannot read; taken on the same day as they stood in their respective classes:—

Alphabet Class.			Bible Class.		
Boy.	Parents.	Times in Prison.	Boy.	Parents.	Times in Prison.
1	F. and M.	2	1	F. and M.	1
1	,,	4	1	,,	3
1	,,	4	1	,,	3
1	,,	7	1	F.	3
1	,,	8	1	,,	7
1	F.	2	1	M.	2
1	M.	2	1	None.	4
1	None.	6	1	,,	7
8		35	8		30

Employed in—Cotton mills, 114; silk mills, 6; various other occupations, 40. Total, 160.

Condition as to Parents.—Father and mother, 79; mother, 38; father, 22; none, 21. Total, 160.

The parents of many of these boys are of the worst description, and set their children a most pernicious example. Some boys are as destitute of a home as if they had no parents. The following statement will show the prevalence of crime in some families more than others:—

1 boy, father and mother transported;
1 ,, brother imprisoned and a brother transported;
1 ,, father imprisoned and mother transported;
1 ,, father transported;
1 ,, mother transported;
1 ,, father and mother been imprisoned;
1 ,, mother and brother been imprisoned;
2 boys each a father been imprisoned;
3 ,, each a mother been imprisoned;
12 ,, each a brother been imprisoned.

24 families in these instances have furnished the prison with 53 inmates. Several of these have been, or are now, serving time at the same period, but are not generally connected together in crime.

These 160 boys have been committed to prison, as nearly as I can ascertain, the following number of times:—

Boys .	55	50	20	14	10	4	3	1	1	1	1	160 boys.
Times .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	406 times.

Eight of them have been whipped at various periods. No account has been taken of the times they have been brought to the locks-up and discharged.

I visited the school and examined the boys, and was well satisfied with their progress and its general management.

Minutes of my Examination of Boys and Girls in the Prison Schools.

———, age 9 years 6 months; father dead, mother living. Has heard there is a God; used to hear his mother read of him. Has heard of Jesus Christ, but does not know what he was. Does not know he will be punished hereafter for what he has done. Has a brother 4 years old. Was apprehended for taking a gentleman's watch out of a bed-room; was caught in the fact. A girl and a boy were together with him. He was selling books which he got at Oldham-street. He had taken two silk handkerchiefs off a hedge, which he sold, and bought the books; ——— was with him; he pawned them and threw the tickets down the sewer. Has been in New Bailey twice before; was out for five weeks, and at night slept in the brick-kilns with three or four others; got money to live by stealing. The most he ever got was 10*s.*, and he then slept at a lodging-house, and paid 2*d.* or 1*d.* We sold some flannel petticoats to a man who keeps female lodgers in ———; he gives 1*s.* 6*d.* for a linen shirt, if an old one only 6*d.* or 4*d.*; has slept there with three boys, in the upper part of the house. If we could have got the watch we could not have sold it, for they would have known we had stolen it. The man who kept the lodging-house would not have had money enough to pay us for it. I think we ought to have had three sovereigns if we had got it. If it had not been gold, we should have sold it at the Jew's, the corner of———. I sold a table-cloth there once; I got 2*s.* for it; he never asked me where I got it from. I was afraid to go near the street where my mother lives, for she would have taken me home. I would rather be living in the kilns, sleeping out, because of the money I was getting. I have thought I should be transported; mother said I should when I came out of New Bailey the first time. *Question:* Where are you to meet —— (an accomplice) when you get out. *Answer*: Oh! I have some time to stay, and he will be in again before I go out.

———, age 7; mother alive, father and brother transported. I am living in —— street with mother, who is a reeler in factory. I take mother her dinner. I play in the streets. There are no boys here that I knew out. I slept out from mother's for a week, in a stable. The ostlers let me sleep there, and gave me beans, which I eat. I met a boy in that neighbourhood, who asked me to go into a house and let him in at night. I got in at eight o'clock, the door being open. I knew it was to rob the house.

———, age 15; here with his brother; twice in New Bailey, once for sleeping out, and now for stealing bread; has a step-father, who is separated from his mother; she went to Ireland. He and his brother, after being here for seven days and discharged, slept for five nights at the Asylum for the Houseless. He tried to get work, went to different factories for that purpose, but could get none. He was hungry and without money. His brother was with him when he took the bread. Has worked in a silk-mill, and would go abroad.

———, no parents living; has been here eight times; lives with his aunt; used to work in factory; got 5*s.* 2*d.* a week; his aunt used to give him 2*d.* to spend. Has slept in lodging-houses. Went to work for three days, when master got turned off, and he was obliged to go with him. Would like to go abroad.

———, age 17; earns 6*s.* a week in factory; father gives me 4*d.*, which I spend in what I think nice; in the beer-shops, and sometimes in ale. Has been four or five times at the circus; pays 6d. for going in; many boys like him go there. Has taken a glass of spirits at a time, either rum or gin.

———, factory, 4*s.* 9*d.* a week; reads and writes well; father dead, mother living. He has 1*d.* or 2*d.* a week given to him out of his wages. Mother paid 2*d.* a week for his schooling at the chapel school. Was once at the circus; another boy who works at factory was with me; he is here at the New Bailey now. He never drinks.

Girls.

———, aged 9; sentenced to one month for stealing; been in New Bailey three times; father indifferent character; elder brother transported. Used to go to Sunday and daily school. This child seems incorrigible; she has been in solitary confinement for a week; upon coming out she said she liked it, and did not care a snuff for it. The schoolmistress says,—"Although of such a tender age, she uses most dreadful language. I have tried to manage her by kindness, but in vain. The other day she stole a paper of needles from my elbow: she complained of being ill, and obtained leave to go down stairs; I missed the needles in her absence, and had her searched, when they were found in her stocking; she then declared she had never stole them, but had found them on the stairs." When out of prison she generally associates with a gang of boys; she was sent in with two.

———, aged 19; neither read nor write; father a boatman; mother at home; has six brothers and sisters; went to church twice a day; comes from Cheshire. A boy sent her and another girl into a shop to take some pots out, and said he would give her a penny. Very ignorant. Never in prison before.

———, age 12; was with the one above stealing pots; no father; mother living; was brought up a Catholic, but goes occasionally to church or chapel; used to go to church sometimes with the girl who came in with her; mother is a licensed hawker, and has four children younger than her; has been at a Sunday school for 12 months; mother often out for a week selling; she leaves potatoes and meat, and gives me money to buy bread; the youngest child is just turned a year old. Was never in prison before.

———, age 15; works in factory; wages, 3*s.* 6*d.* a week; her father has left her mother nine years; went to Catholic Sunday school for six years; her mother gets her livelihood by hawking small thread; she allows her 6*d.* a week for clothes; is here with two others for stealing a pair of shoes from a shop-door.

———, age 17; here on same charge; is a fustian cutter; earns from 7*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* a week. I do not live at home; father came home drunk and turned me out into the street; I got a cold and fever, and took a lodging elsewhere, for which I pay 1*s.* 6*d.* a week.

———, age 16; father is a master fustian cutter; keeps eight journeymen; mother died in childbirth of her; got acquainted with the two girls at Crickhurst fair. I go to the Independents' Sunday school of my own accord; some lasses where I work asked me if I would go, and I said yes. Father has a woman living with him; he has had eleven children by various women; is herself illegitimate; works in factory; never in prison before.

———, age 16; factory; earns 4*s.* a week; father and stepmother living; goes to the Independent chapel and school with the other lass. I do not live with my father; he beat me so dreadfully that I was obliged to go to the workhouse, and he was sent to prison; I was in the workhouse a fortnight, and went home; my father, when he came out of prison, beat me and turned me out for complaining. If my father had left me at home I should not have been here. I got into bad company. If I was a halfpenny short of my wages, father would beat me dreadfully; he has been twice in prison.

A new schoolmistress has been appointed, who appears to be qualified for her situation; she superintends the prisoners at needle work, and is at the same time engaged in elementary instruction. She says, "The Catholics frequently make objections at first to read in the Bible. I have never forced them to do so, and they generally comply at last. Some of the prisoners are quick in learning, especially the transports, who are desirous to learn all they can, that it may profit them in another country. They all dread the punishment of transportation. I never saw an instance to the contrary."

The chaplain, who was unavoidably absent on the day of inspection, says, in reply to certain queries: "During the period of my chaplaincy, now upwards of eight years, I remember only one case of a Roman Catholic objecting to attendance at chapel. The objection was made to the matron; but, at her bidding, she (the prisoner) complied, and after that would on no account be absent. When she left the prison, she applied to me to purchase a Testament and Prayer-book, which I gave her; since then she has married respectably, and I have several times seen her, and she is conducting herself very reputably. Nine years since, a Jew stated to me his wish to be excused, as we were going into chapel, and I excused him accordingly. I am of opinion that the class of Roman Catholics who enter this place are generally performing what they term their '*duties*' concurrently with their offences for which they suffer. It is very difficult to convince them that some sorts of offence are wrong, especially those against the excise laws. I have long made the observation that the Roman Catholic prisoner, whatever be the viciousness of his life, continues his formal attendance upon the mass. The Protestant offender in general casts away at once the form, with any power religion might have held over him: to give an instance, ——, alias ——, alias ——, alias ——, a Roman Catholic, now under sentence of transportation for 15 years; he is not yet 20 years old, and has been in this prison 20 times in nine years, and yet through all this period, during which he has lived by plunder (his father being an old thief), he has attended his '*duties*.' The sick Roman Catholic is always allowed to see the priest. I have never known the male Roman Catholic transports express any anxiety to see the priest; but the females have sometimes, and never in vain. The few times the prison has been visited by the priests (and many times I have in cases proposed it) have undoubtedly been in cases of sickness or transportation; but for four or five years I should say not more than 30, and perhaps not 20, visits have been paid altogether, and this from no difficulty of obtaining admission. The Roman Catholics, who are numerous here, appear to pay attention to what they hear, and often have expressed their satisfaction. I have studiously abstained from proselytizing."

Prisoners under sentence of solitary confinement now attend divine service, and the chaplain occasionally sees them in his room.

RETURN of the Names, Age, and Religious Professions of the Prisoners confined in the New Bailey House of Correction at Salford.

No.	Names.	Age.	Religion.									
			Establishment.	Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Unitarian.	Independent.	Baptist.	Swedenborgian.	Socialist.	No Religion.
1	P. C.	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	T. N.	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	W. B.	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	J. E.	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	W. S.	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	J. P.	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	H. W.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	H. C.	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	H. N.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	J. B.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	J. C.	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	C. A.	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	H. M.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	B. E.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	S. M.	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	J. C.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	C. O.	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	S. H.	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	J. B.	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	J. C.	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	J. B.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	C. H. W.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	J. W.	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	T. W.	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	J. Y.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	J. M.	44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	G. N.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	J. M'A.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	J. B.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	H. C.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	D. B.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	N. W.	45	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	W. B.	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	W. S.	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	J. L.	51	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	J. B.	45	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	A. M.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	S. J.	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	E. J.	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	P. G.	42	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	J. W.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	J. E.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	W. J.	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	T. L.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	J. K.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	W. R.	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	J. A.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	T. L.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	S. G.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	G. H.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	S. P.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	W. T.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	J. T.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	J. B.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	J. A.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	C. A.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	J. S.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	J. M.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	J. S.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	J. Y.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	J. H.	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	J. F.	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	J. R.	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	S. S.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward	..	54	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire.

NewBailey, Salford. House of Correction.

Return, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Religion.									
			Establishment.	Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Unitarian.	Independent.	Baptist.	Swedenborgian.	Socialist.	No Religion.
	Brought forward	..	54	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	J. H.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	J. S.	60	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	H. T.	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	W. C.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	S. M.	48	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
70	R. C.	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	T. D.	34	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	J. D.	18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	D. B.	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
74	J. S.	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	J. T.	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	J. T.	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	J. F.	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	J. R.	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	W. C.	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	J. T.	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	T. C.	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	J. F.	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	J. S.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	J. C.	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	T. W.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	H. R.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	H. W.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	J. W.	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	H. H.	59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	J. H.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	J. B.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	R. H.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	T. B.	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	J. D.	49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	P. T.	56	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	L. T.	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	T. R.	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	W. C.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	P. A.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	W. L.	63	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	E. C.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	H. H.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	T. H.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	J. C.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	E. R.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	G. C.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	J. C.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	F. M.	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	J. B.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	J. S.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	S. M.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	S. C.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	J. W.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	G. T.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	J. O'C.	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	J. R.	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	T. C.	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118	C. N.	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
119	J. H.	22	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	W. B.	40	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	J. H.	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
122	J. C.	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
123	J. S.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	R. H.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	W. H.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	W. J.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	J. T.	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	W. S.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	M. H.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward	..	96	18	..	10	1	1	1	2	..	..

Return, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Age.	Religion.									
			Establishment.	Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Unitarian.	Independent.	Baptist.	Swedenborgian.	Socialist.	No Religion.
	Brought forward	..	96	18	..	10	1	1	1	2	..	..
130	J. W.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	J. B.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	T. T.	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	W. B.	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
134	J. L.	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	P. R.	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	T. C.	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	J. W.	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	J. A.	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	P. C.	26	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
140	C. G.	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	T. F.	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	J. M'G.	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	J. W.	56	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	R. F.	40	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	W. R.	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
146	T. B.	18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
147	J. D.	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	J. B.	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	J. H.	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	G. P.	19	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	J. D.	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
152	J. M'D.	50	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	W. K.	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
154	J. M'G.	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	P. G.	34	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	J. G.	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	R. H.	49	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	P. F.	32	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
159	T. R.	39	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	J. W.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	T. B.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
162	J. H.	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	J. C.	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
164	P. W.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	J. M.	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
166	A. B.	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
167	S. S.	51	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
168	I. N.	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
169	S. W.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	G. S.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
171	T. M.	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172	J. B.	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
173	T. P.	41	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	T. M.	38	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
175	W. H.	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
176	J. S.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
177	J. H.	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
178	M. C.	35	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
179	J. R.	35	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
180	F. M'G.	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
181	G. M'G.	35	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
182	D. S.	40	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
183	B. H.	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
184	R. D.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
185	R. P.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
186	S. S.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
187	J. H.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
188	T. W.	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
189	J. O.	41	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
190	W. N.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
191	P. R.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
192	J. W.	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
193	W. S.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
194	C. W.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward	..	129	43	..	15	2	1	2	2	..	..

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire.

New Bailey, Salford. House of Correction.

Return, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Religion.									
			Establishment.	Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Unitarian.	Independent.	Baptist.	Swedenborgian.	Socialist.	No Religion.
	Brought forward	..	129	43	..	15	2	1	2	2	..	..
195	W. H.	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
196	J. F.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
197	A. L.	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
198	S. G.	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
199	W. H.	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
200	S. G.	41	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
201	J. P.	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
202	J. N.	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
203	J. B.	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
204	T. W.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
205	J. F.	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
206	J. G.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
207	E. K.	41	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
208	F. D.	49	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
209	J. N.	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
210	C. J.	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
211	J. W.	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
212	J. H.	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
213	J. B.	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
214	J. V.	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
215	T. A.	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
216	J. C.	44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
217	R. B.	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
218	J. L.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
219	J. S.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
220	W. V.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
221	J. C.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
222	P. B.	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
223	E. W.	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
224	J. M.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
225	P. B.	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
226	J. B.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
227	G. W.	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
228	J. W.	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
229	R. H.	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
230	J. L.	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
231	J. P.	50	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
232	M. R.	32	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
233	D. M.	50	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
234	J. B.	34	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
235	T. G.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
236	F. W.	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
237	W. C.	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
238	S. H.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
239	J. R.	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
240	T. L.	52	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
241	J. W.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
242	M. B.	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
243	S. A.	49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
244	M. B.	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
245	H. D.	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
246	J. B.	26	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
247	T. B.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
248	R. T.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
249	T. C.	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
250	J. B.	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
251	J. M.	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
252	E. M'G.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
253	J. R.	59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
254	J. G.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
255	E. H.	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
256	R. G.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
257	W. D.	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
258	T. S.	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
259	J. C.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward		179	51	1	19	2	1	3	2	..	1

Return, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Religion.									
			Establishment.	Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Unitarian.	Independent.	Baptist.	Swedenborgian.	Socialist.	No Religion.
	Brought forward	..	179	51	1	19	2	1	3	2	..	1
260	B. W.	58	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
261	W. W.	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
262	G. L.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
263	P. H.	27	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
264	M. H.	26	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
265	M. T.	37	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
266	W. N.	35	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
267	P. F.	18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
268	J. C.	50	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
269	J. D.	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
270	H. J.	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
271	L. S.	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
272	J. H.	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
273	J. M.	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
274	J. M'D.	57	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
275	J. M.	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
276	J. D.	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
277	M. M'G.	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
278	J. S.	64	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
279	P. I.	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
280	J. D.	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
281	J. D.	62	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
282	W. O.	45	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
283	J. G.	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
284	J. G.	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
285	J. A.	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
286	W. G.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
287	J. H.	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
288	W. M.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
289	R. S.	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
290	J. S.	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
291	J. G.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
292	M. H.	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
293	W. G.	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
294	G. P.	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
295	H. C.	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
296	J. C.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
297	J. B.	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
298	J. W.	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
299	J. B.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
300	W. G.	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
301	D. H.	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
302	T. H.	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
303	J. H.	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
304	J. S.	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
305	S. P.	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
306	W. W.	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
307	J. A.	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
308	J. M'D.	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
309	R. M.	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
310	W. B.	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
311	J. B.	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
312	T. J.	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
313	P. C.	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
314	J. A.	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
315	J. M'G.	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
316	W. C.	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
317	A. M.	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
318	J. D.	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
319	J. N.	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
320	J. O.	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
321	T. M.	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
322	E. D.	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
323	L. W.	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
324	W. S.	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward		203	77	1	31	2	1	3	2	1	3

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Lancashire.
NewBailey,Salford. House of Correction.

Return, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Religion.									
			Establishment.	Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Unitarian.	Independent.	Baptist.	Swedenborgians.	Socialist.	No Religion.
	Brought forward	..	203	77	1	31	2	1	3	2	1	3
325	W. R.	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
326	M. G.	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
327	W. G.	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
328	W. H.	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
329	W. R.	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
330	W. D.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
331	A. R.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
332	W. G.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
333	W. P.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
334	S. H.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
335	N. H.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
336	E. J.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
337	J. P.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
338	W. B.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
339	W. L.	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
340	J. C.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
341	W. W.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
342	T. M.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
343	W. W.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
344	T. S.	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
345	J. B.	48	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
346	W. C.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
347	W. D.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
348	J. T.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
349	G. T.	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
350	J. G.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
351	D. W.	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
352	W. S.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
353	T. C.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
354	R. H.	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
355	R. C.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
356	W. J.	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
357	J. H.	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
358	J. P.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
359	J. T.	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
360	W. B.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
361	J. B.	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
362	J. A.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
363	R. H.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
364	J. F.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
365	J. W.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
366	W. P.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
367	H. Y.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
368	C. B.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
369	S. C.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
370	J. B.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
371	J. W.	49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
372	J. P.	56	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
373	T. R.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
374	T. S.	48	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
375	S. F.	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
376	R. H.	52	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
377	J. K.	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
378	A. M'C.	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
379	J. M.	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
380	H. K.	42	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
381	J. S.	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
382	J. M'G.	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
383	R. C.	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
384	J. J.	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
385	B. H.	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
386	W. P.	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
387	W. C.	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
388	J. B.	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
389	J. G.	14	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward		250	92	1	32	2	2	3	2	1	4

Return, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Religion.									
			Establishment.	Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Unitarian.	Independent.	Baptist.	Swedenborgian.	Socialist.	No Religion.
	Brought forward	..	250	92	1	32	2	2	3	2	1	4
390	T. B.	36	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
391	J. I.	50	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
392	W. L.	40	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
393	G. M.	52	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
394	J. W.	47	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
395	W. F.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
396	R. H.	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
397	T. B.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
398	J. B.	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
399	J. M.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
400	J. M.	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
401	A. G.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
402	S. S.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
403	M. M.	29	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
404	M. S.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
405	M. C.	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
406	C. C.	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
407	E. I.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
408	M. M'O.	26	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
409	E. H.	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
410	S. K.	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
411	J. W.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
412	A. H.	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
413	M. A. M.	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
414	M. G.	54	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
415	M. N.	55	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
416	R. N.	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
417	A. H.	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
418	M. T.	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
419	M. H.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
420	I. T.	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
421	M. A. J.	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
422	A. C.	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
423	M. G.	29	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
424	M. W.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
425	S. B.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
426	A. G.	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
427	E. T.	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
428	S. N.	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
429	S. H.	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
430	M. M.	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
431	B. C.	25	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
432	B. P.	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
433	M. A. W.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
434	M. R.	19	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
435	S. R.	29	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
436	M. A. S.	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
437	S. K.	34	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
438	M. H.	28	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
439	M. A. T.	24	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
440	M. C.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
441	M. A. H.	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
442	E. H.	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
443	B. T.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
444	M. H.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
445	H. B.	42	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
446	M. G.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
447	M. L.	26	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
448	M. R.	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
449	M. M.	32	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
450	S. T.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
451	E. S.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
452	J. S.	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
453	M. W.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
454	M. A. B.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward	..	280	113	2	42	2	5	3	2	1	4

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire.

New Bailey, Salford. House of Correction.

Return, &c. *continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Religion.									
			Establishment.	Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Unitarian.	Independent.	Baptist.	Swedenborgian.	Socialist.	No Religion.
	Brought forward	..	280	113	2	42	2	5	3	2	1	4
455	J. R.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
456	M A. D.	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
457	A. T.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
458	M. A. H.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
459	C. D.	54	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
460	M. S.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
461	C. H.	19	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
462	S. G.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
463	A. J.	41	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
464	M. H.	42	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
465	B. H.	60	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
466	M. M.	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
467	M. S.	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
468	M. S.	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
469	J. B.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
470	R. G.	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
471	M. A. J.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
472	C. G.	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
473	R. P.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
474	E. L.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
475	S. M.	51	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
476	M. W.	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
477	E. F.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
478	M. M'C.	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
479	J. W.	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ON TRIAL.											
480	E. R.	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
481	J. P.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
482	M. N.	27	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
483	M. S.	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
484	A. M.	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
485	E. K.	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
486	C. H.	35	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
487	M. J.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
488	H. P.	35	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
489	S. P.	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
490	C. R.	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
491	A. T.	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
492	S. J.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
493	M. A. N.	19	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
494	E. K.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CONVICTS.											
495	E. O.	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
496	A. C.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
497	E. C.	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
498	E. G.	32	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
499	A. M.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
500	S. H.	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
501	S. R.	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
502	M. A. D.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
503	C. P.	53	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
504	M. A. J.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
505	S. S.	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
506	M. S.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
507	M. W.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
508	M. H.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
509	S. S.	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
510	L. M.	26	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
511	S. L.	28	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward	..	317	124	3	49	2	5	4	2	1	4

Return, &c. *continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Religion.									
			Establishment.	Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Unitarian.	Independent	Baptist.	Swedenborgian.	Socialist.	No Religion.
	Brought forward	..	317	124	3	49	2	5	4	2	1	4
512	M. B.	24	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
513	B. C.	47	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
514	S. W.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
515	B. W.	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
516	E. J.	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
517	E. S.	60	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
518	G. B.	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
519	M. M.	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
520	M. G.	28	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
521	A. N.	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
522	B. N.	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
523	J. R.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
524	M. S.	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
525	S. A.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
526	M. L.	26	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
527	A. W.	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
528	M. S.	34	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
529	R. S.	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
530	C. E.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
531	M. W.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
532	E. D.	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
533	A. D.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
534	A. J.	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
535	A. F.	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
536	M. R.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
537	M. A. R.	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
538	E. O B.	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
539	E. J.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
540	B. D.	44	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
541	A. H.	48	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
542	J. H.	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Totals		332	135	3	54	2	5	4	2	1	4

The general condition of this establishment is somewhat improved since my last visit; the absence of any effective supervision of the prisoners while at labour, and the inconveniently small dimensions of the workroom, are among its chief existing defects, which might be remedied by the appointment of additional officers, and constructing rooms of sufficient size. This last could be done by taking away the partitions between the weaving-shops, a number of which are generally unoccupied. The prisoners should take their meals, and retire to their cells directly from them in the evening.* I recommend the lighting the interior of the prison with gas: in every establishment where it has been introduced it has been found of great advantage, and materially assists and facilitates the maintenance of discipline. The position of the tread-wheels is very unfavourable for inspection; the prisoners ought to work in separate compartments, and I think this practicable with some of the wheels, if not with the whole. I notice also a want of suitable cells for the refractory, and where solitary confinement by sentence of court may be inflicted. The cells at present used for the punishment of prison offences might be easily adjusted for these purposes. I again recommend that accommodation within the walls should be provided for the deputy keeper, and it would also be a most beneficial arrangement if this were extended to the chaplain. That the first should reside there I consider indispensable. I think still that Divine service should be performed to the female prisoners separately in the chapel attached to their portion of the building. Should it become necessary to make any further additions to the buildings, I strongly recommend the removal of the women's prison to another site.

There appears to have been a considerable reduction in the number of prisoners during the last year as compared with the previous one.

* Since the period of my inspection I understand that two rooms, one for the prisoners to work, and another for them to take their meals in, have been formed out of the weaving shops. The work-room is 108 ft. 6 in. by 14, to contain 200 prisoners; the dining-room 118 ft. 4 in. by 14 for 320.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire.

New Bailey, Salford. House of Correction.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners committed to the New Bailey, Salford, from Michaelmas 1836 to Michaelmas 1837, and the Number of Recommittals for the same period.

Committed . .	7,183.		
Recommitted . . .	Once before . . .	1,177	
,, . . .	Twice before . . .	571	
,, . . .	Thrice before . . .	334	
,, . . .	Four or more . . .	500	
	Total . . .	2,582	

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners committed to the New Bailey, Salford, from Michaelmas 1837 to Michaelmas 1838, and the Number of Recommittals for the same period.

Committed . .	5,593.		
Recommitted . . .	Once before . . .	835	
,, . . .	Twice before . . .	361	
,, . . .	Thrice before . . .	246	
,, . . .	Four or more . . .	693	
	Total . . .	2,135	

Decrease of Committals in 1838, 1590.

Having in previous Reports noticed the extraordinary increase in the number of females, it is satisfactory to find that in the last year there has been a very considerable diminution, as is shown in the following table compiled by the chaplain :—

NUMBER of Female Prisoners in the New Bailey Prison on the 1st of every month, in the years 1837 and 1838.

	1837				1838			
	Misdemeanants.	Felons.	Convicts.	Total.	Misdemeanants.	Felons.	Convicts.	Total.
January 1 . .	59	23	56	138	88	22	53	163
February 1 . .	70	19	68	157	66	15	56	137
March 1. . .	115	34	56	205	55	40	47	142
April 1 . . .	86	12	67	165	55	17	61	133
May 1 . . .	99	15	64	178	57	7	57	115
June 1 . . .	121	7	80	208	81	31	44	156
July 1 . . .	113	31	54	198	69	20	53	142
August 1 . .	107	19	56	182	91	17	48	156
September 1 .	118	32	40	190	73	1	53	127
October 1 . .	100	16	50	166	92	23	29	144
November 1. .	81	31	35	147	76	9	56	141
December 1. .	85	23	40	148	77	30	37	144
	1,154	262	666	2,082	880	232	588	1,700

The diminution in the year is 382, accounted for under the heads of

Misdemeanants . . .	274
Felons	30
Convicts	78
	382

I have not been able to trace the cause of this decrease to any satisfactory source, and as a counterpoise to it, I regret to state that the number of male juvenile offenders appears to be increasing; there being a short time since 120 imprisoned here under 16 years of age. Their complete separation from the adults would, I think, be an advantage.

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Tried and Convicted at the New Bailey Court-house, Salford, in the following years.

Years.	Male Felons.	Convicted.	Female Felons.	Convicted.	Misde-meanours.	Convicted.	Total Tried.
1794	92	62	41	17	17	12	150
1795	57	41	43	33	20	8	120
1796	92	60	48	26	37	13	177
1797	91	54	62	38	54	7	207
1798	117	74	55	36	83	30	255
1799	102	64	58	34	172	43	332
1800	164	97	93	64	184	44	441
1801	190	131	72	55	190	63	452
1802	128	85	66	52	86	83	280
1803	133	98	67	51	111	45	311
1804	97	63	55	33	92	36	244
1805	80	60	63	42	109	36	252
1806	80	58	37	29	137	55	254
1807	76	58	57	43	175	55	308
1808	105	67	69	54	67	54	241
1809	123	92	70	52	48	43	241
1810	114	92	64	54	55	48	233
1811	145	121	67	56	64	63	276
1812	160	114	97	62	45	41	302
1813	194	147	106	88	65	60	365
1814	208	157	112	85	93	75	413
1815	254	194	110	101	133	126	497
1816	322	266	94	84	136	129	552
1817	581	482	149	135	128	121	858
1818	553	503	150	138	111	101	814
1819	545	498	167	160	126	116	838
1820	589	537	136	122	181	164	906
1821	587	532	107	94	84	76	778
1822	579	530	129	123	99	88	807
1823	538	472	130	113	103	98	771
1824	647	583	176	158	95	75	918
1825	677	589	223	212	93	65	993
1826	755	672	158	148	109	96	1,022
1827	710	606	176	142	97	74	983
1828	594	531	154	123	113	97	861
1829	720	631	163	142	115	97	998
1830	599	509	151	119	92	80	842
1831	709	595	174	138	117	103	1,000
1832	759	664	159	147	188	157	1,106
1833	660	558	175	115	100	97	935
1834	754	644	195	171	163	137	1,112
1835	723	608	213	187	123	73	1,059
1836	680	572	234	203	117	96	1,031
1837	915	785	253	214	145	119	1,313
1838	846	732	246	215	145	118	1,237
Total. .	17,844	15,088	5,424	4,488	4,817	3,407	28,085

Transported . { Males . . . 3,291
Females. . . 459

Total . . 3,750

Total committed from 22d January 1794, to the 5th January 1839 . . 99,904.

I inspected the lock-ups attached to the sessions house and adjoining the house of correction. I went through them early in the morning, previous to those detained there being brought before the magistrate. The rooms were most filthy and disgusting; but yet not more so than might be expected from such an assemblage. The average number upon Monday mornings is about 100, but on one occasion it reached 184. I consider the accommodation deficient in size and convenience, indeed altogether inferior to what it ought to be. Looking to the valuable information a register properly kept in this establishment might be expected to furnish of the state of morals in this important town, I cannot but express my regret at its imperfect state. I strongly recommend the adoption of a similar one to that in use at the Liverpool Bridewell. Males and females are brought here together in the vans every morning from the other lock-ups, and I have every reason to believe that much improper conduct takes place on the way.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire. NewBailey, Salford. House of Correction.

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the Lock-ups for Safe Custody, Summarily Convicted, and for Trial.

	Safe Custody.	Summary Convictions.	For Trial.
From the 22d October 1837 to the 6th of January 1838, both days inclusive	2,488	906	344
From January 7th to April 7th, both days inclusive.	2,314	852	345
From April 8th to July 7th, both days inclusive.	2,792	1,065	247
From July 8th to October 20th, both days inclusive.	3,538	1,545	289
Total . . .	11,132	4,368	1,225

BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

This prison was inspected on the 17th of October and subsequent days. The interior was clean and orderly; and I noticed with great satisfaction the improved state of the debtors' wards. Since my last visit several important alterations and additions have been made to the buildings, and others are still in progress. The approach to the female wards has been screened by a wall, and a house built for the matron. A range of buildings are also erecting on the side of the lodge, for a laundry, hospital, dispensary, disinfecting, and examining rooms. These offices are absolutely indispensable in so large an establishment, but I am not altogether satisfied with the situation of the hospital, fronting as it does the female wards; nor in these new erections has security from escape been provided against to the extent it should have been. I have pointed out these objections to the authorities, and have no doubt but that further precautions will be taken. I have great satisfaction in noticing that, since my last Report, the payment of earnings and allowances in money to prisoners have been discontinued, that a schoolmaster and schoolmistress and storekeeper have been appointed, the vacancies in the office of chaplain and surgeon been filled, and that this establishment is progressively completing in every necessary appendage. I annex a return of the number and description of officers employed; a state of the gaol on the day of inspection; a return of the prisoners employed and receiving extra allowances, and others connected with the labour, expenditure, &c. :—

Liverpool Borough Prison Establishment.

Officers.	Age.	Salaries. £.	*s.*	*d.*
1. Governor	45	350	0	0
2. Chaplain	46	200	0	0
3. Surgeon	35	100	0	0
4. Governor's clerk	22	75	0	0
5. Head turnkey	38	90	0	0
6. Turnkey	27	63	0	0
7. Ditto	28	63	0	0
8. Ditto	43	63	0	0
9. Ditto	30	63	0	0
10. Ditto	23	63	0	0
11. Ditto	27	63	0	0
12. Extra turnkey	33	63	0	0
13. Ditto	30	63	0	0
14. Assistant clerk	31	63	0	0
15. Acting storekeeper	40	63	0	0
16. Gatekeeper	37	63	0	0
17. Watchman	47	54	12	0
18. Ditto	44	54	12	0
19. Ditto	43	54	12	0
20. Matron	23	50	0	0
21. Task-mistress	29	45	0	0
22. Turnkey	34	30	0	0
23. Ditto	26	30	0	0
24. Ditto	35	30	0	0
25. Ditto	25	30	0	0
26. Ditto	45	30	0	0
27. Schoolmaster	41	80	0	0
28. Schoolmistress	39	40	0	0

LIVERPOOL Borough Gaol and House of Correction.—Morning State of Prison.

PRISONERS CONFINED HEREIN.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under Sentence of Transportation	..	1	1
„ Imprisonment from Sessions	52	33	85
Summarily Convicted	113	53	166
Committed for want of Sureties	30	10	40
„ Trial at the Sessions	58	24	82
„ further Examination	1	..	1
Debtors	44	3	47
Total	298	124	422

DISTRIBUTION.

Class.		No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cells.	No. of Berths.
	FEMALES.			
1	First Convictions after Trial	11	13	
2	Committed for Trial and Bail for Sessions	26	14	
3	Old Offenders and Transports	31	35	
4	Vagrants and Misdemeanants	53	36	
	MALES.			
5	Adults under Sentence from Sessions	35	16	
6	Adult Vagrants	41	31	
7	Misdemeanants	35	16	
8	Cooks and Hospital	13	14	
9	Committed for Trial and Bail for Sessions	51	39	6
10	Juveniles in Separate Cells and Berths	61	53	18
11	„ „	15	15	
12	Poor Male Debtors	21	27	
13	Other „	26	39	
14	Female „	3	6	
	Total	422	354	24

NUMBER OF SICK.

Males	2
Females	2
Total	4

A RETURN of the Number of Cooks, Yardsmen, Monitors, &c., employed on the 20th day of October 1838.

No.	Names.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Employment.	Number of Times committed.	Nature of Employment.	Extra Allowance.
				Months.					
1	D. F.	30	Smuggling	6	15th Sept. 1838.	20th Sept. 1838.	First.	Barber	1 pint of gruel daily, and proportion of plus.
2	P. L.	25	Assault	12	29th June „	1st Oct. „	„	Cook	ditto.
3	J. L.	28	ditto	12	„ „	9th Oct. „	„	ditto	ditto.
4	J. F.	21	Stealing 60lbs. of sugar	6	11th June „	24th Sept. „	„	ditto	ditto.
5	H. M.	40	Stealing wearing apparel.	12	13th Sept. 1837.	8th July „	„	ditto	ditto.
6	G. D.	40	Embezzlement	12	21st Oct. „	27th Feb. „	„	Assistant in store-room.	ditto.
7	J. G.	34	Stealing 1 hand-cart	12	21st Nov. „	2d Sept. „	„	Landing cleaner	1 pint of gruel daily. No plus.
8	J. B.	26	Stealing wearing apparel.	12	26th May 1838.	5th Sept. „	„	Monitor	ditto.
9	J. B.	38	Stealing 60lbs. of sugar	6	11th June „	„ „	„	ditto	ditto.
10	R. N.	30	Stealing 1 watch	12	30th Aug. 1837.	1st April „	„	ditto	ditto.
11	J. L.	28	On suspicion	3	14th April 1838	1st Oct. „	Second.	ditto	ditto.
12	J. M.	38	Stealing 9lbs. of nails	12	„ „	13th Sept. „	First.	Yardsman	ditto.
13	W. K.	45	Stealing 2 books	4	12th May „	16th July „	„	Nurse in hospital	1 pint of gruel daily, and occasionally ½ pint of ale.
14	J. B.	16	Stealing wearing apparel.	12	21st Dec. 1837.	3d August „	„	Employed at turnkey's lodge.	1 pint of gruel, and proportion of plus.
15	M. N.	29	Keeping a bawdy house	12	15th Mar. 1838.	13th July „	Second.	Employed in yard and garden.	ditto.
16	J. Y.	17	Vagrancy	3	4th Sept. „	16th Oct. „	„	School monitor	This appointment, being made without the governor's knowledge, has been discontinued, and directions given that a boy from each class in school be employed alternately. No extra allowance.

A Return of the Number of Cooks, Yardsmen, Monitors, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Employment.	Number of Times committed.	Nature of Employment.	Extra Allowance.
				Months.					
17	W.W.	18	Stealing wearing apparel.	12	20th April 1838.	10th May 1838.	First.	Oakum stover. .	1 pint of ale and 1 pint of gruel daily, by direction of the surgeon, this labour being very severe.
18	W.U.	29	Stealing money . . .	12	2d Mar. ,,	1st May ,,	,,	ditto . . .	ditto.
19	D.L.	40	Stealing two boards . .	12	23d May ,,	18th Aug. ,,	,,	ditto . . .	ditto.
20	E.W.	33	Bigamy	12	27th June ,,	,, ,,	,,	ditto . . .	ditto.
21	J.M.	22	Stealing money & clothes.	12	31st Mar. ,,	1st Oct. ,,	,,	ditto . . .	ditto.
22	M.C.	28	Stealing wearing apparel.	12	5th Oct. 1837.	10th Mar. ,,	,,	ditto . . .	ditto.
	Females.								
23	M.P.	40	Stealing 6 yards of cloth.	12	23d Oct. ,,	16th Jan. ,,	,,	Washerwoman .	1 pint of ale and 1 pint of gruel daily.
24	M.S.	61	Stealing wearing apparel.	12	15th Nov. ,,	27th Feb. ,,	,,	ditto . . .	ditto.
25	S.H.	40	ditto	12	,, ,,	5th April ,,	,,	ditto . . .	ditto.
26	H.O.	29	Stealing one watch . .	12	7th Mar. 1838.	2d July ,,	,,	ditto . . .	ditto.
27	M.L.	25	Stealing wearing apparel.	12	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	ditto . . .	ditto.
28	E.J.	30	ditto	9	3d July ,,	15th Oct. ,,	Second.	ditto . . .	ditto.
29	M.L.	28	Stealing money . . .	12	11th Sept. 1837.	4th May ,,	,,	Monitress . . .	1 pint of gruel daily. No plus.
30	E.T.	26	Stealing 8 pairs of shoes.	12	19th July ,,	5th June ,,	First.	ditto . . .	ditto.
31	A.P.	39	Vagrancy	3	6th Sept. 1838	16th Oct. ,,	,,	ditto . . .	ditto.

Debtors' Wards.

No.	Name.	Nature of Employment.	Extra Allowance.
1	W. W. . . .	First class landing and day-house cleaner . . .	1*s.* per week.
2	H. K. . . .	Second class ditto, ditto	ditto.
3	R. E. . . .	Second class cook	ditto.
4	Casual . . .	Lamplighter	6*d.* per week.

Deaths.

No.	Name.	Date of Commitment.	Time of Decease.	Nature of Disease.
1	E. D.	21st Oct. 1837.	4th Mar. 1838.	Consumption after child-birth.
2	M. M.	25th Sept. ,,	29th April ,,	Consumption.
3	J. C.	13th April ,,	5th May ,,	Consumption, and disease of the rectum.
4	P. F.	16th Sept. ,,	25th May ,,	Consumption.
5	G. S. (debtor). .	8th June 1838.	25th June ,,	Suicide. (Supposed to have taken prussic acid.)
6	Infant child of M. C.	..	29th July ,,	Diseased from birth.
7	M. C.	26th Sept. 1837.	1st Aug. ,,	General debility after child-birth.
8	E. M'A. . . .	17th Aug. ,,	14th Aug. ,,	Pulmonary consumption.

The Taskmaster in Account with the Borough Gaol Committee, from the 31st of August 1837 to the 31st of August 1838, for the purchase of materials and sale of work done by the Prisoners.

Dr.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To value of stock on hand, 31st Aug., 1837 :—						
cwt. qrs. lbs.						
295 1 2 oakum, at 20*s.* per cwt.	295	5	4			
11 1 1¾ mats, at 4*d.* ditto . .	21	0	7			
Junk	50	3	10			
				366	9	9
Amount of junk purchased since . .	929	3	0			
,, less waste returned . . .	22	4	1			
				906	18	11
,, coir rope	21	9	5			
,, twine	2	0	9			
				23	10	2
Balance				501	14	4
Carried forward				£1,798	13	2

Cr.

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By sold .	190	0	0	oakum, at 22*s.* per cwt. . . .	209	0	0			
,, .	47	0	0	ditto, at 21*s.* ditto	49	7	0			
,, .	1,189	2	0	ditto, at 20*s.* ditto	1,189	10	0			
								1,447	17	0
,, .	8	3	8	fancy mats, at 1*s.* per lb. . .	49	8	0			
,, .	2	3	5¼	rope chain ditto, at 8*d.* ditto .	10	8	10			
,, .	1	3	9	mats, at 6*d.* ditto	5	2	6			
,, .	0	0	12½	ditto, at 5*d.* ditto	0	5	3			
,, .	0	3	24½	ditto, at 4½*d.* ditto	2	0	8			
,, .	12	0	0	ditto, at 4*d.* ditto	22	8	1			
,, .	3	3	19½	ditto, at 3½*d.* ditto	6	8	2			
,, .	1	0	6	ditto, at 3*d.* ditto	1	9	6			
,, .	1	0	24	ditto, at 26*s.* per cwt. . . .	1	11	6			
,, .	2	0	19	ditto, at 25*s.* ditto	2	14	0			
,, .	0	2	21	junk, at 17*s.* 6*d.* ditto . . .	0	12	0			
,, .	0	2	0	ditto, at 15*s.* ditto	0	7	6			
								102	16	0
On hand .	14	2	0	oakum, at 20*s.* ditto	14	10	0			
,, .	0	2	11	fancy mats, at 1*s.* per lb. . .	3	7	0			
,, .	1	0	2	rope chain ditto, at 6*d.* ditto. .	2	17	0			
,, .	4	2	16	common ditto, at 4*d.* ditto . .	8	13	4			
,, .	1	3	2	points, at 14*s.* per cwt. . . .	1	4	9			
								30	12	1
Picking wool					77	2	10			
Ditto white rope					8	7	8			
								85	10	6
Carried forward								£1,666	15	7

The Taskmaster in Account with the Borough Gaol Committee—*continued.*

Dr.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	*Cr.*
Dr. brought forward.			1,666 15 7	Brought forward
	Work done by female prisoners for shops:—			
	For J. Bouch and Son	11 16 9		
	J. Krebs	19 17 6		
	Wilson and Son	22 2 11		
	T. Dodgson, jun.	0 4 6		
	J. Tunstall	1 7 0		
	Sundries.	2 14 8	58 3 4	
	Work done by male prisoners for shops:—			
	For J. Bouch and Son	5 3 3		
	Wilson and Son	5 0 10		
	J. Krebs	0 8 0		
	J. Haswell	9 0 6		
	Sundries.	2 3 6	21 16 1	
	Work done by female prisoners for prison:—			
	Making 426 shirts, at 6*d.* each	10 13 0		
	,, 134 petticoats, at 4*d.* ditto	2 4 8		
	,, 48 bedgowns, ditto	0 16 0		
	,, 69 caps, at 3*d.* ditto	0 17 3		
	,, 286 aprons, at 1*d.* ditto	1 3 10		
	,, 30 pillow cases, ditto	0 2 6		
	,, 10 towels, at ½*d.* ditto	0 8 9		
	,, 34 handkerchiefs, ditto	0 1 5		
	,, 4 pair of stockings, at 6*d.* ditto	0 2 0		
	Footing 100 ditto, at 2*d.* ditto.	0 16 8		
	Repairing 900 garments, at 1*d.* ditto	3 15 0	21 1 1	
	Work done by male prisoners for prison:			
	Making 349 pair of trowsers, at 6*d.* each.	8 14 6		
	,, 205 jackets, ditto	5 2 6		
	,, 119 caps, at 3*d.* ditto	1 9 9		
	Repairing 1,034 garments, at 2*d.* ditto	8 12 4		
	,, 1,243 pair of clogs, at 1*s.* 4*d.* per dozen	6 18 0	30 17 1	
			£1,798 13 2	
£1,798 13 2	By balance.		£501 14 4	

To exhibit a fair statement of the profit accruing from the prisoner's labour, the task master's salary, and per centage for the period, should be deducted, as well as such items as extra food to prisoners employed at the stoves, fuel, thread and other small wares used by the tailors. The amount credited for work done for the prison may be said to be imaginary. Every month the taskmaster draws up an abstract of all bills due, and hands them over to a clerk in the borough treasury, who collects the amount. There does not appear to have been a single bad debt. The prisoners are employed in picking oakum and wool, in tailoring and making door mats; the latter appears to be a profitable business. They are made from platted coir, the rope being purchased in a manufactured state, as imported, which is untwisted, made into sinnet, then platted, and formed into mats of a very neat form. The cost of the material is about 4*d.* a lb., and a ready sale is found for them at a shilling. The men employed in picking oakum are tasked at 6 lbs. daily; boys, being at school half their time, 3 lbs.,; women 4lbs., or 3 lbs. of foreign wool.

Liverpool Borough House of Correction.

An Abstract of the Expenditure for One Year, commencing 1st September 1837, and ending 31st August 1838.

Total number of prisoners in daily reports maintained	142,102
Average daily number	$389\frac{117}{365}$
Total number of prisoners, including debtors maintaining themselves	155,212
Average daily number	$425\frac{87}{365}$

Daily Dietary.

Dr.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To amount paid for	butcher's meat	313 11 0½	
,,	bacon and herrings	212 4 5½	
,,	potatoes and peas	211 17 0	
,,	pepper and ginger	22 17 2	
,,	brown bread	922 10 0	
,,	oatmeal and salt	202 18 0	
,,	barley	16 18 0	1,902 15 8
	Extras for Children and Sick.		
To amount paid for	white bread	16 5 7¾	
,,	milk	26 6 3½	
	Carried forward	£42 11 11¼	1,902 15 8

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire.

Liverpool Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Dr.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward	42	11	11¼	1,902	15	8
To amount paid for	mutton	4	7	0			
,,	ale, wine, and spirits	27	18	6½			
,,	groceries	24	7	6			
,,	medicines	29	15	5			
					129	0	4¾
	Fire, Light, and Washing.						
To amount paid for	coals	244	6	10			
,,	gas	67	9	5			
,,	oil, candles, &c.	13	19	11½			
,,	soap and soda	110	17	0			
					436	13	2½
	Bedding and Clothing.						
To amount paid for	bed canvass, &c.	72	16	9			
,,	blankets and rugs	106	7	0			
,,	straw	5	19	1			
,,	cloth, &c., for men's clothing, and linsey, &c., for women's ditto	281	3	8			
,,	small wares, for sewing	18	18	10			
,,	clogs	76	13	4			
					561	18	8
To amount paid for	books and stationery	72	3	5			
,,	printing	80	1	0			
,,	advertising	0	18	0			
,,	water	2	0	0			
,,	utensils, earthenware, &c.	116	12	7½			
,,	brushes, mops, and brooms	64	0	0			
,,	gas fittings	16	11	4			
,,	ironmongery	74	8	9			
,,	paints, oil, &c.	17	14	3			
,,	upholstery, &c.	47	11	0			
,,	books from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	10	0	0			
,,	extra surgical attendance	5	5	9			
,,	sundries	12	9	7			
,,	salaries to officers	1,866	9	4			
,,	incidental expenses and general disbursements, per governor	188	11	6			
,,	extra wages to turnkeys	33	17	0			
,,	Wages to coustables in attendance at the gaol	100	14	5			
					2,709	7	11½
To amount paid for	assessed taxes	13	12	0			
,,	conveyance of convicts to Woolwich	495	16	4			
,,	ditto prisoners to Sessions' House	26	5	0			
					535	13	4
,,	maintenance of prisoners at Kirkdale				1,975	10	8
Repairs of the Borough Gaol, viz.:—							
	Contractor (on account) additions and alterations	500	0	0			
	For joiners' work	643	0	4			
	For brickwork	361	9	5			
	For masons' work	251	5	5			
	For plumbers' and painters' work	185	5	4			
	For plasterers' work	138	8	0			
	For smiths' work and ironmongery	472	13	5			
	For iron bedsteads	35	9	0			
	For upholsterers' work	34	15	4			
	For paving stones	5	3	6			
	For labourers' wages	31	17	9½			
	For attending and regulating clocks	0	10	6			
		£2,659	18	0½			
	Deduct for old iron	29	10	10			
					2,630	7	2½
					£10,881	7	1¼
	Deduct credit				577	3	4
	Net expenditure				£10,304	3	9¼

Cr.	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
By amount received for clothes for a convict	0	18	0			
„ maintenance of deserters	29	15	0			
„ ditto of two soldiers under sentence at court martial	2	0	0			
„ manure	12	16	0			
„ penalties for conveying spirits into the gaol	30	0	0			
„ earnings of prisoners	501	14	4			
				577	3	4

Number of Prisoners.		*s.*	*d.*
142,102	weekly cost per head for diet, about	1	$10\frac{9}{16}$
142,102	ditto, including children and hospital	2	0
155,212	ditto with the above, and fire, washing, &c. . .	2	$2\frac{23}{32}$
155,212	ditto with bedding and clothing added . . .	2	$8\frac{4}{5}$
155,212	ditto with all the prison expenses included. . .	4	$7\frac{7}{8}$
155,212	ditto for removing convicts, &c..	0	$5\frac{7}{8}$

The number of children maintained within the same period, and whose cost of maintenance is including in the foregoing abstract but not forming a part of the number 142,102, are 2,387, at 1*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per head weekly. Amount, £24. 17*s.* $3\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

The weekly maintenance, per head, of the debtors on gaol diet is 1*s.* $10\frac{9}{16}$*d.*, in lieu of 6*d.* per day, formerly allowed.

Number dieted 13,110, at 1*s.* $10\frac{9}{16}$*d.* weekly per head, amount £176. 1*s.* 4*d.*

DIET TABLE.

Day of the Week.	Meal.	Quantity and Quality of Food.
Each day . .	Breakfast and Supper	One pint and a half of gruel, and half a pound of bread.
Sunday . . .	Dinner	One pint and a half of sconce, made from beef, onions, pepper, salt, and one pound and a half of potatoes.
Monday . . .	Ditto	One quart of soup made from the bones of the preceding day's meat, with one ox head to every fifty prisoners, Scotch barley, oatmeal, and vegetables, and half a pound of bread.
Tuesday . .	Ditto	One pound and a half of potatoes, with three ounces of bacon, boiled.
Wednesday . .	Ditto	One quart of soup made from bacon, peas, pepper, salt, and vegetables, and four ounces of bread.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday . .	Ditto	Same as Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.

COST of MAINTENANCE of One Hundred Prisoners for one Week.

		£.	*s.*	*d.*
$66\frac{2}{3}$	lbs. of beef, at 36*s.* per cwt.	1	1	6
4	Ox heads, at 1*s.* 10*d.*	0	7	4
47	lbs. of bacon, at $5\frac{3}{8}$*d.* per pound	1	1	0
$7\frac{1}{2}$	bushels of potatoes, at 1*s.* 8*d.* per bushel . . .	0	12	6
$\frac{1}{2}$	ditto salt, at 3*s.* 9*d.* per bushel	0	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
158	lbs. of oatmeal, at $1\frac{1}{8}$*d.* per lb.	1	1	0
825	lbs. of bread, at $1\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per lb.	4	5	$10\frac{1}{2}$
50	lbs. peas, at per lb.	0	4	6
10	lbs. Scotch barley	0	1	3
2	lbs. pepper	0	2	8
1	lb. ditto, and ground ginger	0	1	2
	vegetables	0	2	3
		£9	3	0

or 1*s.* 10*d.* per head.

Daily Distribution.

Sunday.

25 lbs. of oatmeal.
2 oz. ground ginger and pepper.
100 lbs. of bread.
33⅓ lbs. of beef.
150 lbs. of potatoes.
1½ lbs. of onions.
6 oz. black pepper.
1 bushel of salt.

Monday.

Oatmeal, ginger, pepper, and salt, same as Sunday.
150 lbs. of bread.
Bones from Sunday's meat.
2 Ox heads.
5 lbs. of Scotch barley.
5 lbs. of oatmeal.
1½ lbs. of onions and potherbs.

Tuesday.

Oatmeal, ginger, bread, and potatoes, same as Sunday.
18 6/16 lbs. of beef.
1 bushel of salt.

Wednesday.

Oatmeal, ginger, and pepper, same as before.
9 3/16 lbs. bacon, 50 lbs. peas.
125 lbs. of bread, 1½ bushel of salt.
6 oz. black pepper, and potherbs.

Thursday as Sunday.
Friday as Monday.
Saturday as Tuesday.

Since the above diet table was approved of by the magistrates, one day (Friday) has been set apart for herrings and potatoes, each prisoner receiving one of the former and 1½ lb. of the latter. The keeper states that the herrings have been substituted for the meat in consequence of the Catholics on some occasions leaving their food from religious scruples.

I examined the articles of provisions provided for the prisoners, and found them of wholesome quality; some little objection was made by the prisoners to the bread, but not sufficient to justify its return to the contractor.

I inspected the whole of the prison books, and found them correctly and neatly kept.

The chaplain's salary is £200, but with the understanding that £50 is an allowance for house-rent, which he is to forego on being provided with one in the prison. He performs two full services on Sundays, and short prayers with lecture, daily, at half past eleven. He visits the hospital, school, and prisoners in solitary confinement, daily, and spends, upon an average, about six hours daily in the prison. The prayers used on these occasions are a selection from the liturgy. He says, "I find that an explanation of the lessons appointed to be read for the day is attended with great advantage, being listened to with considerable interest, the prisoners frequently refer to it afterwards when I am in personal communication with them. I have neither the control nor examination of all the books which come into the prison. The turnkeys have the circulating of them more than any one else. The mayor has sent about 80 volumes lately. I have no control over the school or the education of the children, the books in use are the same as those in the corporation schools. The magistrates have settled that the schoolmaster shall be totally independent. I do not select prisoners for the school, indeed were I to do so, I think I should be infringing the order of the magistrates. All the boys convicted at sessions attend school, also some of the vagrants, and at present the boys before trial. The boys for trial, while under instruction, are kept distinct from the convicted. On three or four occasions I have examined the progress made by the boys, and found it satisfactory. Some few express a desire to be taught, but the majority do not. Some of these boys tell us they will come back, and even name the day; they go out without the means of providing either food or a night's lodging, until they steal a handkerchief. Several of them have applied to me, I think I may say a hundred, since I have been here, to help them to go abroad. The Roman Catholic clergyman comes here on an average about once a month; the prisoners of this persuasion are generally Protestants until they are dying, and then they call for the priest. It is my opinion that five out of six here are Roman Catholics, and under this impression I have given them the option of being absent from the service; not one ever accepted the offer. A prisoner died last night; he allowed me to visit and talk to him; I never heard of his being a Catholic until when he was in extremity and sent for the priest. The Catholics converse with me as freely on the subject of religion, as if they were Protestants. I never in the chapel, on account of Roman Catholics being present, enter upon the subject of the errors of their faith, or dwell upon controversial topics; indeed, if I did so, I am satisfied there would be a sort of religious war in the prison. About one-third of the debtors attend chapel on the Sundays, and a sixth in the week days. I had instituted, at the request of the debtors, a service on Wednesday evenings in their wards, which they all attended, and took great interest in; I discontinued it in consequence of my health."

The schoolmaster states that he is 40 years of age. He does not reside in the prison; was connected with Sabbath schools in his youth, but through neglect his father attended the Independents, to which sect he belongs. He comes into prison at half-past eight in the morning. He describes the mode of instruction pursued as follows:—"The prisoners are formed into five classes by the keeper; I take two classes in the school-room at a time. I usually contrive to get together the whole of those who can read the Scriptures, each class has one hour and a half instruction during the day. All the boys attend the school, except those expelled for misconduct. There is no attempt made to teach the adults. I have many boys in the school who have no parents, and who are turned out on the wide world; there is an indisposition to receive them by the parish officers. I have been sent with them on discharge to the parish officers, but they appear to take it very lightly. I am satisfied the low theatres are very injurious; I have been in front of the Sans Pareil,* and

* A low theatre in Liverpool, before which, on the nights of performance, large groups of boys of this description assemble. I have noticed this nuisance frequently.

seen scores and scores of boys in the street before it. The greater proportion of these boys are of Catholic parents, and very ignorant. "The schoolmaster keeps a journal, in which he inserts all occurrences; and also a register, in which he enters the number of their committals, character and degree of education."

The schoolmistress comes into the prison at nine, and, with the exception of intervals for meals, is occupied with instructing the females until five. The females are sent up to her for tuition She states, "I have had as many as 24, there are now only 12. Some take an interest in being taught, but they are dreadfully ignorant, and devoid of every qualification necessary to make them either useful or religious members of society. I am a Catholic myself; I asked a Catholic girl who came in, and was usually in company with one who professed to be of the Established Church, what place of worship they went to on the Sabbath; she replied they attended St. Anthony's, the Catholic, in the morning, and to St. Martin's, the parish church, in the evening; going together to both apparently without any knowledge or feeling of religion. In the morning the women read, spell, learn their tables, and are taught writing and arithmetic on slates; in the evening they work at the needle and read, and I question them."

Examination of Boys in School.

C. M.—Age 14; neither father nor mother; gets his living by picking up bones; can neither read nor write; means to try and get work at the factories when he goes out.

H. L.—Age 15; R. C.; mother dead 13 years; left Ireland two years; was born in Galway; gets his living by selling small bundles of wood; has improved in the prison school, can read sentences; he says he would like to go to sea, or any where, to earn an honest livelihood.

M. C.—Age 14; R. C.; father breaks stones when in work, but is now out of employment; prisoner has been once in Kirkdale; was never at any school; goes every Sunday to the Catholic chapel.

E. W.—Age 14; tenth conviction; no father; his mother hawks fish in Liverpool; "I am a good deal better fed in prison than out." This boy has himself applied to be sent so sea, and the schoolmaster says he thinks he would do well.

J. H.—Age, ; R. C.; fifth conviction; father alive, mother died in —— street, where his father built two houses; was at school at the Catholic one in Lisle-street; "father took me from it when mother died, five years ago; I carry things about for the market people; father has been a soldier, has a pension; he often gets drunk."

C. G., age 14; R. C.; fourth conviction; his mother has left him; has a brother in Ireland, and one sister living disreputably in Liverpool; lives by selling matches; has been at the Catholic school; can read sentences.

H. R., age 16; from Wales; father and mother alive, living in Liverpool; has three brothers and seven sisters; was never at school; never in prison before; he now reads pretty well, and is learning to write.

L. C., age 13; fourth conviction; father a blacksmith, in good work; has three brothers, two always in prison. On being taken home to his father by the schoolmaster, the father said that they were better done for in gaol than at home, for he had no wife to attend to them. This prisoner has been in Kirkdale House of Correction, and says the boys rob each other of their provisions; "—— often took my dinner from me; he used to take the beef out of my scowse."

G. N., age 10; R. C.; father and mother alive; the former a plasterer, residing in Liverpool, the latter in the gaol with him; he was never at school; he runs about the streets and markets; thinks he is much better off here than out; has often been without a dinner; was never at chapel; has never heard of a God, a Saviour, or Commandments; never heard of one, "Thou shalt not steal." His mother is very fond of drink. Was once in the bridewell for stealing black puddings; he wanted food when his mother was drunk, and took the money he is now in for, having been without bread all day.

J. G., age 14; been in gaol several times; goes out to-morrow. "It is not my fault; father will not let me stop at home; he said I might go to hell when I was sent for 12 months." Father often gets drunk; has turned his mother and little sister out of doors; he has since taken them back.

H. F., age 12; father a brass-founder, mother lives by working; came with his brother from Lichfield to seek for work; his father died four months ago; his brother is 18 years of age, and is now in Kirkdale; was taken with him for stealing boots; was never at school; brother has been.

The progress made by the boys is satisfactory, but I think the chaplain should have the control, and be responsible for the management of the school, and all books sent into the prison should be submitted for his approval, he of course acting under the direction of the magistrates. I am afraid that in this prison there is a want of proper understanding between the superior officers; if the keeper and chaplain do not act in concert, it is useless to expect that this important branch of discipline can be worked with much effect.

The chapel, in its present form, is much too small for the number of prisoners; it only affords accommodation for 220, when crowded, while the average for the last year has been 440. This inconvenience is imperfectly met by one of the officers reading prayers in another place to those who are unable to find room. I recommend the magistrates to alter the interior arrangement of the chapel in the manner pointed out to the surveyor, by which a much greater number than at present may be accommodated.

The surgeon, who has been very recently appointed, visits the prison daily, and twice a week sees the whole of the prisoners, in conformity with the Gaol Act.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire.

Liverpool Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

The only important variation from the ordinary discipline that I have to notice, is with respect to certain of the boys, who are locked up in cells when not attending school or taking exercise. I by no means think this the best method to be pursued as regards children. The cells had not been warmed, but at the time of my inspection a steam boiler was erecting for that purpose in the wing occupied by them. It is a remarkable fact, that the quantity of labour performed by these boys, when alone, is much less than when assembled together in the workshop under the eye of a taskmaster. This latter officer states:—"The boys in the cells by themselves will not pick the oakum half so well as in the work-room, nor do they pick so much, not in one or two instances, but in every one. If we give them three pounds of junk to pick in the work-room, it will be done in about four hours, and in a cell it is always one-third more time." The general conduct of the prisoners is reported as much improved. I regret to notice that in the course of my inquiries it transpired that the turnkeys of this establishment have so far forgotten themselves on some occasions as to use personal violence to the prisoners; that there has been provocation I do not doubt, but this is no justification of the practice, which I trust will not be continued. A very serious offence, no less than abstraction of the prisoners' food, has been committed by certain of the male officers; two of the turnkeys resigned their situations, rather than appear before the magistrates; the others implicated were severely reprimanded. A storekeeper has since been appointed, specially charged to superintend the issue and consumption of provisions. It has, I find, been the practice, and I consider it a very objectionable one, to turn prisoners out early in the morning of their discharge, without food, or the means of procuring a meal. It often happens that they are brought back to the gaol the same evening, and the circumstance above stated is pleaded as the cause. I have reason to believe that this will in future be provided against.

I recommend most strongly that there should be an adjourned sessions held for the trial of prisoners throughout the year, instead of partially in the winter months, as at present. Every means by which the length of imprisonment before trial can be abridged is of such high importance that I trust the authorities will give the suggestion their best consideration. It seems this subject has attracted the observation of the magistrates, for I find the following entries in the visiting justices' book:—

Liverpool Borough Prison, October 26, 1838.

The gaol is thronged with these persons; and in justice to the prisoners, as well as for other reasons, which are too obvious to require to be stated here, it is absolutely necessary that the sessions should be held as frequently in the summer as in the winter.

(Signed) R. E. HARVEY.

The advantage of bringing the prisoners to trial who have been committed as soon as possible, induces me to urge the holding of sessions as frequently in the summer as in the winter months.

(Signed) F. HAYWOOD.

It is stated by the keeper, and corroborated from other sources, that when the male and female prisoners are taken to the sessions' house for trial, and placed in the cells there beneath the court, the grossest indecencies are practised. I recommend that the men should be first brought up by themselves from the gaol and their cases disposed of, and then the females, the calendar being arranged conformably with this view. This would entirely obviate the disgusting circumstances referred to, and might easily be effected, except in the few instances where prisoners of both sexes are in the same indictment.

LIVERPOOL BRIDEWELL.

Liverpool Bridewell.

This establishment, for the detention of prisoners while under examination, was, as usual, in most perfect order at the time of my visit. In addition to the former admirably compiled registers, the keeper has lately commenced a more comprehensive one, arranged under the following heads:—

LIVERPOOL BRIDEWELL.

Daily Register of Male Felons and Suspicious Characters for the Month of 183

Date.	Twelve years of age and under.								Thirteen years of age and not above Fifteen.								Sixteen years of age, and not above Eighteen.								Nineteen years of age and upwards.							
	No.	Felons.	Suspicious Characters.	First Offence.	Second Offence.	Old Offenders.	Committed.	Given up to Parents.	Discharged.	No.	Felons.	Suspicious Characters.	First Offence.	Second Offence.	Old Offenders.	Committed.	Discharged.	No.	Felons.	Suspicious Characters.	First Offence.	Second Offence.	Old Offenders.	Committed.	Discharged.	No.	Felons.	Suspicious Characters.	First Offence.	Second Offence.	Old Offenders.	Committed.	Discharged.

LIVERPOOL BRIDEWELL.

Daily Register of Female Felons and Suspicious Characters for the Month of 183

Date.	Twelve years of age and under								Thirteen years of age and not above Fifteen.								Sixteen years of age and not above Eighteen.								Nineteen years of age and upwards.							
	No.	Felons.	Suspicious Characters.	Servants.	Not Servants.	First Offence.	Second Offence.	Old Offenders.	No.	Felons.	Suspicious Characters.	Prostitutes.	Servants.	Not Prostitutes or Servants.	First Offence.	Second Offence.	Old Offenders.	Committed.	Discharged.	No.	Felons.	Suspicious Characters.	Prostitutes.	Servants.	Not Prostitutes or Servants.	First Offence.	Second Offence.	Old Offenders.	Committed.	Discharged.
								Committed.																						
								Given up to Parents.																						
								Discharged.																						

LIVERPOOL BRIDEWELL.

Daily Register of Male Prisoners on Disorderly Charges, &c., for the Month of 183

Date.	Drunk and Disorderly.						Drunk, not Disorderly.						Disorderly, not Drunk.						Assaults.						Other Offences.					
	No.	Married.	Single.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.	No.	Married.	Single.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.	No.	Married.	Single.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.	No.	Married.	Single.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.	No.	Married.	Single.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire.

Liverpool Bridewell.

LIVERPOOL BRIDEWELL.

Daily Register of Female Prisoners on Disorderly Charges, &c, for the Month of 183

Date.	Drunk and Disorderly.						Drunk, not Disorderly.						Disorderly, not Drunk.						Assaults.						Other Offences.					
	No.	Married.	Single.	Prostitutes.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.	No.	Married.	Single.	Prostitutes.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.	No.	Married.	Single.	Prostitutes.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.	No.	Married.	Single.	Prostitutes.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.	No.	Married.	Single.	Prostitutes.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.

The elaborated particulars which compose this register are first inserted at length, with other information relating to prisoner's connexions, &c., in a day-book, and posted from thence every morning. By means of this valuable book, I am enabled to present the annexed most copious tables, showing the state of public morals in Liverpool during the year 1838. I am not aware of any establishment out of the metropolis from whence such minute and interesting information could be procured. The tables have been compiled by the very able and zealous keeper of the Bridewell (to whom they do infinite credit), and I trust may lead to similar exertions at the lock-ups at Manchester, where the registers are very deficient.

A TABULAR STATEMENT and Description of all Prisoners who have passed through the Bridewell, Liverpool, during the Year 1838.

REGISTER OF MALE FELONS AND SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS FOR THE YEAR 1838.

Date.	Twelve Years of Age and under.									Thirteen Years of Age, and not above Fifteen.								Sixteen Years of Age, and not above Eighteen.								Nineteen Years of Age and upwards.							
	Number.	Felons.	Suspicious Characters.	First Offence.	Second Offence.	Old Offender.	Committed.	Given up to Parents.	Discharged.	Number.	Felons.	Suspicious Characters.	First Offence.	Second Offence.	Old Offender.	Committed.	Discharged.	Number.	Felons.	Suspicious Characters.	First Offence.	Second Offence.	Old Offender.	Committed.	Discharged.	Number.	Felons.	Suspicious Characters.	First Offence.	Second Offence.	Old Offender.	Committed.	Discharged.
January ..	14	13	1	8	2	4	3	..	11	55	42	13	22	7	26	28	27	86	58	31	36	16	37	37	52	271	218	53	177	30	64	103	168
February ..	22	15	7	6	6	10	13	1	8	60	35	25	18	12	30	29	31	97	66	31	46	17	34	46	51	270	201	69	158	50	62	82	188
March	18	14	4	9	4	5	4	..	14	73	50	23	24	13	36	44	29	106	53	53	50	20	35	48	58	308	225	83	208	38	62	105	203
April	19	18	1	12	5	2	5	..	14	53	35	18	22	8	23	22	31	100	58	42	39	15	46	52	48	228	170	58	164	28	36	60	168
May	30	20	10	17	6	7	10	..	20	62	33	29	21	13	28	36	26	69	25	44	20	13	36	39	30	242	160	82	165	29	48	85	157
June	33	20	13	19	7	7	11	..	22	73	41	32	37	7	29	30	43	88	41	47	44	11	33	39	49	289	213	76	197	36	56	94	195
July	22	18	4	12	1	9	10	..	12	61	42	19	27	11	23	35	26	109	45	64	51	15	43	56	53	314	214	100	213	44	57	107	207
August ...	23	22	1	14	1	8	6	..	17	59	33	26	23	10	26	29	30	90	39	51	39	15	36	33	57	296	180	116	185	49	62	91	205
September.	26	17	9	13	6	7	10	1	15	71	38	33	23	9	39	39	32	76	35	41	38	9	29	30	46	274	195	79	175	33	66	99	175
October ...	22	19	3	10	4	8	12	..	10	62	48	14	23	7	32	36	26	109	54	55	42	17	50	52	57	236	158	78	156	27	53	84	152
November .	30	25	5	16	3	11	12	..	18	61	43	18	22	8	31	31	30	76	35	41	32	11	33	41	35	251	181	70	157	33	61	93	158
December .	19	16	3	6	6	7	11	..	8	89	65	24	34	7	48	44	45	78	50	28	34	8	36	35	43	277	200	77	187	26	64	92	185
Total ...	278	217	61	142	51	85	107	2	169	779	505	274	296	112	371	403	376	1087	559	528	471	168	448	508	579	3,256	2,315	941	2,142	423	691	1,095	2,161

REGISTER OF FEMALE FELONS AND SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS FOR THE YEAR 1838.

Date.	Twelve Years of Age and under.										Thirteen Years of Age, and not above Fifteen.										Sixteen Years of Age, and not above Eighteen.										Nineteen Years of Age and upwards.									
	Number.	Felons.	Suspicious Characters.	Servants.	Not Servants.	First Offence.	Second Offence.	Old Offender.	Committed.	Given up to Parents.	Discharged.	Number.	Felons.	Suspicious Characters.	Prostitutes.	Servants.	Not Prostitutes, or Servants.	First Offence.	Second Offence.	Old Offenders.	Committed.	Discharged.	Number.	Felons.	Suspicious Characters.	Prostitutes.	Servants.	Not Servants, or Prostitutes.	First Offence.	Second Offence.	Old Offenders.	Committed.	Discharged.	Number.	Felons.	Suspicious Characters.	Prostitutes.	Servants.	Not Prostitutes, or Servants.	First Offence.	Second Offence.	Old Offender.	Committed.	Discharged.
January ..	7	7	..	..	7	1	..	6	4	..	3	16	16	..	9	..	7	4	4	8	9	7	25	24	1	15	2	8	8	3	14	9	16	154	146	8	95	5	54	69	18	67	43	111
February ..	6	5	1	..	6	1	1	4	..	..	6	12	10	2	5	2	5	7	1	4	7	5	20	20	..	13	2	5	11	4	5	2	18	124	121	3	70	2	52	57	19	48	33	91
March	10	9	1	2	8	..	2	8	5	..	5	24	19	5	4	6	14	13	3	8	8	16	31	28	3	21	7	3	15	4	12	6	25	128	126	2	63	13	52	68	16	44	43	85
April	10	10	..	..	10	3	1	6	3	..	7	8	7	1	1	1	6	5	1	2	3	5	30	26	4	15	1	14	13	3	14	14	16	115	113	2	45	4	66	67	16	32	28	87
May	7	7	..	..	7	2	..	5	5	..	2	7	7	..	2	..	5	1	..	6	5	2	24	22	2	14	2	8	14	5	5	6	18	147	139	8	76	7	64	83	18	46	43	104
June	8	8	..	..	8	6	..	2	3	..	5	9	9	..	4	4	1	6	1	2	4	5	37	36	1	25	2	10	21	4	12	14	23	149	145	4	86	10	53	70	31	48	32	117
July	10	10	..	..	10	2	1	7	6	..	4	17	17	..	3	1	13	5	5	7	7	10	22	19	3	11	8	3	13	1	8	8	14	171	159	12	76	9	86	84	37	50	46	125
August ...	6	6	..	..	6	2	2	2	2	..	4	8	6	2	6	..	2	2	2	4	3	5	34	30	4	26	5	3	22	6	6	5	29	139	132	7	95	8	36	62	20	57	28	111
September .	21	19	2	3	18	11	2	8	3	..	18	17	14	3	2	2	13	7	4	6	6	11	24	22	2	19	..	5	4	7	13	7	17	151	145	6	81	6	64	84	20	47	27	124
October ...	12	12	..	..	12	4	3	5	6	..	6	20	19	1	1	3	16	11	1	8	9	11	19	17	2	11	6	2	11	3	5	7	12	162	156	6	78	20	64	82	31	49	39	123
November .	7	7	..	1	6	5	..	2	2	..	5	16	13	3	4	2	10	5	4	7	11	5	20	17	3	12	3	5	11	3	6	7	13	167	163	4	89	5	73	89	26	52	38	129
December .	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	15	15	..	3	2	10	6	3	6	9	16	22	20	2	15	7	..	12	2	8	4	18	169	163	6	81	17	69	98	32	39	41	128
Total ...	106	102	4	6	100	37	12	57	41	..	65	169	152	17	44	23	102	72	29	68	81	88	308	281	27	197	45	66	155	45	108	89	219	1776	1708	68	935	108	733	913	284	579	441	1335

A Tabular Statement and Description of all Prisoners who have passed through the Bridewell, Liverpool, during the Year 1838—*continued.*

REGISTER OF MALE PRISONERS ON DISORDERLY CHARGES FOR THE YEAR 1838.

Date.	Drunk and Disorderly.						Drunk, not Disorderly.						Disorderly, not Drunk.						Assaults.						Other Offences.					
	Number.	Married.	Single.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.	Number.	Married.	Single.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.	Number.	Married.	Single.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.	Number.	Married.	Single.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.	Number.	Married.	Single.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.
January	126	40	86	2	57	67	137	50	87	..	1	136	39	10	29	2	2	35	72	18	4	1	50	21	93	27	71	19	35	44
February	100	34	66	..	52	48	95	26	69	..	2	93	37	15	22	5	9	23	56	14	42	2	30	24	71	33	38	14	18	39
March	127	59	68	9	60	58	145	74	71	1	3	141	46	18	28	1	15	30	90	52	38	5	67	18	131	52	79	15	47	69
April	165	67	98	1	84	80	165	74	91	..	..	165	32	10	22	..	4	28	55	29	26	2	32	21	103	51	52	34	25	44
May	106	102	104	4	120	82	171	65	106	1	4	166	55	18	37	6	12	37	124	61	63	4	76	44	117	53	64	15	56	46
June	170	130	140	2	135	133	213	89	124	..	1	212	51	27	24	5	18	28	104	63	41	12	67	25	103	29	74	13	45	45
July	253	138	115	2	114	137	191	97	94	..	2	189	56	28	28	1	24	31	111	51	60	2	70	39	81	32	49	16	30	35
August	165	85	80	..	74	91	171	63	108	..	1	170	49	22	27	1	9	39	104	59	45	3	54	47	72	29	43	12	24	36
September	200	101	99	5	86	109	152	64	88	..	5	147	44	20	24	..	15	29	90	43	47	3	55	32	90	47	43	11	26	53
October	213	103	110	..	87	126	148	61	87	..	..	148	32	17	15	2	12	18	89	46	43	4	62	23	76	37	39	20	22	34
November	172	71	101	1	80	91	176	78	98	..	1	175	21	9	12	2	2	17	59	35	24	1	44	14	57	22	35	7	25	25
December	167	70	97	1	69	97	183	76	107	..	3	180	18	6	12	..	..	18	49	26	23	..	36	13	59	26	33	8	13	38
Total	2,164	1,000	1,164	27	1,018	1,119	1,947	817	1,130	2	23	1,922	480	200	280	25	122	333	1,003	497	506	39	643	321	1,058	438	620	184	366	508

REGISTER OF FEMALE PRISONERS ON DISORDERLY CHARGES FOR THE YEAR 1838.

Date.	Drunk and Disorderly.							Drunk, not Disorderly.							Disorderly, not Drunk.							Assaults.							Other Offences.						
	Number.	Married.	Single.	Prostitutes.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.	Number.	Married.	Single.	Prostitutes.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.	Number.	Married.	Single.	Prostitutes.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.	Number.	Married.	Single.	Prostitutes.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.	Number.	Married.	Single.	Prostitutes.	Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.
January	65	22	10	33	26	7	32	91	17	34	40	1	1	89	22	3	6	13	6	2	14	11	5	2	4	1	7	3	37	6	11	20	9	5	23
February	44	9	11	24	14	5	25	56	17	13	26	..	1	55	22	4	5	13	5	2	15	4	..	1	3	..	2	2	27	8	9	10	6	3	18
March	84	23	16	45	24	18	42	84	33	9	42	3	1	80	19	2	5	12	7	1	11	15	11	2	2	1	10	4	24	15	7	2	7	5	12
April	85	32	11	42	21	26	38	82	36	24	22	..	3	79	15	4	3	8	1	4	10	15	6	..	9	2	4	9	24	13	9	2	6	4	14
May	96	28	14	54	29	31	36	69	25	17	27	2	..	67	40	5	8	27	16	2	22	27	18	4	5	..	13	14	35	19	9	7	10	9	16
June	117	38	18	61	34	31	52	83	28	17	38	3	2	78	42	6	9	27	15	5	22	17	11	6	..	1	8	8	25	17	4	4	2	11	12
July	147	47	19	81	42	28	77	107	34	29	44	1	..	106	34	13	5	16	6	4	24	18	12	3	3	1	12	5	18	10	7	1	3	4	11
August	107	29	15	63	27	19	61	82	30	17	35	1	..	81	39	9	5	25	3	3	33	24	15	2	7	2	13	9	15	9	4	2	2	4	9
September	131	38	15	78	29	16	86	95	32	18	45	..	1	94	40	14	1	25	6	1	33	15	7	3	5	1	9	5	25	16	8	1	3	8	14
October	161	38	12	111	50	22	89	107	36	26	45	1	..	106	52	12	6	34	15	9	28	21	11	6	4	5	6	10	41	22	11	8	9	14	18
November	99	26	14	59	35	8	56	107	32	24	51	..	..	107	37	9	5	23	9	1	27	17	8	2	7	5	9	3	26	12	7	7	3	6	17
December	113	24	3	86	28	18	67	102	23	29	50	..	..	102	16	5	5	6	3	2	11	5	3	1	1	..	2	3	20	5	14	1	6	1	13
Total	1249	354	158	737	359	229	661	1,065	343	257	465	12	9	1,044	378	86	63	229	92	36	250	189	107	32	50	19	95	75	317	152	100	65	66	74	177

A Tabular Statement and Description of all Prisoners who have passed through the Bridewell, Liverpool, during the Year 1838——*continued.*

—	—	Number who have only been Once in Custody in 1838.		Number who have been Twice in Custody in 1838.		Number who have been Three times in Custody in 1838.		Number who have been Four times in Custody in 1838.		Number who have been Five times in Custody in 1838.		Number who have been Six times in Custody in 1838.		Number who have been Seven times in Custody since 1838.		Number who have been Eight times in Custody in 1838.		Number who have been Nine times in Custody in 1838.		Number who have been Ten times in Custody in 1838.		Number who have been Eleven times in Custody in 1838.	
		Committed.	Discharged.	Committed.	Discharged	Committed.	Discharged.	Committed.	Discharged.	Committed.	Discharged.	Committed.	Discharged	Committed.	Discharged.	Committed.	Discharged.	Committed.	Discharged	Committed.	Discharged.	Committed.	Discharged
Males, Not in Custody in 1837.	12 and under	24	106	13	24	12	6	4	4	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13 to 15.....	45	217	45	23	37	33	22	14	8	2	6	6	5	2	5	3	..	..	8	2	..	..
	16 to 18.....	90	329	65	50	25	70	21	23	12	8	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19 and upwards	411	1,600	92	213	100	71	38	25	30	29	10	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	570	2,252	215	310	174	180	85	66	53	39	25	30	5	2	5	3	..	..	8	2	..	..
Males, Who have been Once in Custody in 1837.	12 and under	2	4	3	5	7	..	2	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13 to 15.....	15	4	19	6	9	5	12	4	12	3	4	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16 to 18.....	14	4	18	4	20	10	17	15	6	4	11	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19 and upwards	45	30	40	28	31	20	29	26	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	76	42	80	43	67	35	60	50	40	13	15	4	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males, Who have been Twice or oftener in Custody in 1837.	12 and under	3	3	4	3	6	2	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..
	13 to 15.....	11	4	17	2	24	6	46	10	24	6	8	3	7	7	..	..	12	6	..	..	..	..
	16 to 18.....	32	2	27	4	35	14	38	10	21	4	11	7	6	1	5	3	6	3	..	..	..	..
	19 and upwards	48	9	36	13	66	39	35	15	20	6	17	7	28	7	6	2	..	..	..	..	15	7
	Total	94	18	84	22	131	61	124	35	65	16	40	17	41	15	11	5	23	13	..	..	15	7
Females, Not in Custody in 1837.	12 and under	7	30	6	8	..	..	1	3	2	8	4	2	4	3	3	5	6	3	..	..	8	3
	13 to 15.....	16	57	16	12	16	2	2	2	16	9	5	1	4	3	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16 to 18.....	22	133	18	28	19	35	13	7	15	5	1	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19 and upwards	166	747	80	288	56	133	47	65	16	34	42	48	18	17	..	..	6	3	10	..	..	..
	Total	211	967	120	336	91	170	63	77	49	56	52	56	27	29	10	6	12	6	10	..	8	3
Females, Prostitutes in Custody on disorderly charges.	13 to 15.....	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16 to 18.....	21	52	13	15	9	9	15	17	3	2	..	..	7	7	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19 and upwards	150	246	82	118	55	47	56	52	39	41	29	25	28	14	3	5	14	4	10	..	..	..
	Total	171	303	95	133	64	59	71	69	42	43	29	25	35	21	10	6	14	4	10	..	..	..

Tabular Statement and Description of all Prisoners who have passed through the Bridewell, Liverpool, during the Year 1838—*continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

	Male Prisoners. Felons and Suspicious Characters.					Female Prisoners. Felons and Suspicious Characters.					Prostitutes, on Disorderly Charges.			
	12 and under.	13 to 15.	16 to 18.	19 and upwards.	Total.	12 and under.	13 to 15.	16 to 18.	19 and upwards.	Total.	13 to 15.	16 to 18.	19 and upwards.	Total.
Once	142	296	471	2,143	3,052	37	73	155	913	1,178	5	73	396	474
Twice.....	26	56	84	211	377	7	14	23	184	238	. .	14	100	114
Three times..	11	38	53	109	216	. .	6	18	63	87	1	6	34	41
Four times ..	5	27	31	42	105	1	1	5	28	35	. .	8	27	35
Five times...	2	11	11	21	45	2	5	4	10	21	. .	1	16	17
Six times....	2	5	7	8	22	1	1	1	15	18	. .	. .	9	9
Seven times..	. .	4	2	5	11	1	1	1	5	8	. .	2	6	8
Eight times..	. .	1	1	1	3	1	1	. .	. .	2	. .	1	1	2
Nine times ..	1	2	1	. .	4	1	. .	. .	1	2	. .	. .	2	2
Ten times ...	. .	1	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	1	1	. .	. .	1	1
Eleven times.	. .	. .	2	. .	2	1	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total ...	189	441	668	2,540	3,838	52	102	207	1,220	1,591	6	105	592	703

WIGAN.—Borough Gaol and Lock-up.

These lock-ups have been considerably improved since my last visit. There is now a separate entry to them, instead of its being, as formerly, through the keeper's kitchen. One of the cells for females is dark and deficient in ventilation; the water-closets do not seem to be well constructed. The number and dimensions of the apartments for prisoners are as follow:—

No.	Ft.	in.		Ft.	in.
1 .	16	8	by	9	9
2 .	11	8	by	8	10
3 .	9	6	by	11	4
4 .	11	4	by	8	9
5 .	15	9	by	9	9
6 .	10	3	by	6	9
7 .	17	0	by	8	8
8 .	17	0	by	9	0
Examining-room 9 .	12	8	by	11	9

Prisoners are only detained here while under examination; the borough authorities contract with the county magistrates for their maintenance, and the railroad affords great facilities for their quick transmission to the House of Correction at Kirkdale.

Return of the Number of Prisoners, Male and Female, who have passed through the Wigan Lock-up, from October 1837 to October 1838.

Males	554
Females	116
Total . .	670

CLITHERO.—Debtors' Gaol.

Clithero Debtors' Gaol.

Inspected this prison on the 8th of November; it consists of a single room in the Town Hall, 32 feet by 20, and is used for the confinement of debtors in execution from the Borough Court. The prisoners confined there on the morning of my inspection were,

J. F., committed . . .	3d Feb. 1838
D. L. „ . . .	30th June 1838
H. H. „ . . .	31st July 1838

No person sleeps on the premises to attend to the wants or the security of the prisoners. The keeper is 80 years of age, and in a state approaching imbecility. He states "that his salary is £6 a-year; that he comes once a-day to see the prisoners; that a window is left open for the purpose of obtaining what they want from without; that there are no bedsteads; the prisoners bring in their own bedding, and if they have none they do without; he has had as many as six prisoners at a time; that if a woman is sent she must be in the same room with the men; there is no other place. There was a female prisoner in 1837, who was here for five or six days; and a man was in confinement at the same time, and in the same room with her."

This place is wholly unfit for the confinement of prisoners. I waited upon the mayor, and represented to him the propriety of some steps being taken towards providing more suitable accommodation. The inadequacy of the existing arrangements was at once admitted, and the subject promptly brought under the consideration of the council, as will be seen by the accompanying extract from their proceedings:—

"The council, taking into consideration the present defective state of the prison of this borough,

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and the impossibility of making the same fit for the confinement of debtors, and the fact that debtors continue to be confined therein, notwithstanding the late Act for abolishing imprisonment for debt on mesne process, chiefly persons who are desirous to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and who, therefore, may be considered as in some degree voluntary prisoners, but also occasionally persons who are confined against their will, hereby appoint the mayor, Mr. Alderman Garnett, and Mr. John Thomas Walshman Aspinall to be a committee for corresponding with Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Lancaster, or other proper authorities, and arranging with them for the confinement of the debtors in the county prison at Preston, or the county prison at Lancaster, under the authority of the late Act 1 Vic., c. 78, s. 42, or otherwise, and to report to the council.

"Sir, "*Clithero*, 14*th November* 1838.

"I am instructed by the council of the borough of Clithero to forward you the above copy resolution from the minutes of the meeting on the 9th inst. relative to the debtors' gaol within the borough.

"The observations made by you to the recorder and myself when in Clithero will be acted upon with as little delay as possible.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"*Captain Williams.* "Robert Trappes, *Town Clerk.*"

WESTMORELAND.

APPLEBY.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Westmoreland. Appleby County Gaol and House of Correction.

The interior of this prison was clean and orderly on the day of inspection. It contained the following number and description of prisoners:—

A Return of the Prisoners on the day of Inspection, 15th November.

No.	Prisoners' Names.	Age.	Hard Labour.	Sick and incapable.
	Convicted Felons.			
1	J. H.	37	1	. .
2	M. W.	27	1	. .
3	J. T.	54	1	. .
4	W. R	20	1	. .
5	T. A.	19	1	. .
6	G. T.	19	1	. .
	Poaching.			
7	J. R.	41	1	. .
	Neglecting his Family.			
8	W. S.	20	1	. .
	Sentenced during Her Majesty's pleasure.			
9	J. T.	53	. .	1
10	M. P.	44	. .	1
	3 male debtors	. .	. .	. .
	Total . . . . . 13.			

The number of prisoners from between sessions 1837 to the same period 1838, was 73; viz., criminals, males, 44; females, 12; debtors, 17. In 1837 the number in custody under criminal charges was 47, of which 19 males and 1 female were natives of the county of Westmoreland, and 25 males and 2 females were not. In 1838, 23 males and 4 females were natives of the county, and 21 males and 8 females were not.

The management of this prison is precisely the same as at my preceding visit.

The difficulty of procuring work for the prisoners is so great, that malt is taken in and crushed at the crank-mills without remuneration, the owners only providing the carriage to and from the prison. No regulator has as yet been applied to the tread-wheel. The inconvenience, if not danger, arising from the want of it, was noticed in my former report.

The two individuals acquitted on the grounds of insanity still remain here. The male has now been in this prison 18 years, and the female 11: they appear to be both declining in health. The ill consequence arising from the detention of such persons in penal establishments is strongly illustrated by the following extract from the chaplain's journal:—

"Anne ——, convicted of an attempt to murder her child, has pretended to be in an unsound state of mind since sentence was passed upon her (transportation for life). She has threatened to destroy herself, and has otherwise behaved in a disorderly manner. The chaplain has remonstrated with her on the impropriety of her conduct, and she has promised to behave better for the future."

I have no doubt but that the simulation of lunacy suggested itself to this woman's mind from associating with the female detained here for so long a period, and who was acquitted, upon the grounds of insanity, of a similar offence, that of attempt at infanticide. There appears to have been but three instances wherein solitary confinement has been imposed

under sentence of court, and for no longer period than a fortnight in each. The mode of carrying it into effect, by shutting up a prisoner in a dark cell, is the very reverse of what I consider it ought to be. Solitary confinement is too often confounded with the temporary severity required to break down the turbulent spirit of the insubordinate in a prison.

The chaplain, in his journal, states,—"The chaplain has visited the prisoners in solitary confinement twice during the last week. They seem thoroughly tired of their situation, and anxious to change it for the tread-wheel."

The keeper states,—"During the 15 years I have been here, I have never had a prisoner who refused to attend chapel, or make application to me for a minister of any other religious persuasion, though I have had Jews, Catholics, and I think persons of every other denomination."

The conduct of the debtors is described as being greatly improved.

The chaplain's salary has been increased to £60 a-year.

The following cases of sickness appear, by the surgeon's journal, to have taken place during the year:—

Giddiness of the head	1
Hernia	2
Inflammation of eyes	1
Pain in the chest	2
Gonorrhœa	1
Ulcerated legs	1
Ulcers from exposure to cold	1
Hysteria	1
Inflammation of bowels	1
Scrofula	1
General debility	1
Itch	7
Total	20

The greatest number of sick at one time, 4.

I examined the prison books, and found them correctly and neatly kept. The provisions were of wholesome quality.

EXPENDITURE of the Gaol and House of Correction at Appleby, from January Sessions 1837 to January Sessions 1838.

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs	50	18	11
Maintenance of prisoners	128	3	8
Fuel and lights	38	0	2¾
Clothing and bedding	11	11	7
Implements and utensils	7	9	2½
Incidental expenses	10	13	3
Salaries:—			
Keeper	115	0	0
Chaplain	42	0	0
Surgeon	10	10	0
Matron	25	0	0
Pension to retired keeper	20	0	0
	212	10	0
Total	£459	6	10¼

KENDAL.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Kendal House of Correction.

The prisoners confined in this prison, on the day of inspection, were as follows:—

No.	Names.	Charge.	Sentence.	Age.
1	G. S.	Misdemeanor	2 months.	19
2	D. T.	Neglect of family	3 ,,	40
3	J. M.	ditto	1 month.	43
4	E. L.	Assault	ditto.	30
5	W. A.	Want of sureties	12 months.	34
6	G. B.	Felony	For trial.	14
7	W. B.	ditto	ditto.	40
8	Catherine J. N.	Hawking without licence	3 months.	38
	Debtors.			
9	T. M.		40 days.	46
10	J. T.		ditto.	50

The day-rooms and cells were clean. I detected one of the prisoners with tobacco in his possession; he stated that he had not been searched on coming into the prison. The doors

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leading to the sleeping cells should be closed during the day: it was evident that the prisoner above alluded to had retired to his cell, to smoke there without being observed. The prisoners sentenced to hard labour work at a crank-mill, and are employed about eight hours daily. The greatest number of prisoners at one time during the year has been 24, and the average for the last quarter 12. The average number of punishments for offences against discipline are about three annually. I regret to report that the inconvenient, and what I consider the improper practice of admitting strangers to the chapel on Sundays, where there is no real separation of them from the prisoners, is still permitted. The keeper, on being questioned, states,—"I have known as many as 20 to come in. Whenever there is a prisoner about whom the public is curious, the number of strangers always increases." I repeat my former recommendation to the magistrates, that strangers should not be admitted into the prison without a written order. The surgeon sees the prisoners three times a-week. The chaplain sets them tasks, and hears them at his visit on the Wednesday.

I examined the prison books, and found them in proper order.

EXPENDITURE of the House of Correction at Kendal, from January Sessions 1837 to January Sessions 1838.

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs	16	13	0½
Maintenance of prisoners	56	16	5¾
Fuel and lights	26	15	4
Clothing and bedding	1	12	6
Implements and utensils	7	9	7½
Incidental expenses	16	4	7
Salaries:—			
Keeper 60 0 0			
Matron 8 8 0			
Chaplain 20 0 0			
Surgeon 5 0 0			
	93	8	0
Total	£218	19	6¾

There is no variation in the management of this prison since my former report.

CUMBERLAND.

Cumberland. Carlisle County Gaol and House of Correction.

CARLISLE—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The interior of this prison was clean and orderly on the day of inspection. The provisions for the prisoners were of a good quality. There has been little or no variation in the management since the last Report.

NUMBER of Wards in Carlisle Gaol, and how occupied.

Wards.	Number and description of Prisoners.		Number of Cells.
	Male.	Female.	
No. 1	4 debtors		8
2	3 ditto		8
3	2 ditto		11
4	4 want of sureties		17
5	10 convicted of misdemeanor		10
6	3 ditto and 1 felon		10
7	10 ditto felonies		10
8	10 ditto ditto		10
9	4 charged with felony		16
10		7 convicted of felony, and 3 of misdemeanors.	6 besides wash-house and laundry.
11		3 charged with felony, one of whom required to be superintended by 2 convicted felons, being a lunatic.	10
12	1 debtor		3
13	1 nonpayment of assessed taxes.		3
Total	53	15	

No prisoners are employed either as wardsmen or monitors.

I examined the books and found them correctly kept up to the present time; a new register has been added to their number, arranged under the heads of | names, and when com-

mitted | age | trade and occupation | last place of abode | money and property in possession when committed | ditto since received, and when | whether read or write | observations.

The surgeon reports the health of the prisoners to have been good; there was not a single case of sickness on the day of inspection. The surgeon sees all prisoners before they are classed, and inserts the number of fresh committals in his journal. I notice three cases entered as scurvy, but the surgeon states they were merely eruptive symptoms which the prisoners had on them when committed.

Return of the Number of Deaths from January 1837, to November 1838.

1837 William M., aged 50, died on February 6th of dyspepsia, after an illness of one week.
Barbara L., aged 23, died on May 20th of phthisis pulmonalis, after an illness of three weeks.

1838 Peggy F., aged 31, died on May 6th of dysentery, after an illness of one month. Tried in April, 1833, sentenced to seven years transportation.
Ann H., age 27, died on May 20th of phthisis pulmonalis, after an illness of five weeks. Tried in March, 1835, sentenced to seven years transportation.
David G., aged 24, died on October 8th of pulmonary abscess, after an illness of seven weeks.

There is no regular system of instruction in the prison, but elementary books are provided, and the prisoners instruct each other. The chaplain considers that they make but little progress. He also states that some of them have improved in reading from following him in the daily service, and he has for this purpose caused them to be provided with books printed in a large type. He encourages them to repeat the portions required in the rubric, and holds out the inducement of the present of a Bible if they improve themselves. He further states, "The prisoners of the Catholic persuasion seldom desire to see the priest, except in extremity. No dissenters, as a class, seem to wish to see their own minister; there have been three or four instances when such a desire has been expressed, but they have abandoned it on my speaking to them. The prisoners of other persuasions have never refused to come to chapel, but I observe they generally, while I am preaching, direct their attention to their Bibles rather than to me. At the execution of two men for murder, (the first I ever attended,) the one a Protestant, the other a Catholic, previous to its taking place I walked up to the Catholic convict and asked him if there was any thing I could be useful in after his death, he having some little trifle of property. The poor creature seemed disposed to communicate with me; and when his own minister who was in the cell witnessed this, he told him he would be lost to all eternity if he did so. He said, 'Come away from him.' The prisoner's arms were pinioned at the time, and it was not ten minutes before his execution. As the authorized chaplain of the place I attended him on the platform, the priest had previously left him, and he then thanked me for my attentions to him; he said he had really benefited very much by all I said to him, that I had almost convinced him of the errors of his ways, but as he had lived a Catholic, he would die one. In the case of a man who died here about a month since, I went to him and offered him any religious consolation in my power, he respectfully and civilly declined it; he said he benefited by what he heard in the chapel at times, but that his priest had visited him and told him he must take care to have no religious advisers near him but himself!"

The chaplain visits the female prisoners in their cells but once a fortnight if they are well, and more frequently if seriously ill. He sees prisoners daily who are sentenced to solitary confinement. The decrease in the number of juvenile offenders still continues, and presents a most marked contrast with what was formerly the case.

Return of the Religious Persuasions of the Prisoners in the Gao and House of Correction at Carlisle, December 1st, 1838.

FEMALES.

No.	Age.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Independent.	Wesleyan Methodist.	Roman Catholic.
1	63	1	..	..	..	..
2	57	1	..	..	..	..
3	22	1	..	..	..	..
4	43	1	..	..	..	..
5	58	1	..	..	..	..
6	40	1	..	..	..	..
7	29	1	..	..	..	..
8	40	1	..	..	..	..
9	26	..	..	..	1	..
10	15	1	..	..	..	..
11	15	1	.	..	..	..
12	26	..	..	..	1	..
13	25	1	..	..	..	..
14	18	1	..	..	..	..
15	36	1	..	..	..	..
16	18	..	1	..	..	..
17	30	..	1	..	..	..
18	30	1	..	..	..	..
19	19	..	..	..	..	1
	Total .	14	2	..	2	1

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Cumberland.

Carlisle County Gaol and House of Correction.

Return of Religious Persuasions, &c.—*continued.*

MALES.

No.	Age.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Independent.	Wesleyan Methodist.	Roman Catholic.
1	21	1	..	..	..	..
2	24	..	..	..	..	1
3	32	..	1	..	..	..
4	35	..	..	..	..	1
5	18	1	..	..	..	..
6	20	..	..	..	1	..
7	21	1	..	..	..	..
8	20	1	..	..	..	..
9	21	1	..	..	..	..
10	40	..	1	..	..	..
11	25	1	..	..	..	..
12	19	1	..	..	..	..
13	37	1	..	..	..	..
14	22	1	..	..	..	..
15	31	1	..	..	..	..
16	25	1	..	..	..	..
17	20	1	..	..	..	..
18	37	1	..	..	..	..
19	14	1	..	..	..	..
20	39	1	..	..	..	..
21	19	1	..	..	..	..
22	19	1	..	..	..	..
23	19	1	..	..	..	..
24	20	1	..	..	..	..
25	22	..	..	..	..	1
26	17	..	..	..	..	1
27	35	..	..	..	..	1
28	27	1	..	..	..	..
29	70	1	..	..	..	..
30	32	..	..	..	..	1
31	22	..	..	..	..	1
32	27	1	..	..	..	..
33	25	..	..	..	..	1
34	19	1	..	..	..	..
35	25	1	..	..	..	..
36	56	1	..	..	..	..
37	21	..	..	..	..	1
38	33	1	..	..	..	..
39	11	..	..	..	1	..
40	24	..	..	..	..	1
41	20	..	..	..	..	1
42	13	..	..	..	..	1
43	21	1	..	..	..	..
44	67	1	..	..	..	..
45	27	1	..	..	..	..
46	30	1	..	..	..	..
47	30	1	..	..	..	..
48	23	1	..	..	..	..
49	27	1	..	..	..	..
50	28	1	..	..	..	..
51	15	1	..	..	..	..
52	17	1	..	..	..	..
53	21	1	..	..	..	..
54	23	1	..	..	..	..
55	25	1	..	..	..	..
	Males .	39	2	..	2	12
	Females.	14	2	..	2	1
	Total . .	53	4	..	4	13

The discipline to which the females are subjected, and who appear to suffer much from cold in winter, is thus described by the matron:—"A little after seven we open the cells and let the convicted females down; they remain there engaged in cleaning till chapel, after prayers they go with their work to their cells and there remain till three, and are then let down till dark. They have two meals a-day. The bread is served out at once in the morning; they get their second meal at half past three, and if they have not eaten all their bread before, they do so then. The allowance to the untried is 1½ lb. of bread, and 2 oz. of meal, daily. The women employed at washing have the same allowance as the men. The work the female prisoners are employed in is knitting, and making and mending shirts, but which is much impeded by the cold. I do not for this reason expect so much from them in winter." I recommend that some means should be adopted for warming the cells in the winter, particularly those where the female prisoners sleep, and in which they work a considerable portion of the day, and that the visits of the chaplain should be more frequent on the women's side of the prison.

The only addition to the establishment, since my last visit, has been the appointment of a paid servant to cook the prisoners' food, which is a very excellent arrangement.

It is highly satisfactory to notice the decrease of prisoners in this establishment; the number of those in custody, on the 15th of November in each of the three last years, appear to have been—

1836	94
1837	89
1838	68

The keeper states,—"I have had as many, at this period of the year, as 130 or 140; 100 very frequently." It is impossible to attribute it to any particular cause. There are a number of small offences committed against property, but very few serious ones.

The sessions being held twice during the year at Cockermouth, prisoners for trial are taken to the lock-ups there, which at such times are most inconveniently crowded, and contaminating intercourse must prevail to a great extent. The conveyance of the prisoners to and from thence, by a county van, would be a great improvement upon the present objectionable method of hiring carriages.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the management of this prison.

CARLISLE.—City Lock-ups.

Carlisle City Lock-ups.

These lock-ups adjoin the police office, and consist of two dark-cells of the following dimensions:—

No. 1. . . .	10ft. by 7ft. 2½in.
2. . . .	10ft. by 7ft. 2in.

They are apart from each other, one for males and the other for females. It will scarcely be credited that 19 persons have been thrust into one of these cells at a time, as appears by the annexed return from the superintendent of police.

These lock-ups are wholly unfit for their purpose, being without light and deficient in ventilation. They are also deficient in size and accommodation for the number of prisoners who may reasonably be expected to be in temporary custody. I recommend the town council to take into consideration the pressing necessity that exists for providing more suitable ones, where prisoners under examination or remand may be detained until their cases are disposed of.

A Return of the Number of Prisoners apprehended by the Carlisle Police, in each Year, from 1830 to 14th November 1838.

1830	398
1831	744
1832	1,110
1833	1,099
1834	945
1835	1,141
1836	864
1837	682
1838	501

Greatest number in the lock-ups at one time:—19 in No. 1, and 2 in No. 2.

PENRITH.—Lock-ups.

Penrith Lock-ups.

These lock-ups, used for the confinement of prisoners while under examination, were in a very uncleanly state on the morning of my visit. The rooms were untidy, and the yards and privies in a neglected state.

There was but a single prisoner (a disorderly), who was in bed, having been brought in while in a state of intoxication.

YORKSHIRE.

YORK CASTLE.—County Gaol.

Yorkshire.
York Castle County Gaol.

I visited this gaol on the 24th of November, and found every part of the interior unexceptionably clean and neat. I annex a state of the prison on the day of inspection.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Yorkshire.

York Castle County Gaol.

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in York Castle, showing the Number and Description in each Class, and the Number of Cells or Rooms.

Class.	Male or Female.	Number of Prisoners.	Description.	Cells or Rooms in each Class.
1	Males.	6	Insane prisoners .	16
2	ditto.	3	Felons for trial .	16
3	ditto.	3	ditto . . .	16
4	ditto.	3	ditto . . .	16
5	ditto.	3	ditto . . .	16
6	ditto.	3	ditto . . .	16
7	ditto.	4	ditto . . .	16
8	ditto.	4	Convicted . . .	16
Hospital.	ditto.	2	ditto . . .	2
Solitary.	ditto.	1	Soldier	2
11	Females.	2	Felons for trial .	4
12	ditto.	5	Convicted . . .	6
13	ditto.	3	Debtors . . .	2
15	Males.	57	ditto . . .	28
15	ditto.	15	Crown ditto . .	11
Total . . .		114		

The Names and Offences of the Prisoners employed in menial offices.

Names.	Offences.
W. M. . .	Confined under a verdict of insanity. (Employed in cooking-kitchen.)
R. A. . .	Ditto, charged with manslaughter. (ditto.)

Upon going into the day-room appropriated to the prisoners acquitted on the grounds of insanity, and detained here during Her Majesty's pleasure, the odour of tobacco-smoke was perceptible; and, upon their being searched, a portion of tobacco was found on one of them, who stated he procured it from the cook-house. A further search was instituted, the result of which was the discovery of a considerable quantity and 10*s.* in money in a box belonging to ——, a convict employed in the cook-house, and a further sum of money, amounting to £3, in the possession of one of the insane prisoners. The prisoner above alluded to was immediately ordered into close confinement, by a magistrate, for this breach of prison regulations.

It seems that some of the tradespeople have been permitted to pass into the interior of the prison to deliver provisions, and that opportunities for communicating with the prisoners have been thus afforded, which, however, are not likely to occur again. I subjoin a return of the criminal lunatics detained here.

LIST of Criminal Lunatics in the Gaol at York.

Name.	Age.	Crime.	Where and when Arraigned or Tried.	Verdict of the Jury.	Sentence or Order of the Court.	State of Bodily Health.
			York Assizes.			
W. S.W.	36	Cutting and wounding, with intent to murder.	19th Mar. 1831.	Not guilty, on the ground of insanity.	To be imprisoned during His late Majesty's pleasure.	Good.
G. S.	47	Wilful murder . .	2d Mar. 1833.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.
S. T.	29	Cutting and wounding, with intent to murder.	4th Mar. 1837.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.
W. M.	35	Wilful murder .	11th July 1837.	ditto.	To be imprisoned during the Queen's pleasure.	ditto.
D. J.	30	Shooting, with intent to murder.	3d Mar. 1838.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.
W. S.	47	Murder . . .	7th July 1838.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.

I certify that, in my opinion, the above six prisoners are all of insane mind, and unfit to go at large.

GEORGE CHAMPNEY,
Surgeon to the York Castle.

27th November 1838.

The presence of even a single individual under such circumstances is a most serious obstacle to the maintenance of discipline in a prison. They cannot be put to penal labour, nor is it at all times safe to employ them in menial offices: they are frequently irritable, discontented with their situations, and always agitating for their liberation. One of them addressed the following letter to me:—

"Sir,—I was committed from Leeds on the 6th of August, 1836, charged with assulting my father, and tried at the assizes, holden at the Castle on the 4th of March, 1837, but acquitted on the grounds of insanity; and his Lordship, Mr. Justice Alderson, in his address to the jury, said he could percieve no insanity in me, neither was there any medical gentlemen to give evidence to that effect, and my persecuter is truly sorry for me having to suffer so much on his account; and since my

confinement my father has been afflicted with a paralytic affection and lost the use of one side, which renders him unfit for any kind of labour to support himself, and I, up to the present period, have given him all the assistance I possibly could, and I am desires of making him comfortable and keep him from the parish, which, I am sorry to say, he is troublesome to, if I could once more regain my liberty. I have also to state, since my confinement my father has petitioned twice to the Secretary of State for the Home Department for my liberty, and I myself have petitioned once, accompanied with a certificate from the castle surgeons, declaring me of sane mind and fit for society, but unattended with success; that it would please you, Sir, to make my case known to the Secretary of State, and use your influence, with the power you possess, towards the furthering of my discharge, and your humble applicant will, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c."

These men, on the morning of inspection, were amusing themselves in various ways; they occupy a day-room and form a class by themselves. One of the turnkeys states, that "a soldier was once placed with them for punishment, who said he would rather be executed than stay there. He hallooed and called to the keeper to let him out after being there some hours."

Many very beneficial regulations have been introduced since my last visit; proper rules for the government of the prison have been drawn up and enforced; a schoolmaster appointed; and the prisoners placed on the following diet.

Diet Table.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday .	One quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread.	One quart of stew of heads and shins, &c.; with half a pound of potatoes and half a pound of bread.	Same as breakfast.
Monday .	Same . .	One quart of oatmeal pottage, and half a pound of bread; or occasionally half a pound of boiled rice in a solid state, made from four ounces in a raw state, seasoned with a small quantity of allspice, and half a pound of bread.	Same.
Tuesday .	Same . .	Same as Sunday	Same.
Wednesday	Same . .	Same as Monday	Same.
Thursday .	Same . .	Five ounces of beef without bone, after boiling, one pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same.
Friday .	Same . .	One quart of broth from the beef of yesterday, &c.; half a pound of bread, with leeks or onions, and a quarter of an ounce of oatmeal for each prisoner.	Same.
Saturday .	Same . .	Same as Monday	Same.
		One ounce of salt per week for each prisoner.	

The day-rooms are greatly improved in order and cleanliness, since the constant cooking going forward there has been discontinued. The prisoners take their meals in distinct classes of untried and convicted in two of the galleries, under the supervision of an officer; grace is said and a strict decorum maintained. The cook receives a salary of £60 a-year. The surgeon in his report, dated March 8th, 1838, upon the subject of the diet, states:—

"The introduction of a limited and uniform diet in the felons' prison does not seem to have produced any serious indisposition, although the prisoners have been loud in their complaints and hold it in great abhorrence. This was more especially the case on its first introduction. But few have required extra diet, and the system has answered better than could have been anticipated."

The means of affording moral and religious instruction to the prisoners have been greatly increased, and the labours of the chaplain beneficially extended to the same end. The chaplain states his attendance in the prison is for two hours daily. He sees the prisoners separately in their wards, in hospital, and when in solitary confinement, and superintends and examines the progress made in the school. The sacrament has been administered on the high festivals. The debtors seldom desire to see him; they attend chapel pretty well on the week days, and in considerable numbers on the sabbath. The appointment of a schoolmaster has been attended with great benefit, the prisoners seem to take a great interest in being instructed and have not injured the books in the library. A sum of £15 has recently been bequeathed by a Mr. Lund, of Scarborough, for the purchase of books, which has been applied to that purpose. Prisoners have asked at times to be attended by ministers of their own persuasion: some of the Catholics have applied in the earlier part of their imprisonment, particularly on the grand festivals of the church. There was a difficulty with regard to females, in consequence of the matron being present during the time of confession; this, however, has been remedied, by directing her to remain in sight but out of hearing. It was the Roman Catholic minister who complained of the presence of the matron during confession. The Catholic ministers have never made any objection to the prisoners of that persuasion attending chapel. When a Roman Catholic is left for execution he (the chaplain) does not preach the sermon usual on such occasions; there have been but three since he first held the appointment in 1813.

Extracts from Chaplain's Journal.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Yorkshire.
York Castle County Gaol.

"Sept. 23d.—I read the morning prayers in chapel, afterwards distributed Knight's Family Prayers to the day-rooms, Nos. 3 and 8, for general use in those wards.

"Oct. 30th.—Divine service morning and evening in the chapel; after evening prayers I gave religious instruction to ——.

"March 24th.—Prayers in chapel, after which I instructed some of the convicts respecting their receiving the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which is to be administered to-morrow.

"Easter-day, March 26th.—Divine service with the Holy Sacrament administered, among the communicants were three of the convicts.

"April 30th.—Divine service in the morning with prayers in the evening, after which I examined three boy convicts in the Church Catechism.

"Nov. 17th.—Prayers in the chapel, after which I had an interview with two prisoners for trial who had attended the sacrament last Sunday.

"Nov. 20th.—Prayers in chapel, after which I had a long interview with ——, committed for the murder of his two children.

"Aug. 12th.—I visited —— in the morning and administered to him the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and attended him on the scaffold.

"Nov. 23d.—I read morning prayers in chapel, after which I visited three soldiers of the 7th Dragoon Guards, who are condemned to solitary confinement for desertion.

"Sept. 10th.—Divine service in the morning with prayers in the afternoon; the debtors attend generally and assist the singing very materially.

"May 1st.—I read morning prayers in the chapel, attended four boys under sentence of transportation, and afterwards visited Hannah N——, whom I find up and in the day-room. I cannot here resist bearing testimony to the great skill and attention of the surgeon in recovering this woman; a case of more malignant typhus I certainly never before witnessed, and I have seen many instances of the disorder.

"May 5th.—Morning prayers in chapel, attended three convicts from No. 8 in the vestry. At morning prayers this morning two of the lunatic prisoners were attacked fits, and were obliged to be removed from the chapel.

"Sept. 28th.—Morning prayers in chapel, and attended the five prisoners for rioting; examined the copy books.

"Nov. 17th.—Morning prayers, attended a class in the vestry, also a man from ——, who came in last night charged with the murder of his wife, also examined the boys under sentence of transportation in the Church Catechism."

The schoolmaster details the performance of his duties as follows:—"I come in at eight o'clock in the morning, collect the pens and copy books and exchange the library books; after this is done I attend the chapel as clerk, and then go through the wards, and am engaged instructing the prisoners until four, with the exception of one hour for dinner. There is no school on the sabbath. The chaplain takes a ward every day; he converses with the prisoners, occasionally singly, but generally in a class. He also examines every copy book when finished. The prisoners appear to take great interest in being taught. The lunatics are very fond of reading. The prisoners in their writing keep to the copies set for them and have improved greatly."

I examined the copy-books, &c., and am well satisfied with the conduct of the school. The schoolmaster enters all occurrences in a journal, from which I make the following extracts:—

"Feb. 20. Went into ward No. 2. —— read distinctly, and with tolerable correctness, the first lesson in one of the Society's books, called, 'Discourses of our blessed Saviour,' taken from St. John, chap. iii. ver. 16. —— on Friday was not able to read. Went into No. 1; the whole of the prisoners performed addition and subtraction tolerably, except —— and ——. The whole of the men, with but two exceptions on the preceding Thursday, were unable to make figures, and the two could only add imperfectly. —— read the first lesson in Discourses pretty correctly. Examined books and slates in No. 8.

"Feb. 23.—Went into the women's prison; three women, who first commenced writing on Monday, were perfect in the alphabet as far as K, and one woman was perfect in the whole alphabet. 1 and 2 continue to read very imperfectly.

"June 14.—Went into No. 3, the lunatics' ward; —— and —— read a chapter out of the New Testament very well. Examined —— in accounts, single rule of three. Could make nothing of ——; he read a few words out of the Testament, and then began to be foolish.

"August 3.—Examined No. 5. All the prisoners in this ward can read and write, and work the first five rules in arithmetic. Examined No. 8; the prisoners in this ward are greatly improved, —— excepted. This prisoner can read well, but not write at all, nor will he take any pains to learn; he has been before the keeper, but without any effect."

RETURN of the Religious Persuasions of Prisoners confined in York Castle, on the 24th of November 1838.

	Church of England.	Catholics.	Dissenters.	Total.
Males	88	2	14	104
Females	8	1	1	16
	96	3	15	120

The surgeon states, "The general health of the prisoners to have been good. There has been one case of typhus, in a female, but which was not generated in the prison. A convict, under sentence of transportation, is suffering under a spinal affection, which may not terminate for years."

A RETURN of the Names, Diseases, and Length of Imprisonment of such Prisoners as Died in York Castle, from Michaelmas 1836 to Michaelmas 1837.

Name.	Disease.	Length of Imprisonment.	Observations.
G. B., felon	Temporary insanity	32 days	Found hanging Sept. 4, 1837.

A RETURN of the Names, Diseases, and Length of Imprisonment of such Prisoners as Died in York Castle, from Michaelmas 1837 to Michaelmas 1838.

Names.	Diseases.	Length of Imprisonment.	Observations.
E. R., felon	Insanity	150 days	Found drowned Dec. 1, 1837.
T. B., debtor	Liver complaint	36 days	Died Dec. 21, 1837.

A RETURN of the Names and Diseases of Prisoners who were in the Surgeon's List on the Day of the Inspector's Visit to York Castle, viz., Nov. 24, 1838.

Names.	Diseases.
D., felon	Cutaneous disease.
A. J., woman felon	Gestation.
S., felon	Syphilis.
M., do.	Gonorrhœa.
R., do.	Ditto.
F., do.	Rheumatic gout.
C., debtor	Cutaneous disease.
E., woman felon	Spinal disease.
D., debtor	Contusion of the foot.
E., felon	Putrid ulcer of the leg.
S., do.	Cold.
H., do.	Asthma.
S., do.	Enlarged glands of the neck.
S., do.	Itch.
F., do.	Dyspepsia.
B., debtor	Worms.
B., do.	Epilepsy and paralysis.

The two cases of suicide enumerated in the return of deaths, appear to have taken place under the following circumstances.

Extract from the Keeper's Journal, September 4th, 1837.

"On opening the prison this morning, —— the younger, in custody upon a charge of feloniously cutting and stabbing, was found suspended by the neck, with a silk handkerchief, from the bar of his cell window, being dead and cold. He was cut down, and the surgeon attended to examine him. The usual notices were given."

This prisoner had on all occasions conducted himself well in prison, and no suspicion of his intention was created in the minds of the officers, but the prisoners in his ward stated afterwards that he had appeared *queer* to them a day or two previously.

"Dec. 1, 1837.—Elizabeth ——, under confinement as an insane person, was found this morning, about half-past eleven o'clock, dead, with her head in a pail partly filled with water."

The surgeon examines the prisoners previous to their being classed, and conforms to the provisions of the Gaol Acts.

I examined the books, and found them neatly kept and correctly entered. The keeper has commenced a new register, arranged under the following heads.

| Names. | Number of Prisoners for Trial and Tried. | | |

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Yorkshire.
York Castle County Gaol.

Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.									Terms of Imprisonment from Commitment to Discharge.								Total.
Under 14 Days.	14 Days and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 2 Months.	2 Months and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and above.	Under 14 Days.	14 Days and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 2 Months.	2 Months and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and above.	Total.

Summary Convictions.				Age.						Instruction.			
By Courts Martial.	Deserters waiting Route.	Under Revenue Laws.	Committed for Re-examination.	Other Summary Convictions, &c.	Under 12 Years.	12 Years and under 14 Years.	14 Years and under 17 Years.	17 Years and under 21 Years.	21 Years and under 30 Years.	30 Years and upwards.	Can neither Read nor Write.	Read only.	Read or Write imperfectly.	Read and Write well.

		Terms of Imprisonment.								Re-committed.					
Date of Discharge.	Number of Days in Custody.	Under 14 Days.	14 Days and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 2 Months.	2 Months and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and above.	Once.	Twice.	Three.	Four or more.	Have been in the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.	Not in the Custody of others.

AN ABSTRACT of the Expenditure of York Castle, in the Year ending Michaelmas 1838.

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of prison diet	804	11	0
Male and female clothing	141	10	6
Bedding	81	6	0
Extra allowances ordered by the surgeon	15	0	8
Fuel, soap, candles, and gas	220	3	5
Stationery, printing, and books	41	6	6
Officers' salaries	2,068	6	0
Removal of prisoners for trial at assizes and sessions	1	12	0
Removal of prisoners after conviction for confinement in houses of correction, &c.	135	3	11
Removal of transported convicts to the hulks, &c.	670	8	10
Sundries not mentioned above	129	11	3
Repairs, &c., in and about the prison	441	19	7¼
	£4,750	19	8¼

The corporation of the city of York pay the fractional proportion of the whole expenditure according to the number of their debtors and prisoners before trial maintained in the castle. The keeper enters into a bond for 2,000*l.* to the sheriff of the city for the safe custody of the debtors, and is to be remunerated by a salary of 50*l.* Since my last inspection three prisoners have escaped, a circumstance which perhaps would not have occurred had the new wall extended round the whole area of the prison. The particulars are thus detailed in the visiting justice's book:—

"Dec. 30, 1837.—Mr. Shepherd gave us information early this morning of the escape of three felons from the hospital, who were for trial: ——, aged 50, ——, aged 37, and ——, aged 24; who effected their escape by breaking through the wall over the water-closet cistern with the piece of iron from the inside of the cistern; the wall was nearly one yard in thickness; thence by throwing a rope, made of three rugs, with a brick attached to one end, over the prison wall, and then another rope from the top of that wall, made of the same materials. We have examined the female debtors, into whose yard this window looks, but we can gain no information, except that they heard a noise at eleven o'clock last night as of something having fallen into their yard, and of their seeing a light from the hospital window at three o'clock on Friday morning."

I examined the spot and the means by which this perilous escape was effected: the prisoners must certainly have had a most minute acquaintance with the interior of the prison. Their ailments do not appear to me to have been of such a serious nature as properly to have constituted them infirmary patients.

Since the introduction of the dietary a very remarkable increase appears to have taken place in the number of prisoners bailed out before trial. On November 15, the prisoners

for trial amounted to 23, out of which the unprecedented number of 15 were at large upon bail. The officers of the gaol attribute this to the new diet, increased attention to order at meals, and other wholesome regulations. These may undoubtedly have some effect, but I question their operating so directly as they imagine.

The conduct of the debtors is described as being orderly; their wards were extremely clean on the morning of inspection.

Gaol for the Liberty of St. Peter's, York.

St. Peter's Liberty Gaol.

I have much satisfaction in reporting that the wretched gaol belonging to this ancient liberty has been pulled down, and that the jurisdiction is in abeyance, where I trust it will be permitted to remain.

City House of Correction, York.

York City House of Correction.

To save the unnecessary expense of two establishments, the corporation of this city have converted their gaol into a house of correction, and arranged with the county magistrates for the maintenance of their debtors at the castle. The site and buildings of the former house of correction have been disposed of. In carrying this arrangement into effect, it was necessary to make considerable alterations in the gaol, some of which are decided improvements. The heavy stone building in front has been taken away; the walls between the airing-yards lowered, which admits a freer circulation of air, and has removed that injurious dampness which formerly pervaded the prison. The area in front has been divided into two airing-yards, with a passage from the lodge to the keeper's house running between them. The shed for labour, where the prisoners are employed breaking stones, is injudiciously placed against the lodge, and too near the gate; it requires to be secured in front, and ought to be divided into pens, where each prisoner might work without communicating with his neighbour. The privies for the men, while at labour, are badly constructed, and too far off. A bath and reception-room for prisoners have been erected, and the apartments formerly occupied by debtors have been turned into a school-room and places of confinement for refractory apprentices. The execution of some of these works is but indifferent; the bath is unsupplied with water; the waste-pipe from the reservoir, instead of being carried down to the sewer, is cut off short near the roof of the building and the water allowed to run into the yard, and finds its way to the foundations, exposing them to injury and the walls to damp. The repairs and alterations were still in progress on the day of inspection. The cells and yards, and the interior of the prison, generally were clean, but in the day-rooms a number of improper articles, such as tobacco-pipes, &c., were lying about, nor were they in the order they ought to have been. Upon entering the prison, I heard loud conversation among the prisoners engaged in breaking stones in the shed, and this was even in the presence of the turnkey.

Number of Prisoners confined in the House of Correction of the City of York, Nov. 23, 1838.

No.	Name.	Offence.	Date.	Term of Imprisonment.
	Males.			
1	H. M.	Misdemeanour	March 4, 1837	2 years.
2	T. H.	Ditto	Oct. 20	18 calendar months.
3	S. S.	Felony	Jan. 5	12 ditto.
4	T. D.	Misdemeanour	Jan. 5	12 ditto.
5	T. E.	Felony	April 6	12 ditto.
6	J. R.	Ditto	April 6	12 ditto.
7	T. H.	Ditto	June 14	6 ditto.
8	J. A.	Ditto	July 6	12 ditto.
9	G. W.	Ditto	July 6	12 ditto.
10	W. C.	Ditto	Oct. 19	12 ditto.
11	T. P.	Ditto	Oct. 19	9 ditto.
12	J. E.	Ditto	Oct. 19	2 ditto.
13	J. F.	Want of sureties for an assault	Nov. 30	
14	T. A.	Vagrancy	Nov. 13	1 ditto.
15	J. C.	Ditto	Nov. 16	1 ditto.
16	A. B.	Ditto	Nov. 19	7 days.
	Females.			
1	M. M.	Felony	Oct. 19	6 calendar months.
2	C. D.	For trial	Oct. 31	
3	M. A. R.	Vagrancy	Nov. 9	1 month.
4	H. E.	Non-payment of penalty for hawking without a license	Nov. 12	
5	J. B.	Vagrancy	Nov. 19	7 days.
6	E. W.	For trial	Nov. 22	

The greatest number of prisoners at one time during the year has been 52, of which number 21 were females, who were apprehended on one occasion as disorderly.

There have been no cases of serious sickness.

The diet consists of two pounds of bread and a pint of milk daily, a pound and a half

served out in the morning and half a pound at night; and twice a-week, a stew made of head and bones. The females receive half a pound of bread less than the males. The provisions are furnished by contract entered into quarterly. The quality of the food was good and wholesome; it is cooked by the matron.

The chaplain performs divine service twice on the Sabbath, and once on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On Thursdays the prisoners are instructed by him in reading, writing, spelling, or repeating suitable lessons; and they are supplied with copy-books, pens, &c., Bibles, Prayer-books, and tracts. He sees the prisoners individually for the purposes of admonition, particularly the juvenile offenders. He states that they have made at times considerable progress in reading and writing, as well as in the knowledge of Christian truths and duties, and that their attention and conduct has in general been satisfactory. Both divine service and instruction were suspended for more than a quarter of a year, during the time the alterations were going on, the prisoners being employed working on them. The chaplain's journal contains entries similar to the following extract:—

"January 4.—Read a portion of Scripture and a selection of prayers; examined the writing-books of the prisoners, mended their pens, and gave them fresh copies; instructed the prisoners and heard them repeat the collect for next Sunday and read a lesson in the spelling-book, the Book of Common Prayer, and the Holy Scriptures. Heard them a spelling lesson."

The chaplain further states that there have been occasional instances of Catholics desiring to be attended by ministers of their own persuasion, and there has never been any difficulty. This has generally occurred when prisoners have been about to leave under sentence of transportation. A lady attends the prison about once a-week for the purpose of instructing the females. The chaplain has lately undertaken to do duty of a temporary nature in the afternoon at the parish church of St. Crux, in York, and is obliged to procure a clergyman to supply his place for the second service in the prison. This I conceive to be improper in itself, and it has moreover been productive of further irregularity, by unsettling the time appointed for divine service. On the Sunday afternoon when I was present it was performed at one o'clock, while on the preceding Sabbath it was as late as four, and in consequence of the want of sufficient light the officiating minister was unable to get through it with the usual regularity. I have every reason to be satisfied with the zeal and attention manifested by the chaplain in the execution of his duties, and this exception, I trust, is but temporary, and not likely to be repeated.

This prison is still undergoing the process of remodelling for a house of correction, and the details of its management are as yet incomplete. The officers consist of a keeper, at 130*l.* a-year; matron, 20*l.*; chaplain, 75*l.*; surgeon, 30*l.*; and two turnkeys; and, looking to the extent of the premises, and the security and supervision of the prisoners, I do not think it possible to carry on the discipline effectually with a smaller number. Rules and regulations should be forthwith drawn up, defining the duties of the officers and the details of the discipline to which it is intended the prisoners should be subjected. Gaol clothing is greatly wanted, without which it is impossible to maintain cleanliness and prevent the introduction of improper articles. A felon, sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, effected his escape during the time I was engaged in my inspection, through the gross negligence of the workmen, whom I had previously warned to be careful and remove their ladders when absent at meals.

This establishment requires considerable attention on the part of the authorities to bring it to the requisite state of order.

Police Lock-ups, York.

York Police Lock-ups.

I went through these lock-ups and found them clean, they adjoin the station house of the police, and consist of a cell on the ground floor, and two above. The greatest number of prisoners at one time has been 21, which was occasioned by the apprehension of all the disorderly women in the streets. The ordinary number on a Monday morning is from four to five.

York Police.

Number of Prisoners having passed through the Lock-up in the City, from October 1, 1837, to October 1, 1838.

Males charged with felonies:—

Transported.	Imprisoned.	Acquitted.	Not Prosecuted.	Total.
6	22	8	14	50

Females charged with felony:—

Transported.	Imprisoned.	Acquitted.	Not Prosecuted.	Total.
1	7	5	17	30

Males charged with misdemeanours:—

Imprisoned.	Paid Fine.	Acquitted.	Total.
59	43	70	172

Females charged with misdemeanours:—

Imprisoned.	Paid Fine.	Acquitted.	Total.
57	5	53	115

Vagrants:—

	Imprisoned.	Discharged.	Total.
Males	25	22	47
Females	7	5	12

Total number of prisoners . . 426

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE NORTH RIDING AT NORTHALLERTON.

North Riding. Northallerton House of Correction.

This establishment was visited by me on November the 16th and following days. Every part of the prison was remarkably clean and neat, and the requisite attention appears to be paid to the personal cleanliness of the prio ners.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the House of Correction at Northallerton on the 17th of November 1839.

Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Vagrants.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
14	5	15	2	3	2	32	9

RETURN of Prisoners employed in Menial Offices, their Offences, and Number of previous Convictions.

Names.	Offences.	Previous Convictions.	How Employed.
T. C.	Poaching	None	Cook.
F. C.	Want of Sureties	Four times	Sweeper.
J. L.	Felony	None	Mess-room cleaner.
A. B. } Fe-	,,	,,	} Working and
M. W. } males	Concealing birth	,,	} cleaning.

RETURN of Prisoners employed as Wardsmen, with their Extra Allowance, Offences, and previous Convictions.

Names.	Offence.	Previous Convictions.	Extra Allowance.
W. T.	Felony	None	½ lb. of wheaten bread daily.
J. S.	,,	,,	,,
H. W.	,,	,,	,,
J. D.	Poaching	,,	,,

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners occupying Separate Cells and Sleeping alone, also of those who Sleep together, and the reasons for their so doing.

Separately.	Not Separately, with reasons.	Total.
	Males.	
27	2 sleeping in one room under treatment for the itch, 3 in another, 2 of whom are subject to fits, the third as wardsman over them.	32
	Females.	
4	2 in one room who wash and associate together during the day, 3 in another, 1 being subject to violent fits requiring 2 to attend upon her.	9

The accounts are examined, audited, and reported to the sessions quarterly, in the following form:—

House of Correction Accounts from July to October, Sessions 1838.

The amount of earnings at the mill during the quarter is £6. 1*s.* 9½*d.*, of which the usual distribution has been made.

The cost of victualling during the quarter is as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
666 st. 6 lb. of bread, at 2*s.* 3*d.* per stone	74	19	5½
110 st. 0 lb. of beef, at 5*s.* 7¾*d.* per stone	31	1	0½
162 st. 2 lb. of oatmeal, at 2*s.* per stone	16	4	0
Salt, pepper, &c., as per bill	0	14	10
Potatoes, as per bill	3	6	11
	£126	6	3

The number of daily rations has been 6,161, and the average cost per head per day 4¾*d.*

The visiting justices have examined and audited the general gaol accounts for the quarter, of which the following is a summary:—

	£.	s.	d.
Quarter's salary to gaoler	50	0	0
„ to under gaoler	12	10	0
„ to matron	7	17	6
„ to day watchman	12	10	0
„ to night watchman	12	10	0
„ to miller	12	10	0
„ to surgeon	7	17	6
„ to chaplain	26	5	0
Medicines, as per bill	20	7	2
Under gaoler and miller for shaving the prisoners, and acting as chapel clerk	2	1	0
Conveying two transports to York Castle, and expenses	3	10	0
Journey to Darlington and Stockton, to purchase old rope	1	0	0
Conveying four prisoners to Thirsk, for re-examination	1	16	0
Mr. E. Shepherd, for linen, serge, thread, &c., as per bill	34	6	8
Paid highway rate	0	2	0
Parcel from York, with calendars for the magistrates	0	1	8
Messrs. Robinson and Dawson, for worsted	8	17	10
Mr. T. Walker, for baskets	0	7	10
Thomas Pearson, for attending at the Court House door, 3 days	0	7	6
Mr. Tweddle, for soap, alum, and brushes, as per bill	2	3	6
Coals for the quarter, as per bill	15	5	10
Sand and besoms	0	18	3
One load of ling, for fires	0	3	0
Mr. Metcalfe, for stationery, as per bill	3	12	0
Martha Yates, for attending and cleaning the magistrates' room, Court House, &c., from 27th June to the 10th October 1838	1	18	6
Paid Elizabeth Morland, Jane Shepherd, and Catharine M'Naff, on their discharges, by order of the visiting justices	0	4	6
Paid Hannah Coupland, Harriet Anderson, Eliza Carr, Mary Brown, Mary Richardson, and Elizabeth Haswell, for making prisoners' shirts, and knitting stockings and socks	0	16	6
Paid Alexander M'Daff, for making 37 suits of prisoners' clothes at 6*d.* each	0	18	6
Extra victuals to Elizabeth Weetman, and milk to Ann Castalie's, Jane Goldsbrough's, and Jane Pearson's children, by order of the doctor	1	5	8
Postage of letters, concerning prisoners	0	10	0
	£242	13	11

I examined the books and found them neatly and accurately kept. The provisions were of excellent quality.

I have much satisfaction in reporting a considerable improvement under the head of moral and religious instruction. The chaplain spends upon an average one hour and a half daily in the prison; he has frequent personal communications with individual prisoners, whom he sees in a day room set apart for this purpose. He visits the female wards three or four times a-week, on which occasions he reads prayers in the passages. He supplies them with Bibles and other books. On Sundays he catechizes and instructs those who appear most willing. He has likewise commenced entering particulars of the prisoners' habits and connexions in a book, from which I make the following extracts:—

"——. Have conversed with him before. Here for an assault for six months. When at home lives as an ostler at an inn, gets intoxicated and then commits offences. Very simple and ignorant, cannot read.

"——. Have conversed with him before. Was born at ——, has been steward on board a vessel, has conducted himself extremely well here, has had a good education, acknowledges his offence, has property, professes to have profited by his imprisonment.

"——, age 35. An Irishman, cannot read. A vagrant sent for a month for begging, has been

in gaol before for the same offence, does not see there is any harm in begging, would not if he could get work, is a Roman Catholic, has not attended his chapel much nor his religious duties.

"——. Have conversed with him before trial; he appears very penitent, says he will not come to gaol again, was drawn to commit crime by necessity, acknowledges his guilt.

"——. age 31. Cannot read. From——. Has been in gaol before, is now for trial, is a farmer's servant, is in great apprehension of being transported, says he was out of work, could get none.

"——, age 21. Can read only a little, describes his offence as a drunken fray, he is charged with stealing spirits; he is a shoemaker, a loose disorderly fellow, is in the habit of attending Tom and Jerry shops, which demoralize the country.

"——, age 37. Can read and write. Committed for two months as a vagrant, was never in gaol before, has been a clerk in London, also a schoolmaster, has had a good education, was wandering destitute about the country, is acquainted with his Bible, &c.

"——, age 16. Instructed as before in reading.

"——, age 27. Can read and write. Committed with another prisoner for a similar offence, to be imprisoned two years, is thankful he was not transported, is sadly dispirited.

"——, age 32. Can read and write. Committed as a vagrant for a month, has known better days, has been a grocer, belongs to the county of——, attended church constantly, is perfectly destitute, knows not how to get an honest livelihood.

"——, age 74. Cannot read, never could. Was formerly sentenced to 14 years for sheep stealing, has been at York Castle 34 years, has been the executioner there, is now a pauper in the workhouse at——, committed for 14 days, attends the Methodist chapel constantly, says that he is preparing himself diligently for another life.

"——, age 27. Can read a little. Committed for three months as a poacher, says he never was in gaol before, is not a poacher but had got into bad company; works on the railway, an employment which demoralizes almost all who work upon it, will be more careful for the future."

The prisoners when assembled in the mess-room are now read to aloud from the Scriptures. The keeper states, "I began to read to them myself, and then my son. I think there never was any thing they seemed to derive so much comfort from, or take so much interest in."

RETURN of the Religious Persuasions of the Prisoners in the House of Correction at Northallerton, 17th of November 1838.

Established Church.	Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Total.
26	5	1	32

The surgeon states the health of the prisoners to have been generally good. During the past year there have been but four infirmary cases, and one death from putrid fever, which the prisoner brought in with him.

RETURN of the Number of Sick in the House of Correction at Northallerton on the 17th of November 1838.

Names.	Diseases.
W. T. . .	Pulmonic affection.
J. L. . .	Gravel.
A. T. . .	Rheumatic fever.
F. C. . .	Gonorrhœa.
E. W. . .	Epilepsy.

The surgeon visits the prison and sees every prisoner daily; he frequently examines the provisions, and appears to pay the most minute and praiseworthy attention to the health of the establishment. The following passages I extract from his journal:—

"April 20th, 1837.——— having been affected with mental derangement since the sessions to a degree requiring the constant attention of the keeper, and being very dangerously ill from strangulated hernia, I consider him now not in a fit state to be left alone, and that he cannot safely be placed in solitary confinement."

This man had been insane previously, and an inmate of a lunatic asylum.

"February 18th, 1837.—— died this day by accident from an attempt to injure himself, to avoid the labour of the tread-wheel."

This man was a very bad character, he had been in the prison before, and had always manifested a strong disposition not to work upon the mill. He was of so insubordinate a disposition that he would not yield to any entreaties. He was working at the mill, which is at some height from the ground, and went underneath it for the purpose as was supposed of picking something up he had dropped, when in this situation he put his hand up between the axle of the wheel and the wall, which was drawn up by the power, his head followed and was so crushed that he died instantaneously.

On my preceding visit to this prison I noticed the inconvenient height of the treadwheels from the ground. I am persuaded that the erection of a platform close enough to the wheel to prevent any prisoner from either falling or getting under it, would be an improvement, and diminish the liability to accident.

Since my last visit the magistrates have tried the experiment of solitary confinement generally for the prisoners, but on the approach of winter, and their being no means of supplying the cells with heat, this practice was abandoned as far as regards the males. The cells to which the females are confined have generally fire-places in them, but at the period of my visit, they were not supplied with fuel. I annex the report of the surgeon in reference thereto.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Yorkshire—North Riding.

Northallerton House of Correction.

To the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions assembled.—The Annual Medical Report of W. B. Dighton, Surgeon of the Gaol.

Gentlemen,

I have again the satisfaction in being able to report to you that during the present year the gaol has been free from malignant and epidemic fever.

Within the last six months the commitments have been unusually numerous, consequently there has been a good deal of casual illness, but with few exceptions the cases of indisposition have not been of a serious description.

Upon the subject of the new system of separate or solitary confinement introduced into this gaol, I consider it within my province, and only in discharge of the important duty required of me, to request your particular attention, and to state that after a long experience of the medical topography of the situation of the prison, that if some plan for warming the cells be not adopted, that mode of discipline cannot be continued during the inclement season, particularly in the lower apartments, without great risk of injury to the health of the prisoners.

I have the honour to annex a return of the number of prisoners to whom medicines have been administered within the year, the greatest number of sick at one time, and to remain, gentlemen, with the highest respect,

Your obedient and very humble servant,

W. B. DIGHTON.

Number of sick to whom medicines have been administered within the year.	156
Greatest number sick at one time.	12
Death.	1

He states moreover in evidence,—" I am of opinion that the basement story is not altogether fit for separate confinement, from the damp and low situation of the prison, and its imperfect drainage, this refers particularly to the male prisoners. It is this which compels me to exercise particular precaution with regard to the prisoners. At the beginning of October, when the wet weather came in, the men manifested symptoms of lassitude, furred tongues, coughs and debility; I am quite sure that prisoners could not pass a winter under this system here without positive injury to their health." There were four females thus confined in separate cells, without fire or taking exercise in the open air, on the day of inspection. Two women felons were working together, and two others were acting as nurses to a female prisoner subject to fits. The surgeon further states: " Upon visiting the females in the cells I have found them suffering greatly from cold, and if this close confinement is carried on during the winter, I am decidedly of opinion it must be very injurious to the prisoners' health. The cells occupied by the males are smaller than those appropriated to the females, and I observed they had already began to suffer from the cold and damp weather, which compelled me to report to the quarter sessions." I am quite of the surgeon's opinion, and think it indispensable that exercise in the open air, and fires should be permitted to persons placed under such restraint. There is no difficulty in the prisoners communicating with each other in these cells. I questioned one of them, who admitted it to be the case. There being no female officer in this portion of the building during the day or night, appears to me very objectionable, particularly when prisoners are placed so much by themselves; they have no opportunity of making themselves heard but by knocking against the walls or doors. If there is difficulty in procuring a proper person to sleep there at night, there can be none to one being there constantly during the day. The matron no doubt visits them frequently, but still the females are left too much to themselves. Prisoners at hard labour who work at the wheel receive a portion of the earnings, while those employed picking oakum are not remunerated. Convicted females receive 1½*d.* a pair for knitting stockings; if unconvicted, 3*d.* a pair. I recommend that all earnings to convicted prisoners should be discontinued, and that some allowance for picking oakum should be made to those so employed before trial.

I regret to notice that the working of the silence system by employing prisoners as sub-officers is still continued in this otherwise well regulated prison. I am satisfied that this practice is not only useless but positively mischievous. To show the operation of it I annex a return of the number of reports for infractions of discipline made by officers and by wardsmen from the 23d of October 1838, to the 28th of November, inclusive.

Date.	Number sent into Solitary for other Offences.	Number Punished for other Offences.	Number Reported for other Offences.	Number sent into Solitary for Talking.	Number Punished for Talking.	Prisoner's Name.	Offence.	Punishment.	By whom Reported.
1838.									
Oct. 23 .	..	..	1	..	..	J. W. .	Making a noise in the mess-room, and being otherwise disorderly.	None . .	Wardsman.
,, . .	..	1	2	..	..	R. G. .	Shoving and making signs to another prisoner, and constantly looking about.	No supper .	Officer.
,, . .	..	..	3	..	..	W. S. .	Taking his wrong place in the rank four times.	None . .	Wardsman.
,, . .	1	2	4	..	..	J. B. .	Singing, shouting, and taking his wrong place in the rank; very riotous.	3 days solitary.	Ditto.

Return of the Number of Reports, &c., (*continued.*)

Date.	Number sent into Solitary for other Offences.	Number Punished for other Offences.	Number Reported for other Offences.	Number sent into Solitary for talking.	Number Punished for Talking.	Prisoner's Name.	Offence.	Punishment.	By whom Reported.
1838.									
Oct. 23 .	..	..	5	..	..	G. F. .	Disorderly in the yard. .	None . .	Wardsman.
Oct. 25 .	..	..	6	..	..	M. B. .	Looking about several times.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	3	7	..	..	M. P. .	Making signs, constantly looking about, and taking his wrong place in the rank twice.	No supper .	Officer.
,, . .	..	..	8	..	..	G. P. .	Constantly looking about.	None . .	Wardsman.
,, . .	..	..	..	..	1	J. W. .	Talking, taking his wrong place in the rank, and constantly looking about.	No supper .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	9	..	..	W. M.	Taking his wrong place in the rank.	None. . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	4	10	..	..	F. C. .	Ditto, neglecting his work, and looking about.	No supper .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	5	11	..	..	T. D. .	Constantly neglecting his work and looking about.	Ditto . .	Officer.
,, . .	..	..	12	..	..	C. P. .	Constantly looking about, and neglecting his work.	None . .	Wardsman.
,, . .	..	..	13	..	..	W. S. .	Looking about, and pulling at another prisoner.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	14	..	..	J. B. .	Taking his wrong place in the rank, and looking about.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	6	15	..	..	G. F. .	Making signs, constantly looking about, and taking his wrong place in the rank.	No supper.	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	16	..	..	J. L. .	Taking another prisoner's jacket, and constantly looking about.	None . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	17	..	..	R. G. .	Neglecting his work. . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	2	7	18	..	..	J. M. .	Converting a piece of iron hoop into a knife, neglecting his work, looking through the inspection hole, and laughing at another prisoner, &c. &c.	3 days solitary.	Officer.
,, . .	..	..	19	..	..	J. A. .	Looking about. . . .	None . .	Wardsman.
Oct. 26 .	..	..	20	..	..	G. F. .	Making a noise with his tin and spoon, and being disorderly at the water trough.	Ditto. . .	Ditto.
,, . .	3	8	21	..	..	T. D. .	Will not work and constantly looking about.	3 days solitary.	Officer.
Oct. 27 .	..	..	22	..	..	J. W. .	Looking about. . . .	None . .	Wardsman.
,, . .	..	..	23	..	..	F. C. .	Disorderly in the yard. .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	24	..	..	J. V. .	Indecently exposing his person in the tread-room.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	25	..	..	W. S. .	Looking about. . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	26	..	..	M. P. .	Going into the mess-room with his cap on.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	9	27	..	..	R. G. .	Going into the mess-room with his cap on, taking his wrong place in the rank, and being very disorderly in the yard.	No supper .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	28	..	..	G. F. .	Putting his cap on in the mess-room, and disorderly in the tread-room.	None . .	Ditto.
Oct. 29 .	..	10	29	..	..	G. P. .	Causing much disorder by taking his wrong bed cell several times, and looking about.	No supper .	Officer.
,, . .	..	..	30	..	..	J. W. .	Blowing his nose out in an improper place.	None . .	Wardsman.
,, . .	..	..	31	..	..	W. S. .	Not standing properly on the wheel.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	32	..	..	C. P. .	Looking about, and not shutting the privy door after him.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	..	..	2	J. F. .	Talking aloud to himself, and indecently exposing his person.	No supper .	Ditto.

Return of the Number of Reports, &c.—*continued.*

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1838.									
Oct. 29 .	4	11	33	..	..	R. G. .	Destroying his shirt, taking his wrong place in the rank, and neglecting his work.	3 days solitary.	Wardsman.
,, . .	..	..	34	..	..	J. B. .	Taking his wrong place in the rank, &c.	None . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	12	35	..	..	J. G. .	Constantly taking his wrong place in the rank, laughing, and otherwise disorderly.	No supper.	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	36	..	..	J. S. .	Neglecting his work and looking about.	None . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	13	37	..	..	J. L. .	Constantly looking about, laughing at another prisoner, and making a very disorderly noise in his bed cell.	No supper.	Officer.
,, . .	..	..	38	..	..	J. L. .	Looking about and laughing.	None . .	Wardsman.
,, . .	..	..	39	..	..	J. M. .	Constantly looking about, &c. &c.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	40	..	..	W. M.	Coming indecently out of the privy.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Oct. 30 .	..	..	41	..	..	M. P. .	Looking about. . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	42	..	..	G. P. .	Looking about. . . .	None . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	43	..	..	M. B..	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	44	..	..	J. W. .	Taking his wrong place in the rank.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	45	..	..	F. C. .	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	46	..	..	J. B. .	Coming out of the privy indecently.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Oct. 31 .	..	..	47	..	..	C. P. .	Making water on his bed-cell floor.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	48	..	..	W. S. .	Disorderly in the yard . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Nov. 1 .	..	..	49	..	..	J. W. .	Making a noise in his bed-cell, and disorderly in the mess-room.	Ditto . .	Officer.
,, . .	..	..	50	..	..	R. G. .	Looking about in his bed-cell and mess-room.	Ditto . .	Wardsman.
,, . .	..	14	51	..	..	J. B. .	Indecently exposing his person, and being very disorderly in the rank.	No supper.	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	52	..	..	J. Y. .	Taking his wrong place in the rank.	None . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	53	..	..	G. F. .	Constantly looking about .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Nov. 2 .	..	..	54	..	..	J. W. .	Disorderly in the yard .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	55	..	..	J. V. .	Making a noise in the mess-room.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	56	..	..	W. W.	Passing another prisoner in the yard improperly.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Nov. 3 .	..	..	57	..	..	C. P. .	Spitting on the floor in the work-room.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	58	..	..	M. B..	Taking his wrong place in the rank, and going into the mess-room with his cap on.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	59	..	..	J. A. .	Making a noise in the yard.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	60	..	..	J. G. .	Taking his wrong place in the rank.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	15	61	..	..	R. G. .	Constantly taking his wrong place in the rank, and being very disorderly in the yard.	No supper.	Ditto.
Nov. 5 .	..	..	62	..	..	M. B..	Looking about	None . .	Ditto.
,, . .	5	16	63	..	..	T. D. .	Refusing to work, constantly looking about, and always disorderly.	3 days' solitary.	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	64	..	..	M. P. .	Looking about in the chapel and yard.	None . .	Officer.
,, . .	..	..	65	..	..	G. P. .	Looking about and being disorderly in the mess-room.	Ditto . .	Wardsman.

Return of the Number of Reports, &c.—*continued.*

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1838.									
Nov. 5	..	..	66	..	..	J. F.	Taking his wrong place in the rank.	None	Wardsman.
,,	..	..	67	..	..	J. B.	Ditto, and looking about	Ditto	Ditto.
,,	..	..	68	..	..	W. M.	Improperly leaving his rank	Ditto	Ditto.
Nov. 6	..	..	69	..	..	C. P.	Neglecting his work	Ditto	Ditto.
,,	..	..	70	..	..	W. S.	Taking his wrong place in the rank.	Ditto	Ditto.
,,	..	17	71	..	..	J. F.	Ditto, and constantly looking about.	No supper	Ditto.
,,	..	18	72	..	..	J. W.	Disorderly in the yard, and laughing several times.	Ditto	Officer.
,,	..	19	73	..	..	J. L.	Running, looking about, and very disorderly in the work-room.	Ditto	Ditto.
,,	..	..	74	..	..	J. M.	Looking about	None	Wardsman.
Nov. 8	..	..	75	..	..	G. P.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
,,	..	..	76	..	..	J. W.	Taking his wrong place in the rank several times.	Ditto	Ditto.
,,	6	20	77	..	..	R. G.	Neglecting his work, constantly taking his wrong place in the rank, and refusing to be put right.	3 days solitary.	Ditto.
,,	..	21	78	..	..	J. M.	Shoving another prisoner when on the wheel, and constantly looking about.	No supper	Ditto.
,,	..	..	79	..	..	J. W.	Constantly disorderly in the work-room.	None	Ditto.
,,	..	..	80	..	..	W. M.	Running in the passage	None	Ditto.
Nov. 9	..	..	81	..	..	T. L.	Constantly looking about, and spitting on the floor.	None	Ditto.
,,	..	22	82	..	..	J. L.	Constantly looking about, taking his wrong place in the rank, and being always disorderly.	No supper	Ditto.
,,	..	..	83	..	..	M. P.	Looking about in the mess-room.	None	Ditto.
,,	..	23	84	..	..	J. W.	Taking his wrong place in the rank, and disorderly in the work-room.	No supper	Ditto.
,,	..	24	85	..	..	J. V.	Making water on the work-room floor, thereby causing a great nuisance.	Ditto	Ditto.
,,	..	..	86	..	..	W. W.	Disorderly in the yard.	None	Ditto.
,,	..	..	87	..	..	J. A.	Running and jumping in the yard.	Ditto	Ditto.
Nov. 10	..	..	88	..	..	J. W.	Disorderly in the yard.	Ditto	Ditto.
,,	..	25	89	..	..	C. P.	Making water against the wall, the tread-room, &c.	No supper	Ditto.
,,	..	..	90	..	..	J. B.	Taking his wrong place in the rank.	None	Ditto.
,,	..	26	91	..	..	J. W.	Neglecting his work, and running down the steps, &c.	No supper	Ditto.
,,	..	7	92	..	..	J. L.	Running down the steps, and causing much disorder.	Ditto	Ditto.
,,	..	..	..	..	3	T. D.	Speaking and making a nuisance in the work-room, &c.	Ditto	Ditto.
Nov. 12	..	..	93	..	..	J. G.	Looking about, and being disorderly in the yard.	None	Ditto.
,,	7	28	94	..	..	J. F.	Taking his wrong place in the rank, and constantly looking about and running in the yard, &c. &c.	2½ days solitary.	Ditto.
,,	..	..	95	..	..	J. A.	Looking about	None	Ditto.
,,	..	..	96	..	..	J. B.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
,,	..	..	97	..	..	J. M.	Running in the yard	Ditto	Ditto.
,,	..	29	98	..	..	R. G.	Looking about, and going into the mess-room with cap on.	No supper	Ditto.
,,	..	..	99	..	..	J. L.	Looking about	None	Ditto.

Return of the Number of Reports, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Number sent into Solitary for other Offences.	Number Punished for other Offences.	Number Reported for other Offences.	Number sent into Solitary for Talking.	Number Punished for Talking.	Prisoner's Name.	Offence.	Punishment.	By whom Reported.
1838.									
Nov. 12 .	..	..	..	1	4	J. W. .	Talking.	3 days solitary.	Wardsman.
,, . .	..	..	100	..	..	J. L. .	Disorderly in the yard . .	None . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	..	..	5	V. S. .	Talking in the work-room.	No supper .	Officer.
,, . .	..	..	101	..	..	G. P. .	Making signs	None . .	Wardsman.
Nov. 13 .	..	..	102	..	..	J. A. .	Putting his cap on in the mess-room.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	103	..	..	W. W.	Looking about	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Nov. 14 .	..	..	104	..	..	M. P. .	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	105	..	..	W. W.	Taking his wrong place in the rank, and looking about.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	30	106	..	..	C. P. .	Making water against the wall in the tread-room, &c.	No supper .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	107	..	..	R. C. .	Taking his wrong place in the rank, neglecting his work, and looking about.	None . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	31	108	..	..	R. G. .	Making water on the mill-room floor.	No supper .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	109	..	..	J. L. .	Disorderly in the yard . .	None . .	Ditto.
Nov. 15 .	..	..	110	..	..	W. W.	Tearing his trowsers . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	32	111	..	..	R. C. .	Taking his wrong place in the rank three times, and neglecting his work.	No supper .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	33	112	..	..	M. P. .	Destroying his stockings, and neglecting to give them up at proper time.	Ditto . .	Officer.
,, . .	..	..	113	..	..	F. C. .	Running in the yard . .	None . .	Wardsman.
,, . .	..	..	114	..	..	W. W.	Taking his wrong place in the rank twice.	Ditto . .	Officer.
,, . .	..	..	115	..	..	T. D. .	Looking about	Ditto . .	Wardsman.
,, . .	..	..	116	..	..	W. W.	Ditto, and being very disorderly in the yard.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	117	..	..	G. R. .	Disorderly in the yard and mess-room.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	34	118	..	..	R. C. .	Neglecting his work, and making water on the tread-room floor.	No supper .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	119	..	..	T. D. .	Looking about several times.	None . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	120	..	..	J. B. .	Disorderly in the yard. .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	35	121	..	..	J. B. .	Making a nuisance in the tread-room, and having a blanket wrapped about his person in the day-time.	No supper .	Ditto.
Nov. 17 .	..	..	122	..	..	R. C. .	Disorderly in the mess-room.	None . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	123	..	..	J. W. .	Making water on the floor, instead of using the tub.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	124	..	..	G. R. .	Not doing his work properly.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	..	..	6	T. D. .	Speaking, constantly looking about, and making a nuisance upon the floor.	No supper .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	36	125	..	..	W. W.	Destroying oakum, and constantly looking about.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Nov. 20 .	..	..	126	..	..	R. C. .	Taking his wrong place in the rank twice.	None . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	127	..	..	W. W.	Being disorderly in the tread-room.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	128	..	..	D. A..	Constantly looking about, and taking his wrong place in the rank.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	129	..	..	C. P. .	Not being ready to leave his bed-cell in the morning.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, . .	..	..	130	..	..	M. P. .	Stopping too long in the privy, and not keeping his proper distance in the rank.	Ditto . .	Officer.

Return of the Number of Reports, &c.—*continued.*

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1838.									
Nov. 20.	..	..	131	..	..	G. P.	Stopping too long in the privy; not being ready to leave his bed cell in the morning, &c.	No supper.	Officer.
,, ..	..	..	132	..	..	J. B.	Taking his wrong place in the rank.	None ..	Wardsman.
,, ..	..	..	133	..	..	J. B.	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto.
,, ..	..	..	134	..	..	R. G.	Looking about; taking his wrong place in the rank, &c.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
,, ..	..	37	135	..	..	J. L.	Destroying the soap, looking about, laughing, and always disorderly.	No supper.	Officer.
,, ..	..	..	..	..	7	W. W.	Looking about, making signs, speaking, &c.	Ditto ..	Wardsman.
,, ..	..	38	136	..	..	T. D.	Blowing his nose out in an improper place and otherwise disorderly.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
,, ..	..	39	137	..	..	J. W.	Going into the privy when another prisoner was there, knowing him to be there, and taking his wrong place in the rank.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Nov. 21.	..	..	..	2	8	R. S.	Talking	3 days solitary.	Officer.
,, ..	..	..	..	3	9	E. S.	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto.
,, ..	..	..	..	..	10	R. C.	Speaking and taking his wrong place in the rank.	No supper.	Wardsman.
Nov. 22.	..	..	138	..	..	G. P.	Taking his wrong place in the rank.	None ..	Ditto.
,, ..	..	..	139	..	..	D. A.	Disorderly in the mess-room and looking about.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
,, ..	..	..	140	..	..	J. A.	Disorderly in the yard ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
,, ..	..	..	141	..	..	J. B.	Neglecting his work and constantly looking about.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
,, ..	..	..	142	..	..	W. W.	Not doing his work properly	Ditto ..	Ditto.
,, ..	..	..	..	..	11	T. D.	Looking about and speaking	No supper.	Ditto.
,, ..	..	40	143	..	..	R. G.	Making a nuisance in his bed cell.	Ditto ..	Officer.
,, ..	..	41	144	..	..	J. L.	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Nov. 23.	..	..	145	..	..	W. W.	Disorderly in the yards .	None ..	Wardsman.
,, ..	..	..	146	..	..	J. W.	Neglecting to do his work properly.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
,, ..	..	42	147	..	..	J. B.	Taking his wrong place in the rank and constantly looking about.	No supper.	Ditto.
Nov. 24.	..	..	148	..	..	D. A.	Disorderly in going out of the mess-room.	None ..	Ditto.
,, ..	..	..	149	..	..	J. B.	Taking his wrong place in the rank.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
,, ..	..	..	150	..	..	J. L.	Tearing his jacket ...	Ditto ..	Officer.
,, ..	..	43	151	..	..	R. G.	Making signs	No supper.	Wardsman.
,, ..	..	..	152	..	..	J. B.	Going into the office when another prisoner was in.	None ..	Officer.
,, ..	..	44	153	..	..	R. G.	Taking victuals belonging to another prisoner and constantly looking about.	No supper.	Ditto.
,, ..	..	..	154	..	..	W. W.	Very disorderly in the yard and work-room.	None ..	Wardsman.
,, ..	..	..	155	..	..	T. D.	Making a nuisance in the work-room.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
,, ..	..	..	156	..	..	W. W.	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto.
,, ..	..	45	157	..	..	V. S.	Looking about and not being ready to leave his bed cell at proper time.	No supper.	Officer.
Nov. 26.	8	46	158	..	..	R. C.	Taking his wrong place in the rank and coming out of the privy twice with his clothes unbuttoned, &c.	3 days solitary.	Wardsman.
,, ..	..	..	159	..	..	G. P.	Disorderly in the yard ..	None ..	Ditto.

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1838.									
Nov. 26.	..	47	160	..	..	R. G..	Taking his wrong place in the rank and causing very much disorder, &c.	No supper.	Wardsman.
,, ..	..	48	161	..	..	J. B. .	Totally destroying his waistcoat.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, ..	..	49	162	..	..	J. L. .	Laughing; constantly looking about and being very disorderly.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Nov. 27.	..	..	163	..	..	J. W..	Running and being disorderly in the yard.	None . .	Ditto.
,, ..	..	..	164	..	..	G. R..	Taking his wrong place in the rank.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, ..	..	..	165	..	..	W. W.	Making a nuisance at the bucket and being disorderly in the yard.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
,, ..	..	..	166	..	..	G. P. .	Disorderly in the tread-room.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Nov. 28.	..	50	167	..	..	J. L. .	Laughing; making a nuisance in the work-room; and looking about.	No supper.	Ditto.
,, ..	9	51	168	..	..	J. B. .	Destroying his blanket. .	2 days solitary.	Officer.
,, ..	..	..	169	..	..	W. W.	Disorderly in the work-room	None . .	Wardsman.
,, ..	..	..	170	..	..	G. R..	Neglecting his work and being disorderly.	Ditto . .	Ditto.

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Yorkshire—North Riding.

Northallerton House of Correction.

By the above return, it appears that 155 reports have been made by wardsmen and only 42 of the number deemed by the keeper as proved, or of sufficient gravity to merit punishment, while during the same period 25 have been made by the officers and 21 punished; showing that by far the greater proportion of the acts reported as offences by the wardsmen would either have been checked at once, or perhaps not have occurred under paid officers, and all the needless irritation prevented which must naturally be felt by prisoners at being brought before the keeper upon trivial charges to which no criminality could be attached. The appointment of one or even two additional officers would be more than a sufficient equivalent for the services of men who ought to be undergoing the same punishment as their fellow offenders. Prisoners for trial still work in the same room as the convicted, which, I think, ought not to be the case. The interior of the prison is now lighted with gas, and the keeper speaks in the highest terms of the facility it affords for preserving order at night. A watchman provided with list shoes is constantly going through the passages after locking up. The discipline of the prison is stated by the keeper to exercise a powerful deterring influence on the criminal population of the Riding. He says, "I am quite satisfied there is no corrupting of each other, and that the people dread coming here. Poachers and persons sentenced to penalties for assaults never stop if they can possibly raise the money among their friends." The emoluments of the keeper are derived from several sources. In addition to his salary of £200 a-year, he receives a sum of 2*s.* on the discharge of a prisoner, the fourth of all profits from labour in the prison, and has his washing done by the female prisoners. The mischievous principle of remunerating public servants by irregular perquisites is so universally acknowledged, as to make it almost superfluous to recommend a discontinuance of the practice. I am likewise of opinion that the remuneration of the surgeon by a stipulated sum for medicines and attendance would be preferable to his charging for items.

The only change among the officers of the establishment has been the appointment of a son of the keeper, aged 23, as superintendent of silence, in the place of his brother, who has resigned.

The general management of this establishment, and the attention of the keeper and officers to their respective duties is very satisfactory.

RICHMOND.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Richmond Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

This borough having received a grant of separate quarter-sessions, upon condition of erecting a suitable prison, it became necessary in the mean time to provide some temporary place of confinement for prisoners until the proposed new building should be completed. The town council have in consequence, by permission of the Duke of Leeds, appropriated a portion of the debtors' gaol for the liberty of Richmondshire to this purpose; a misunderstanding with the county magistrates unhappily preventing their prisoners from being received at the house

of correction at Northallerton. For this purpose four cells of the following dimensions have been constructed in the back part of the premises.

No. 1 . . 15 ft. by 7 ft. 3 in.; 7 ft. 5 in. high.
No. 2 . . 11 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 11 in.; 7 ft. 5 in. high.
No. 3 . . 11 ft. 6. in. by 6 ft. 11 in.; 7 ft. 5 in. high.
No. 4 . . 15 ft. 4. in. by 7 ft. 6 in.; 7 ft. 5 in. high.

In these cells on the morning of my visit were six prisoners. Two boys were in bed together undressed, at one o'clock in the day. The effluvia from the cells was almost overpowering, the pails to which the prisoners were obliged to resort not having been removed. The prisoners appeared to be suffering from the closeness of the confinement and the want of exercise, which they were not permitted to take, except at the direction of the surgeon. These cells are, in my opinion, wholly unfit for close confinement, or indeed for any but of the most temporary description: they are deficient in ventilation and light. There have been 34 male and 4 female prisoners confined in them from the 11th of May to the present date, the 17th of November. The prisoners have been occasionally employed in picking oakum. The airing-yard appeared in a most neglected state. The keeper provides the diet, for which he is allowed 6*d.* a-head; and he is also to receive £5 annually for taking charge of the borough prisoners. A surgeon has been appointed, at a salary of £5 a-year; he visits every other day; and states that, from the deficiency of ventilation in the cells, he is apprehensive the prisoners cannot remain in health. The prisoners were distributed as follows on the day of inspection :—

Name.	Date of Committal.	Offence or Charge.	Sentence.	Observations.
J. C. .	16 November . .	Under examination	. . .	In same cell.
J. D. .	,, . .	,,	. . .	
J. C. .	,, . .	,,	. . .	In same cell.
R. R. .	26 October. . .	Vagrancy . . .	1 month's imprisonment.	
P. G. .	19 October. . .	For trial at sessions		
J. S. .	2 November . .	. . .	6 weeks' imprisonment.	
FEMALE.				
J. R. .	26 October . .	. . .	,,	Ill in a debtor's room.

Two debtors from the liberty were also inmates of the gaol.

The following diet table has been drawn up, and the prisoners are victualled accordingly.

DIET TABLE, Richmond Borough Gaol, county of York.

	Breakfast.		Dinner.					Supper.		
	Bread.	Gruel, or Milk and Oatmeal boiled.	Bread.	Boiled Oatmeal Pudding.	Broth.	Suet Pudding or Rice.	Milk and Oatmeal, or Gruel boiled.	Bread.	Milk, or Milk and Oatmeal, or Gruel boiled.	
	Ounces.	Pints.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Pints.	Ounces.	Pints.	Ounces.	Pints.	
Sunday, men . . .	6	1¼	..	..	..	12	..	6	1	All prisoners before trial who shall not be willing to receive the prison allowance, may provide for themselves half a pound of animal food, one pound of bread, one quart of milk, and one pound of vegetables per day, and no more. No prisoner receiving the prison allowance shall be permitted to provide or receive any other food whatever.
,, women . .	5	1¼	..	..	..	10	..	5	1	
Monday, men. . .	6	1¼	6	..	1½	..	..	6	1	
,, women . .	5	1¼	5	..	1½	..	..	5	1	
Tuesday, men . .	6	1¼	6	..	..	..	1½	6	1	
,, women . .	5	1¼	5	..	..	..	1½	5	1	
Wednesday, men . .	6	1¼	6	..	..	..	1½	6	1	
,, women . .	5	1¼	5	..	..	..	1½	5	1	
Thursday, men . .	6	1¼	6	..	1½	..	..	6	1	
,, women . .	5	1¼	5	..	1½	..	..	5	1	
Friday, men . . .	6	1¼	..	12	..	..	..	6	1	
,, women . .	5	1¼	..	10	..	..	..	5	1	
Saturday, men . .	6	1¼	6	..	..	..	1½	6	1	
,, women . .	5	1¼	5	..	..	..	1½	5	1	

A little treacle to be allowed to the oatmeal pudding, or salt in lieu thereof.

It is stated with reference to this diet table, that in establishing it, "regard has been had to the labour to which the prisoners can be put, and as there is not any very severe manual labour to which they can be placed, the diet is not of that generous or plentiful nature which otherwise would be required. It is intended to be made, also, a part of the punishment of the prison; for it was found that when this prison was first used, and a more liberal allowance given to the inmates, containing a portion of animal food twice a-week, the prisoners rather considered it a privilege to be in prison than a punishment."

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Yorkshire—North Riding.
Richmond Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

It is but justice to the magistrates to notice, that upon making them acquainted with the state of the prison as it appeared on the morning of inspection, every endeavour was made on their part to remedy the evils complained of, as is further shown by the accompanying documents.

To the Council of the Borough of Richmond.

The watch committee beg to report to the Council, that on Saturday, the 17th November, Captain Williams, the inspector of prisons for the northern district, visited this borough, and inspected the prison now used as the temporary gaol and house of correction for the borough; that after his inspection he complained that the cells were not kept in so cleanly a state as he could wish, and that they were not sufficiently ventilated. Captain Williams further complained of the want of a room in which prisoners in detention for examination, or taken up during the night, or in any brawl, might be placed for temporary confinement, or which might be used as a receiving-room. He directed that each prisoner then in confinement should be suffered to take exercise in the prison yard in the open air, for at least half an hour each day; and that, if possible, no more than one prisoner should be placed in one cell at the same time.

With regard to the cleanliness of the cells, directions have been given for remedying this complaint in the manner pointed out by Captain Williams,—that the pails should be emptied twice a-day and the floors scoured; this has been done; but the committee would recommend that a pipe should be laid from the main in the street to the prison yard, so that there might always be a plentiful supply of pure water at hand for the purpose of cleansing. This pipe might at any time be taken up when its services were no longer wanted. A little chloride of lime might occasionally be used with advantage as a purifier.

With regard to ventilation, the committee have reason to believe that at the time the prison was visited by Captain Williams, the flue through which air is conveyed into each cell through apertures in the floor, was completely closed at its external orifice; besides which, some of the casements in the windows were shut. Directions have been given to have both the casements and the flues kept open; but the committee think that the ventilation would be improved were the outlets near the ceiling opened a little, which they beg to recommend to be done.

The committee have pleasure in being able to report that there is a vacant room adjoining upon the gaoler's kitchen, well adapted for the purpose of the additional room pointed out and required by Captain Williams, which could be immediately put in a proper state without incurring a very great expense; and that, should more cells be wanting, there is a large building adjoining upon this room and upon the outer yard of the gaol, which might be made available for the purpose; but at the time the prison was visited by Captain Williams a larger number of prisoners was under confinement than can ordinarily be calculated upon. The committee would recommend the Council to authorize the committee for building the new gaol to put the room alluded to into a fit state for the purpose required by Captain Williams, and also to make the other alterations herein pointed out.

LEO. COOKE,
WM. PEARSON,
GEO. CROFT,
JOHN HUTTON.

Richmond, December 3d, 1838.

At a meeting of the Council, held the 3d day of December 1838, the watch committee presented their report relative to the prison, which was read, and thereupon it was unanimously resolved—

That this report be received, adopted, and acted upon; and that the alterations and improvements therein recommended, and also such further alterations and improvements as may seem desirable to the watch committee, be carried into effect by the same committee.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE WEST RIDING AT WAKEFIELD.

West Riding.
Wakefield House of Correction.

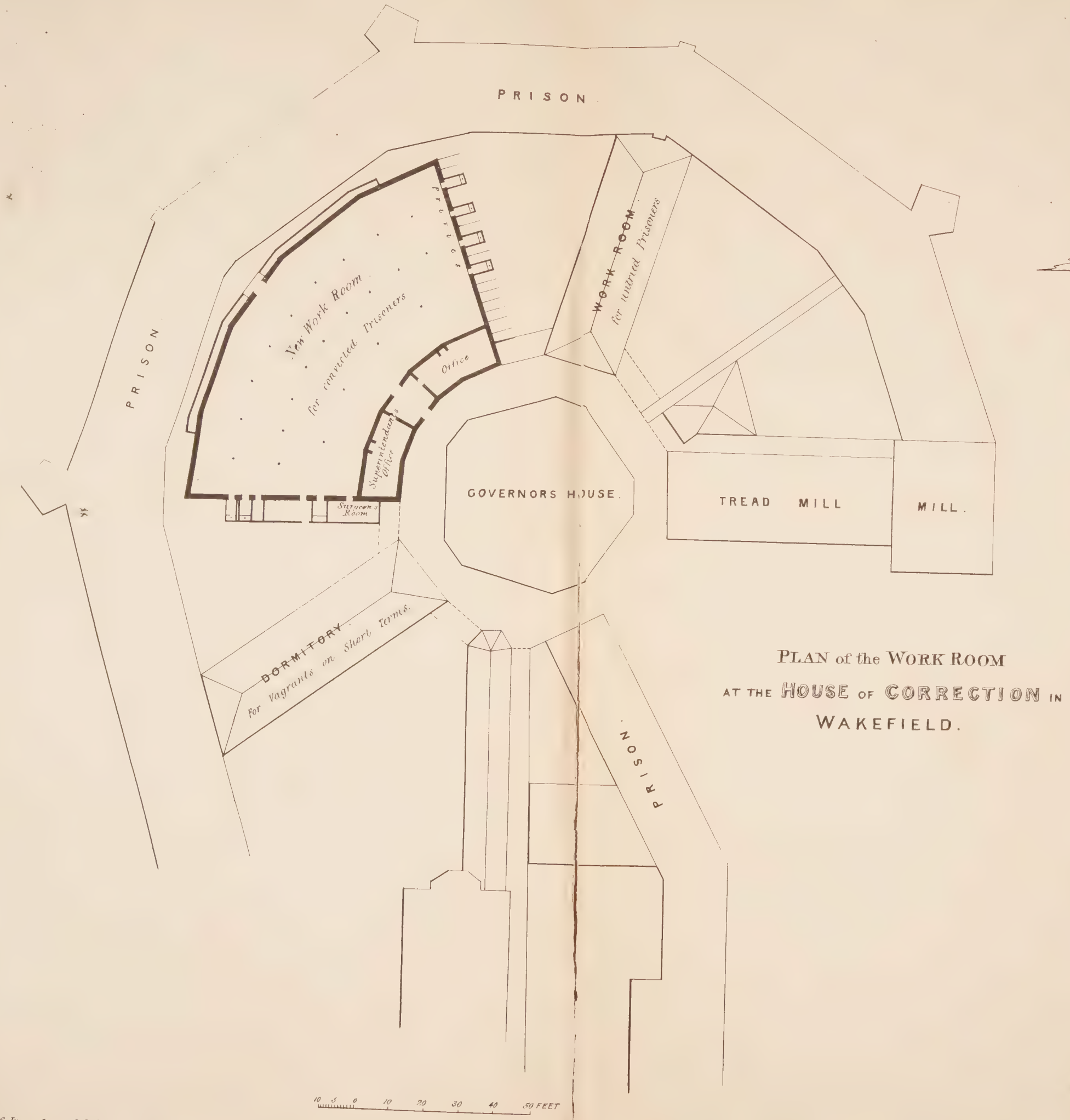
This establishment was inspected on the 30th of November and subsequent days. Several important alterations and additions have been made to the buildings since my last visit. A new and commodious infirmary has been erected in the garden at some distance from the prison. Its propinquity to the boundary wall, to which it approaches within 30 feet, appears objectionable, from the facility it will afford to improper communication from the windows of the first story; this inconvenience might easily have been avoided had the upper rooms been lighted through the roof. The floors and roof are of timber, the ceilings of the ground floor are arched in brick. The apartments are appropriated as follows :—

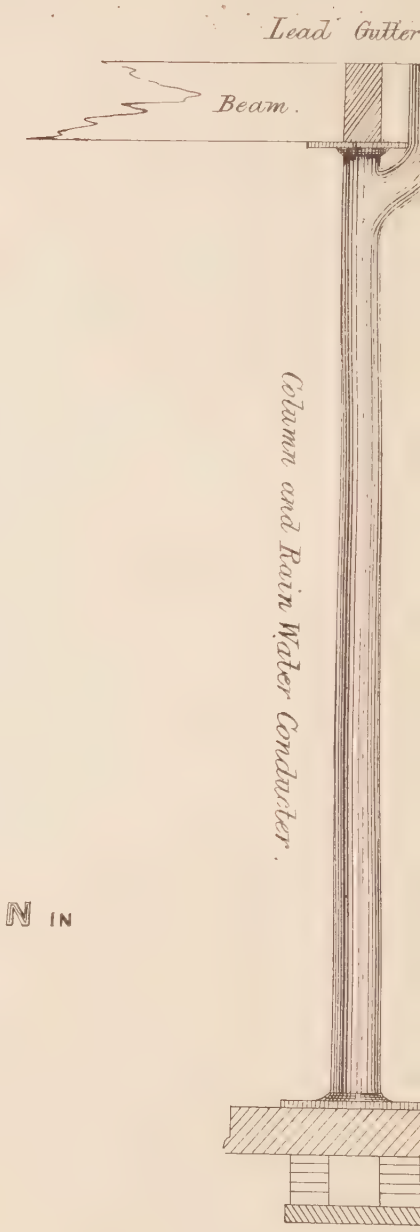
Ground Floor.

1 Convalescent day-room.
1 Ditto sleeping room with 12 beds.
6 Separate cells for itch patients.
1 Cooking room.
1 Store room.
1 Bath room.
1 Room for the officer.

First story :—

2 Large rooms, one with 14 and the other with 12 beds.
1 Room with 6 beds.
2 Rooms for separate patients.
1 Room for the officer.

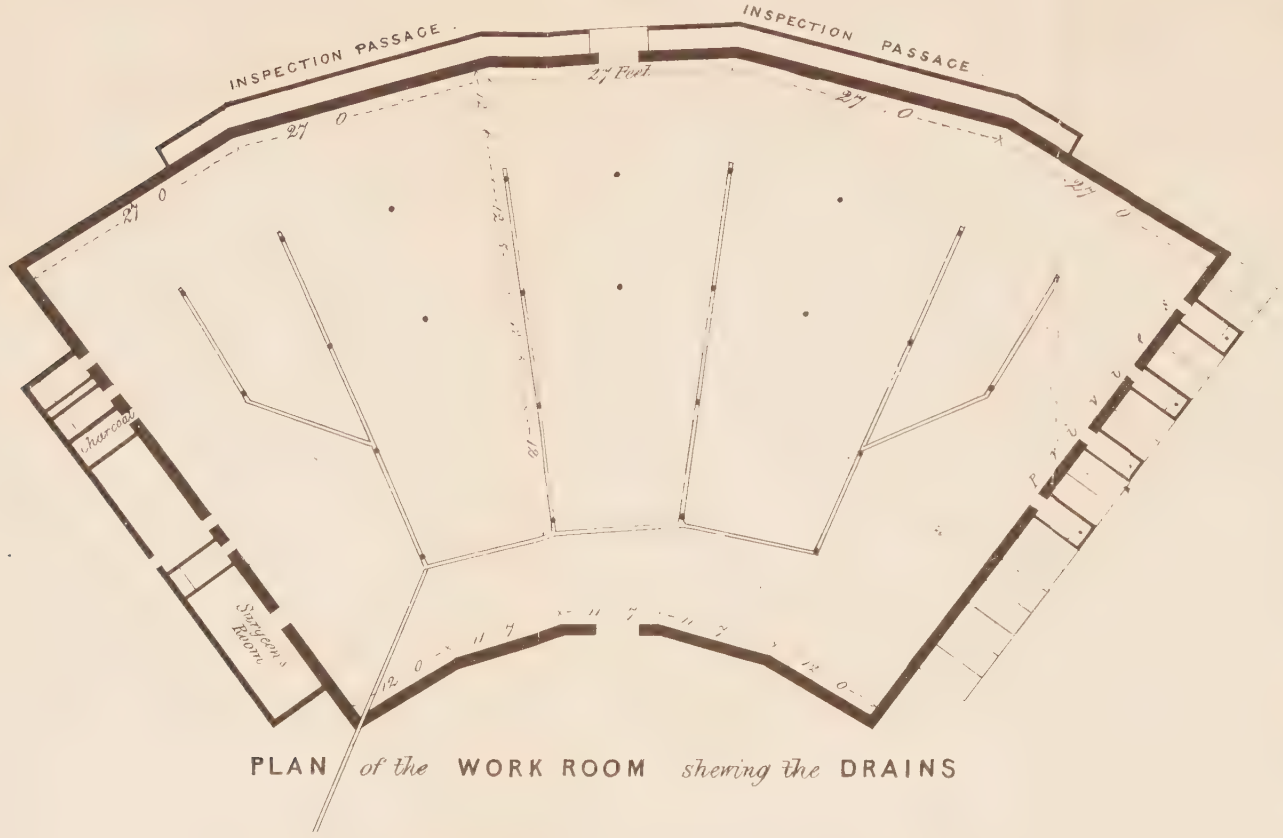




PLAN of the WORK ROOM
AT THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION IN
WAKEFIELD.

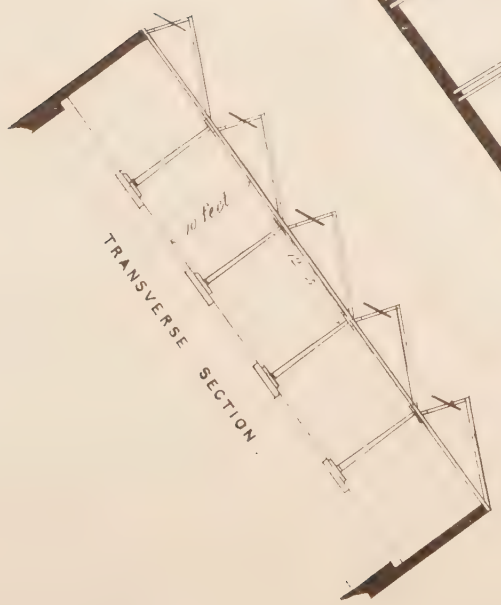
Reports of Inspectors of Prisons Northern & Eastern District.

Section Shewing the Windows in the Roof.



PLAN *of the* WORK ROOM *shewing the* DRAINS

PLAN *of the* ROOF.



Standidge & Co Lithe 77 Cornhill.

In the female side there are two rooms for the matron :—
1 Convalescent day-room.
1 Bath room.
2 Rooms for separate patients.
2 Rooms, one with 10 and the other with 3 beds.

One powerful obstacle to working a new system with any efficacy in many of our prisons is, that their peculiar construction and interior arrangements are ill adapted for carrying out principles at variance with those upon which they were originally designed. This has been continually experienced in the House of Correction at Wakefield since the introduction of the system of silence, where, although the principal difficulties have been surmounted, yet enough remain to preclude the hope that this discipline can ever be brought to the same perfection as in a prison expressly erected for the purpose. The absence of adequate conveniences, the employment of corrupt or inefficient instruments, sufficiently account for numerous imperfections, which have been rather inconsiderately perhaps ascribed to the faultiness of the system itself, instead of the weakness of its administration. One most important accessary a spacious and commodious room, where the convicted prisoners might, under proper surveillance, be concentrated while at meals and at labour, had long been wanted in this establishment ; and has at length been supplied in a manner which reflects great credit on Mr. Hartley, the surveyor and architect to the West Riding. This new room, or hall, occupies the entire space of two airing-yards, is of a fan-like shape, and is lighted from the roof. A covered passage for inspection runs on one side, and commands a complete view of the face of every prisoner. On the opposite side are offices for the keeper and clerks, with glazed windows looking into the new room and upon the backs of the prisoners. On the right and left are the privies, each with a double door, and the soil falls into wooden cisterns lined with zinc, which by means of apertures on the outside are removed and cleansed twice during the day, and all offensiveness obviated. It is lighted in the evening by 28 jets of gas. The roof is supported by cast-iron columns, which have been most ingeniously applied as conductors for the rain-water from the roof, which passes through their centres into the drains below. I annex a plan showing its form and construction.

Two of the dormitories have also been thrown into one, and a covered wooden passage, with eyelet-holes for inspection, has been erected down the centre of it, where a watchman remains during the night.

Health.—A very serious epidemic prevailed in this prison in the early part of 1838. About one-fifth of the number of prisoners were attacked by it in one or other of its forms, 11 died therefrom, making the number of deaths during the year 24. The disease prevailed at the same time in the town, but in a much milder form. The surgeon states, " that there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the discipline of itself has any prejudicial effect upon the health of the prisoners. It is a singular fact that there was not a single case of the epidemic among the men in the dormitories, they all came from the cells. Whenever the cold and damp weather sets in, there is a perceptible change for the worse in the general health of the prisoners. The warming of the cells would, I have no doubt, be beneficial. When men are here for very long terms, in many instances they show symptoms of debility, such as spongy gums, purpuræ, which call for attention to their diet. The number of such in 1837 was 8 ; in 1838, 12 to the present time."

I inspected the infirmaries, and found them clean and orderly ; every attention is paid to the sick, and the duties of the surgeon are performed in an exemplary manner. I make the following extracts from his journal :—

" March 1st.—In consequence of the numerous cases of diarrhœa that have occurred since the breaking up of the frost, we have been obliged to appropriate No. 12 as a convalescent ward. I have also suggested to the magistrates the propriety of altering the general diet, by adding flour to the oat-meal-porridge, and ground rice to the broth. It has been repeatedly observed, that the cases of diarrhœa are more numerous the day after the broth ; and this may have arisen from their drinking so much cold water to allay the thirst produced from the broth being salt.

" On Sunday, the 4th instant, in consequence of the cases of diarrhœa daily increasing and several of them terminating in typhus fever, I made a special report to J. Houldsworth, Esq., who authorized me in calling in the aid of Dr. Thomas. Several of the attendants at the infirmary complaining of the severity of the duty, and several, from fear, declining the office, we have directed each to receive half a pound of boiled beef and one pint of beer extra, to encourage them in discharge of their duties. With the view of obviating the predisposition to the diseases now prevailing in the house of correction, we have suggested to the visiting magistrates the propriety of increasing the quantity of animal food, so as to have then three meat days in the week.

" March 8th.—In consequence of the inadequate supply of water during the frost, the cleansing and flushing of the sewers had been only imperfectly performed, and of course a great part of the filth and ordure had accumulated ; this, in connexion with the great atmospherical change that occurred, associated with the dampness of the situation and the crowded state of the prison, were, in our opinion, the cause of the epidemic.

" April 7th.—Am happy to state that the epidemic has so much declined that we have been able to discontinue the wards for the convalescent patients altogether.

" March 24th.— —— died of bronchitis.* He had been removed from Selby in an open carriage whilst labouring under disease, and was with difficulty removed into the infirmary.

" April 6th.—Was obliged to report —— to the keeper, having made several attempts to deceive me by mixing blood with his urine."

* A representation of the impropriety of this man's having been removed while in a state of imminent danger was made to the magistrates of the district. The surgeon states his death to have been accelerated by his removal and exposure.

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Yorkshire—West Riding.

Wakefield House of Correction.

RETURN of the Prisoners who have Died in the House of Correction at Wakefield between Michaelmas 1837 and Michaelmas 1838.

No.	Name.	Age.	Date of Admission into Prison.	Date of Admission into Hospital.	Date of Death.	No. of Days in Prison.	Disease.
1	C. M.	29	January 28	June 25	1837 October 7,	253	Pulmonary consumption.
2	A. I.	31	August 22	October 9.	October 9 1838	48	Ulceration of the pharynx, producing suffocation.
3	J. M.	42	August 15	Dec. 15	March 4	201	Pulmonary consumption.
4	N. C.	23	February 3	March 2	March 4	29	Typhus fever.
5	T. M.	49	January 6	March 2	March 5	58	Hydrothorax.
6	I. A..	55	Feb. 10	March 1	March 6	24	Bronchitis.
7	H. H.	27	January 3	Feb. 21	March 12.	68	Typhus fever.
8	A. N.	22	August 31	Feb. 28	March 13.	194	Typhus fever.
9	C. W.	19	January 30	March 10	March 17.	46	Typhus fever.
10	M. H.	23	Dec. 1	Feb. 28	March 19.	108	Marasmus.
11	W. W.	50	March 19.	March 19.	March 24.	5	Bronchitis.
12	J. S..	46	January 5	March 4	March 28.	82	Typhus fever.
13	J. D.	26	March 20.	March 22.	March 29.	9	Typhus fever.
14	J. T.	43	Dec. 22	March 7	April 4	103	Dysentery.
15	S. L.	24	April 11, 1837	March 27.	April 5	359	Typhus fever.
16	J. A.	21	Feb. 29	April 9	April 17	48	Typhus fever.
17	J. E.	22	Dec. 28	March 20.	April 17	79	Inflammation of the larynx.
18	W. R.	46	March 14.	April 17	April 21	38	Typhus fever.
19	J. K.	40	Nov. 13	April 17	April 23	161	Typhus fever.
20	J. W.	50	June 27	March 31.	April 28	305	Emaciation and debility after a severe attack of fever.
21	A. B.	29	April 11	April 13	April 30	19	Inflammation of the bowels.
22	B. R.	32	January 6	March 26.	May 11	125	Typhus fever.
23	J. H.	62	January 29	April 9	May 22	113	Debility.
24	J. L.	23	January 3	August 25	Sept. 21	261	Chronic inflammation and ulceration of the mucous membrane of the bowels.

WAKEFIELD HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Prisoners sent into the Sick Room, and the Daily Average Number working at each employment, from October 1837 to October 1838.

Employment.	Daily Average Number Employed.	Number sent into Sick Room.
Picking wool	172·5	305
Treadmill	71·5	77
Weavers	3·9	7
Sweepers	17·2	17
Wardsmen and wardswomen	15·7	15
Washing	14·6	20
Sewing	13·7	36
Blacksmiths, joiners, masons, and labourers	11·3	3
Shoemakers	8·29	15
Millers and bakers	1·8	
Cooks	4·	4
Pumping	1·77	1
Tailors	3·	1
Worsted knitting	3·5	11
Combers	16·	25
Oakum picking	20·	7
Employment not stated	..	42
	..	586

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain has extended the time spent by him in the prison to four or five hours daily. The female prisoners are now taught to read by him, and four ladies come to the prison upon an average, three times a-week, to assist in the same benevolent work. The instruction of the males is limited to those whose terms of imprisonment exceed nine months. If unable to read, they are placed under the schoolmaster, while the chaplain takes charge of those whose attainments are of a superior order. The number of prisoners attending school on the day of inspection were—convicted, 49; untried, 27. The upper school class, under the chaplain, consisted of 30. The schoolmaster's pupils are divided into classes of 12 each, and they sit in the same order and at the same distance from each other as when in the large room. The prisoners read a chapter in the Bible, taking a verse alternately, and are then questioned as to their understanding what they have read, and the difficulties explained to them from Scott and Henry's Commentary. I visited the school, examined into, and approved the manner pursued by the schoolmaster, and was satisfied with the progress made by the prisoners. The schoolmaster says, "We very often have people here who have learnt to read well in the prison, and who, when they return, in comparatively a short time, have entirely forgotten it, and I have to begin again." The chaplain states, "I am more particular in sending boys and untried prisoners to school than others. They do not attend school during their period of mill labour. The number of boys has lately increased; they come chiefly from Leeds and Sheffield. Work has been very good; we have a greater number here when employment is general and wages high than otherwise. I have visited the three boys in solitary confinement for the three last weeks of their term: one of them (15 years of age) said he would rather be there than with the men below. There was no observable effect produced upon these boys; they only complained of cold: the men suffer greatly here from it. I would rather be confined here six months in summer than six weeks in winter. I recollect another instance of a soldier of the name of ——, who was here for three months in solitary confinement without labour; the seclusion was absolute; he was allowed to take exercise in the passages, and all communication was prevented. He was a well educated man, and one of the most hardened fellows I ever met with, and left the prison in the same frame of mind. I was once of opinion that much good was not done in the chapel, but this I find was erroneous. I used to read there a chapter from the Bible, without comment; but since I have familiarly explained there these portions of Scripture, I have found both men and women take the greatest interest in my so doing; and, I am sure, to deprive them of this opportunity would be very injurious and be felt by them very deeply. The Roman Catholics occasionally ask for a minister of their own persuasion; when they mention this to me, I immediately write to the priest, and he attends. The Dissenters have never expressed any such wish but on a single occasion, about three years ago, when a man was at the point of death." The chaplain has not felt it proper to administer the sacrament in a single instance. He has established an additional register, arranged in the following order:—Number, Name, Age, Offence and punishment, School, Place of worship, Read, Previous committals, Remarks. The chaplain appears to take the greatest interest and pays the most devoted attention to the duties of his office; his journal is well kept, and contains much interesting and valuable information, from which I make the following extracts:—

Extracts from Chaplain's Journal.

"March 1st, 1838.—Wrote a letter. Spoke to a boy named ——, for whom I had written a letter to his father, requesting him to take his son back again, &c. Read to him the following letter from the Roman Catholic priest to whom I advised his father to go to to know how to act and what he ought to do respecting his son: 'Rev. Sir,—In answer to your letter to ——, in behalf of his son, who is at present in the Wakefield prison, I have undertaken to inform you that his parents consent to his coming home at the expiration of his time; and, moreover, that his former master is disposed, notwithstanding the badness of trade, to give him a little employment by way of trial, although further encouragement is of course to depend on his good behaviour. This, I am sure, is the most favourable result you could anticipate from your charitable application in behalf of the unfortunate youth. I am sorry to add that, on his return home, he must be prepared to find his father in a very precarious state, and confined to his bed. I have the honour to be, your obedient humble servant, ——. Catholic Chapel House, Feb. 24, 1838.'

"March 2nd, 1838.—History of ——, a felon at present confined for three months and then to be transported for ten years, as given to me himself. 'I was born at ——, county of Armagh, about 36 years ago; my father was a tailor, of the Roman Catholic faith, in which I was educated. I lived with my father till I was 13 years of age, and went regularly to a Roman Catholic school in Ireland. When about 13 my father came to Liverpool, and I came with him. My father began to deal in cloth, and used to go backwards and forwards into Yorkshire buying and selling cloth, and I was left in school at Liverpool for about two years. I was then put out apprentice to a bricklayer, with whom I remained about nine months; I then left and began to learn to be a tailor with my father, who, having not done well in the cloth business, returned again to his old business. I learned my business with my father, and continued to work with him some time as a journeyman. I then went from home, and engaged myself to work at Preston. I continued there some time steady and honest, when my father wrote to me to say he was afraid he should get into trouble about some whiskey which he had in his possession. I agreed to take the whiskey, and was found out and sent to Kirkdale prison for a fine. On a petition being sent to London I was liberated. During the time I was confined there I became acquainted with some very bad young men. It is to my becoming acquainted with these characters that I attribute all my future bad conduct. I became intimate with these and heard of all their proceedings, and listened to all their future schemes and plots; after I left prison I did not see these my companions for some time, but continued steady. I married a very steady, valuable woman,

and began business as a tailor in a village near Liverpool; I did well for some time, and lived happily. I used to go frequently to Liverpool for cloth. During one of these visits there I met the above-mentioned men, and went to drink with them; they wished me to join them and become thief; I would not, however, this time listen to them, and returned home, promising to see them when I next came; I did so, and used to drink with them. One of them said he could easily supply me with cloth cheaper than I could buy it; I was induced to buy from them. After this I began to remain longer in Liverpool than my business made it necessary, and spent my time with them; I became at length altogether unsettled; I continued to buy cloth from them from time to time, knowing it had been stolen. We used now frequently to meet to drink together, they plotting fresh schemes and I continuing to buy of them stolen goods. One night, while drinking, they agreed to go to a pawnbroker's shop to rob it, and I was asked to be one; I was induced to go. We robbed the shop of all kinds of goods; being 'green,' I did not get the same share. We hid the goods; a gentleman's servant found them, and the owner got most of his things back again. We went soon after this to break into a silversmith's shop; got 29 watches, silver and copper, &c. Of this booty I would have equal share immediately, not liking to trust my companions; I got my share, and left them. Five of them went to a 'house;' they got drunk. They then went to rob a pawnbroker's shop; the women got some of the goods; and wearing one of the stolen shawls some time after, she was suspected. She informed of the men: they were taken, found guilty, and transported for life. I then, being well known, left Liverpool and came to Leeds; sent for my wife; we lived comfortably for nine months; I continued steady. Again fell off; got into a bad connection; I drank hard, gamed, fought cocks, and lived a sad wicked life. I committed various robberies in the neighbourhood. Went to ——, in the West Riding, and broke into a gentleman's house near there; took away all kinds of plate. Then I broke, with others, into a shop at ——. Went with the plate to Liverpool, and there remained, going on in the old way. Obliged again to leave Liverpool, and came again to Leeds, about five years ago. Went to ——; again robbed a good deal; broke into a shop again; took silver and other things; sold part of goods to a man who then kept a public-house at ——. Went again to Liverpool, determined to keep steady; wife took in washing; could not get work. Broke off again, and broke into many gentlemen's houses in the neighbourhood. I never did any one a bodily injury in my life. I then began to make up gilting keys, to rob public-houses with; did this during the whole summer; got a great deal by it. In the latter part of the year, went to the docks and broke into cabins. Continued at this work a few months, then robbed a public-house at —— of a large sum; taken up for this three times, but was always acquitted. The way I escaped was this: it being a busy day, many people had been into the house, and we had never been seen up stairs. Some days after this, went into public-house to drink, and saw a woman take some money out of a drawer; went home, brought keys, and while no one saw robbed it and went off with the silver. In consequence of a part being taken by one of the men with me, I was found out, identified, and imprisoned six months. After this I left Liverpool and came again to Leeds, and brought the keys, &c. with me; did not rob for a short time. Committed the robbery for which I am sent here for three months and then transported for ten years. I would sooner be transported for that time than remain here for two years.'

"Such is the history of this man's life; I have written it as short as I could, and left out some things he told me. He says there is a pleasurable excitement in such a life, but still they do not at all times feel at ease who pass their days as he has done. He thinks if he be spared to come again to England, he shall not continue any longer a thief. I talked very seriously to him for some time. I asked him many questions respecting the present system of prison discipline. He says it is very severe indeed; but he considers it a good plan to prevent crime, as he himself came out of prison under the old plan a worse man, the first time he was sent, than when he entered, and he is certain many others have done so. I asked him if he thought it possible for men, watched as they are here, to hold much communication; he said, he thought not. He said, they might speak a word or two, but seldom any more; that one man might ask a question of his neighbour, but if the man answered, he would generally be found out. When I asked how he would like to remain here for some years, he said he would sooner be sent out of England; to be sent into solitary, and to be fed on one loaf a-day and a little cold water, he could not do with. In size he is about five feet nine; in complexion dark, and eyes dark; rather a cunning look; but not an unpleasant countenance; his conduct has upon the whole been good; he is a quick man, and fond of reading. In all appearance I have not met with much more hardened men in this prison.

"March 5th.—Read prayers; visited the sick-room, read some time in the first ward, on the necessity of fervent and sincere prayer to God; conversed some time with them, and by alluding to the sickly state of the prison endeavoured to awaken them to a more lively sense of their uncertain continuance in this world, and to the necessity of making their peace with God, by a timely repentance, and turning unto him through faith in Christ. They listened very attentively to me. I then prayed with them; they thanked me, and asked me to come soon and see them again; I promised to do so on the morrow. I spoke to the men not in bed; went into the third ward to see the men there; out of seven in bed only two sensible; I kneeled down among them, and prayed for them; they are insensible from the typhus fever. I spoke to the women in the first sick ward; none of whom are very unwell. I then went up stairs to see those in bed; I read, talked to, and prayed with them; two of them were very thankful, and seemed much affected; they are also suffering from the typhus fever. Left the prison at half-past twelve; having passed all the morning among the sick. May the favourable kindness of the Almighty protect me from the pestilence that surrounds us in this place, and may I have strength faithfully to discharge my duties! Came down in the evening a little before six o'clock, read some Psalms in the three mess-rooms; explained them, and then prayed with the men.

"March 10th.—Read prayers; visited the sick-room, read and prayed to the men in the first ward, found one young man much worse; he seems very penitent, weeps much over his past offences. I asked him if he believed in a Saviour; he said he did, and that he looked to him alone for salvation. He felt himself a great sinner, but the forgiveness of the thief on the cross encouraged him to hope that he also should have mercy shown him on his sorrowing for the past, and turning to the Lord; I talked some time with him. He put out his hand to shake hands with me when I left him. I spoke to the men in the next room. The men in the middle room not sensible.

"March 22d.—Read prayers; went up into the middle passage to visit some boys in solitary confinement; remained with them some time. One boy named ———, repeated three chapters out of

the Bible, and a long piece of poetry. Another named ———, repeated five chapters; two of them have now been nearly three weeks; they keep in good health, and seem cheerful. Arrived to-day the prisoners from Sheffield session. There are 13 transported, many of them boys; and I am grieved to say those with whom I have taken great pains. They have for some weeks regularly attended school. I have instructed them in the Scriptures; taught them prayers, catechism, &c. In learning they had much improved; in heart I fear but little, as some of them had only been out a few days before sent back to prison, to be tried for the offence for which they were transported. If ever a person comes twice to prison, I do not think there is, generally speaking, any hopes that he will reform, and leave off his thieving habits.

"May 2d.—Received the following letter from a prisoner, a felon, lately gone from the prison:—"Dear Sir, I hope you will excuse me for being so bold as to take the liberty to address these few lines to you. I think I could not justify myself if I was not to return thanks to you for your kindness to me. I took your letter to the vicar, who received me very kindly, who directed me to the Rev. ————, living near to our home. He has paid me a visit, and given me some very good instruction. I expect receiving the Lord's Supper the next Sunday. I hope you will continue your works of mercy. I pray that God will let his blessing be upon your endeavours and all your hearers, so that they may be able to receive the Word in an honest and good heart, and bring forth fruit to perfection. I visited that young man called ————, he was rather better, but very weak. He is continually calling on God to have mercy upon him. He told me if he got better it would be a warning for him. I have had some of my old companions, who tried to get me to drink with them. I was very uneasy when I was in their company; but I trust the Lord will enable me to withstand all their solicitations, and I hope that the work that is begun the Lord will continue, and that I may through his grace be so enabled to live here on earth, that at the last I may come to his eternal glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. I am very thankful I was taken, for it has been the means of bringing me to see the sin and folly of the mad career I was just beginning. Now say with David, 'It is good for me that I have been afflicted.' Farewell,

Your humble servant,

———— ————.

"May 18th.—Visited the women's prison; read prayers in the sick-room; found one woman labouring under great depression of spirits, from a fear that God had cursed her, and that she should be eternally damned; I endeavoured to soothe her, and left her a little more composed. She has conducted herself well during her imprisonment; she seems a weak-minded person, and one not unlikely to become religiously deranged, if much excited.

"June 9th.—Met to-day a man who had been in prison, and very glad to find that he is a *changed character* since he left this place. He tells me he never goes to a public-house now to drink; that he comes regularly to the parish church every Sunday, and that he is now earning 14*s*. a-week. I walked some distance talking to him, and encouraging him all I could to persevere.

"August 7th.—Engaged in finding out what are the proportions of Roman Catholics. Find they are about 10 per cent.; out of 366 men there are 35 Catholics.

"August 8th.—Took the boys in for some time to school; heard them read, questioned them, and explained what they read. Had some private conversation with one of them, who seemed truly sorry for his past conduct. One of the boys came up to me and requested me to go to Leeds to see his mother who, he said, never went to a place of worship, or read her Bible, and he thought if I went and talked to her as I did to them, she might be persuaded to go. He said he would do his best never again to come to a prison. When he came to prison he did not know his letters, now he reads the Testament, has learnt his catechism, repeated passages from the Testament, and will answer many questions out of it. I sincerely pray he may do well.

"November 19th.—Read prayers; took the 12 months men and boys to school; heard them, and explained the chapters read. Had some private conversation with two boys and a man. Wrote two letters for prisoners; engaged till 12. Came down in the afternoon; read a Psalm, and exhorted the men from it, and read prayers in each of the mess-rooms. Went to the women's prison, read a Psalm, &c., and then read prayers. Gave some advice to an old woman; while talking to her, and speaking to her of the wickedness of breaking the Sabbath by stealing, (the crime for which she was sent to prison, having stolen some fire-wood on that day,) she said she did feel afraid after she had done it, and wished she had not, for, said she, 'I thought of the man that had been taken up to the moon for stealing sticks on the Lord's-day, and then I was afraid.' She was more afraid of this than having done wrong in the sight of God."

A Table showing the Education of all Prisoners committed during last year to Wakefield House of Correction, and the Proportion of such who have been previously imprisoned.

Committed unable to read or write.	Recommitted unable to read or write.	Proportion.	Committed able to read only.	Recommitted able to read only.	Proportion.	Committed able to read and write imperfectly.	Recommitted able to read and write imperfectly.	Proportion.	Committed able to read and write well.	Recommitted able to read and write well.	Proportion.
1,147	421	36·7	905	369	40·7	812	306	37·6	38	7	18·4

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I annex tables of the religious persuasions of the entire of the prisoners, and likewise a statement of the number among the males who have never attended any place of Divine worship, which I lament to say amounts to no less than one-ninth of the whole number. Of the accuracy of these tables I am fully satisfied.

The keeper, in a communication to me on the subject, says "You will be surprised to see so large a number in the return of 'Religious Persuasions,' who have not at any time attended a place of worship, but the information is accurate, as I took it myself, and am sure of its correctness. I pressed the question to such strongly, 'What, were you never in a place of worship before you came here?' and the answer was 'No.' If they have attended any where only once or twice, they are stated to be of that persuasion, and there are numbers who have only been three or four times in their lives to hear religious worship."

Wakefield House of Correction.

Religious Persuasion of Male Prisoners.

No.	Age.	Church of England.	Roman Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Unitarians.	Other Dissenters.	Jews.
1	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	78	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
5	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
9	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
10	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	24	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
14	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
17	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
20	26	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
31	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	35	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
44	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
46	33	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
47	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	48	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	36	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
60	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
62	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	25	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
66	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
67	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
72	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	25	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
77	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carried forward .		28	4	8	2	..	4	..

Religious Persuasion of Male Prisoners—(*continued*).

No.	Age.	Church of England.	Roman Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Unitarians.	Other Dissenters.	Jews.
Brought forward .		28	4	8	2	..	4	..
79	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
80	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
81	81	Presbyterian.		..	..	..	1	..
82	36	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
83	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	33	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
88	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
90	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
94	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
96	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
98	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
101	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
102	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
104	56	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
106	53	..	Independent.		..	..	1	..
107	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
108	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
109	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
111	48	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
112	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
115	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
118	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
120	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
122	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
123	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
126	45	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
127	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
128	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	23	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
133	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
134	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
136	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
141	26	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
142	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
143	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
145	28	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
146	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
148	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
150	33	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
151	49	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
153	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
154	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	22	1		..	..	..	..	..
158	23	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
162	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	25	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
166	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Carried forward .		59	11	32	2	..	12	..

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Wakefield House of Correction.

Religious Persuasion of Male Prisoners—*continued.*

No.	Age.	Church of England.	Roman Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Unitarians.	Other Dissenters.	Jews.
Brought forward .		59	11	32	2	..	12	..
167	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
168	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
169.	37	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
170	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
175	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
176	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
178	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
179	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
180	18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
182	23	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
183	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
184	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
185	25	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
186	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
189	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
191	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
192	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
194	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
196	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
197	37	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
198	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
199	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
200	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
202	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
203	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
204	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
205	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
206	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
207	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
208	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
209	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
212	37	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
213	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
214	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
215	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
216	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
217	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
218	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
219	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
220	47	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
221	58	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
222	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
223	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
225	25	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
226	26	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
227	40	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
228	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
229	50	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
232	32	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
233	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
234	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
235	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
237	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
238	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
239	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
240	49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
242	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
245	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
248	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
249	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
250	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
251	23	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
252	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
253	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
255	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
256	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
257	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
258	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
259	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
260	36	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Carried forward .		93	18	56	5	..	14	..

Religious Persuasion of Male Prisoners—*continued.*

No.	Age.	Church of England.	Roman Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Unitarians.	Other Dissenters.	Jews.
Brought forward .		93	18	56	5	..	14	..
261	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
262	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
263	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
264	41	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
267	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
268	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
269	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
270	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
271	45	..	..	Presbyterian.		..	1	..
272	36	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
274	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
275	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
276	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
277	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
278	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
279	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
280	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
281	24	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
282	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
284	43	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
285	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
286	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
287	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
288	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
289	35	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
291	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
292	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
293	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
303	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
304	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
305	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
306	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
307	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
308	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
309	33	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
310	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
311	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
312	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
313	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
315	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
317	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
318	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
319	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
320	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
321	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
322	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
323	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
324	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
325	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
326	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
327	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
328	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
329	33	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
330	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
331	45	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
332	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
333	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
335	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
337	25	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
338	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
339	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
340	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
345	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
346	23	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
347	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
349	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
350	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
351	44	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
352	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
353	21	..	..		..	..	..	..
Carried forward .		121	27	82	6	1	19	..

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NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
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Religious Persuasion of Male Prisoners—(*continued*).

No.	Age.	Church of England.	Roman Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Unitarians.	Other Dissenters.	Jews.
Brought forward .		121	27	82	6	1	19	..
354	23	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
355	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
356	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
357	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
358	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
359	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
360	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
361	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
362	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
363	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
364	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
365	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
366	24	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
367	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
368	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
369	47	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
371	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
372	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
373	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
374	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
375	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
376	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
377	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
378	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
380	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
382	26	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
384	31	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
385	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
386	18	Independent.		..	..	..	1	..
387	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
390	26	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
394	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
395	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
396	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
400	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
402	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
403	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
406	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
411	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
412	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
413	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
418	23	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
419	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
420	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
421	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
424	26	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
426	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
427	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
429	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
432	45	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
433	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
434	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
435	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
437	36	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
441	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
442	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
443	44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
444	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
445	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
446	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
449	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
453	26	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
455	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
456	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
459	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
460	40	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
461	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
462	46	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
467	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
468	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Carried forward .		160	38	98	7	1	22	..

Religious Persuasion of Male Prisoners—(*continued*).

No.	Age.	Church of England.	Roman Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Unitarians.	Other Dissenters.	Jews.
Brought	forward .	160	38	98	7	1	22	..
469	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
471	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
473	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
474	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
476	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
477	23	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
480	40	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
481	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
484	58	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
487	47	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
488	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
491	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
493	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
494	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
497	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
502	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
503	35	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
504	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
505	56	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
506	31	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
507	28	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
508	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
509	48	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
516	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
518	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
525	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
527	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
528	32	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
535	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
536	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
539	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
544	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
545	29	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
546	41	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
547	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
548	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
552	50	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		178	44	110	7	1	23	..
	Females.	32	9	13	1	..	2	..
	Total .	210	53	123	8	1	25	..

Religious Persuasion of Female Prisoners.

2	28	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	45	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	53	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
21	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
30	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	25	..	Noncon	formist.	..	..	1	..
32	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
35	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	46	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
38	29	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
40	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carried	forward .	16	2	4	..	..	1	..

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Yorkshire—West Riding.

Wakefield House of Correction.

Religious Persuasion of Female Prisoners—(*continued*).

No.	Age.	Church of England.	Roman Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Unitarians.	Other Dissenters.	Jews.
Brought forward .		16	2	4	..	..	1	..
41	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
46	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
48	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
52	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
54	30	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
55	45	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	65	..	Kirk of Scotland.		..	..	1	..
59	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
60	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
61	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
64	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	55	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
67	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
68	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
69	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	72	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
71	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
72	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
73	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
75	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. T.	49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. W.	54	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. H.	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
E. L.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. J.	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total .	32	9	13	1	..	2	..

MALE PRISONERS who have never attended any Place of Worship in their Lives.

No.	Age.		No.	Age.	
3	17	1	Brought forward .		22
27	30	1	236	20	1
64	17	1	244	24	1
85	17	1	247	18	1
92	27	1	273	21	1
114	24	1	283	24	1
117	15	1	370	19	1
140	15	1	383	20	1
152	18	1	388	20	1
160	22	1	389	34	1
164	13	1	410	20	1
173	19	1	423	21	1
174	16	1	436	18	1
177	27	1	447	19	1
181	21	1	452	19	1
193	19	1	464	24	1
195	32	1	479	30	1
201	22	1	511	19	1
210	17	1	526	24	1
224	19	1	543	17	1
230	26	1	549	33	1
231	52	1	551	16	1
Carried forward .		22		Total .	43

Books.—I examined the prison books, and found them accurately and neatly kept. The amount of the maintenance of each prisoner for the last three years, exclusive of salaries, which last item has been increased £416 annually, by the appointment of paid officers instead of wardsmen, was in

	£.	s.	d.
1836 . . .	8	12	7
1837 . . .	8	16	4
1838 . . .	9	7	10

The experiment of contracting for the supply of bread out of the prison is stated by the keeper to have failed, it proving more expensive, by £210 per annum, than when made within the walls. However I see no reason why the wheat might not be furnished by contract, and the keeper spared the trouble and responsibility of purchasing it in the market. The magistrates have entered into an agreement with the proprietor of the Soke to pay him the same rate for grinding by the tread-wheel within the prison, as charged to the public at his mills, being the 16th of the prime cost of the grain, and the 32nd of the oatmeal and malt. This appears rather a hard bargain; the account for 1837 stands thus:—

Ground for the prison, 1837,

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Cost of wheat . .	1,535	11	0	16th	97	4	5½
Ditto shelling . .	249	18	6	32nd	7	16	2
Officer's							
Cost of wheat . . .	54	1	0	16th	3	7	6
Ditto malt . .	11	4	0	32nd	0	7	0

Paid to the Soke £108. 15*s.* 1½*d.*

A TABLE showing the amount of Earnings of the Prisoners confined in Wakefield House of Correction, during the Year 1838. Also the average Number employed at each Trade, and average Earnings of each Prisoner during the year.

Trade.	Earnings.			Numbers Employed.	Average Earnings of each Prisoner during the Year.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Sundries	22	19	8½	. .	. .		
Wool picking	125	11	0	165·1	0	15	2½
Weaving	8	19	3	6·2	1	3	4½
Combing	183	14	6¼	16·6	11	1	0¾
Tread-mill	101	15	8	69·8	1	9	2
Shoemaking	54	16	9½	7·8	7	0	2¼
Oakum picking . . .	39	7	4	14·8	2	12	11¼
	537	4	3¼	. .	. .		
Paid materials in trade .	39	18	3¾	. .	. .		
Net amount paid to riding treasurer	497	5	11½	. .	. .		

Discipline and General State.—The interior of the prison was clean and orderly on the day of inspection. The hospital was not completed, and a number of workmen were about the premises, a circumstance which invariably adds to the difficulties of prison government. On the female side, in one room, and in a most filthy condition, were two women with six children, two at the breast; in another three women with infants in the same situation. Under such circumstances, all attempts at cleanliness and order must be futile. The keeper states that children, except when at the breast, are never admitted without a magistrate's positive order.

Eight male prisoners, old, infirm, or imbecile, were together in a room at work by themselves, it being impossible to maintain any discipline with them. Three prisoners were undergoing their sentences of three weeks' solitary confinement in the ordinary bed cells; the damp and cold prevail to such a degree that it is thought prudent to allow them to retain their bedding during the day. They receive the usual diet, but do not attend chapel. One of the abovementioned was a boy 11½ years of age, whose father, a tailor by trade, and a most respectable man, had for three years vainly endeavoured to restrain his propensity for selling the clothes off his back, and was compelled at length to give evidence against him. He used to fasten the clothes to his person with irons, and sew his name, address, and addiction to stealing, in the seams and other parts of his clothes, but he contrived to evade every expedient. Five prisoners were in the refractory cells for breaches of discipline. The keeper states—"I never now send a man for three days solitary confinement in the first instance, but for two; consequently if he behaves ill, I add another day to it, or threaten him to do so, which I have found has the best effect."

DISTRIBUTION of the Male and Female Prisoners during the night in the House of Correction at Wakefield, on the 30th of November, 1838.

Dormitory	90
Singly in cells	342
Hospital	16
Itch Ward	7
Baker	1
Total . .	456

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Yorkshire—West Riding.

Wakefield House of Correction.

DAILY DISTRIBUTION and Employment of Prisoners at the House of Correction at Wakefield, November 30th, 1837.

Offence.	No. in Custody.	Employment.	No.	Name.	Employment.
Felons for trial	64	Tread-mill	76	J. S.	Gas tenter.
Misdemeanants ditto	2	Pumping	2	G. J.	Groom.
Felons convicted	123	Woolpicking	194	J. T.	Miller.
Misdemeanants convicted at sessions	14	Woolcombers	21	T. P.	Baker.
Misdemeanants summarily convicted	78	Shoemakers	7	W. B.	Cook.
Game laws	14	Cloggers	2	G. A.	Ditto.
Bastardy	5	Tailors	2	J. L.	Ditto.
Vagrants	96	Oakum picking	18	W. T.	Ditto.
Deserters	3	Sweepers	18	J. W.	Sweeper.
Re-examination	2	Cooks	4	W. B.	Ditto.
		Solitary, for prison offences	5	G. C.	Ditto.
		Gas tenter and groom	2	W. D.	Ditto.
		Joiners and labourers	14	W. C.	Ditto.
		Solitary, by sentence at sessions	3	H. S.	Ditto.
		Hospital	16	G. T.	Ditto.
		Itch ward	7	T. H.	Ditto.
		Worsted tying	2	F. T.	Ditto.
		Weaving	8	J. W.	Ditto.
				J. S.	Ditto.
	401		401	J. L.	Ditto.
				J. G.	Ditto.
				T. M.	Ditto.
				D. R.	Ditto.
				W. T.	Ditto.
				J. S.	Ditto.
				J. D.	Ditto.
FEMALES.					
Felons for trial	7	Washing	20	M. A. H.	Sweeper.
Convicted misdemeanants at sessions	1	Sewing	..	H. K.	Ditto.
Convicted Felons	17	Wardswomen	6	M. A. S.	Ditto.
Misdemeanants convicted summarily	4	Sweepers	4	M. F.	Ditto.
Vagrants	26	Woolpicking	4		
Re-examination	..	Sick-room	10		
		Women nursing children	8		
		Knitting	2		
		Shoebinding	1		
	55		55		

I shall now proceed to demonstrate by facts what I have before advanced only as an opinion, that many of the imperfections upon which objections to the discipline of silence have been founded, originate in the inconvenient disposition of the generality of prisons for its purposes, and the employment of inefficient instruments in its administration. I have in a former Report adverted to the usually crowded state of this prison, and its incommodious interior arrangement, and have been fully sensible of the difficulty of maintaining absolute silence, when men were almost in personal contact while at work and meals, and where it was possible for communication to take place without any apparent effort or exertion. Under such circumstances the former number of punishments for infractions of the rules could excite no surprise. The visiting justices, with a most laudable anxiety to perfect the discipline, have erected the room or hall described in a former portion of this report. In this room the prisoners sit at work and meals on benches, at a distance of two to three feet from each other. Two officers, relieved at intervals, are constantly in the inspection passages, which are strewn with sawdust, and front the prisoners, while only one is present in the room to superintend the work and attend to their personal wants. Each prisoner receives a number on his entry, by which he is called and known in the prison; this is placed conspicuously on his clothes and gives great facility to the overlookers in identifying those offending against the regulations. On the day of inspection 140 men were employed there picking wool, 18 combing wool, making clogs 7, tailoring 2, bookbinding 1, total 167, which number at meal time was increased by the men from the tread-wheel and the sweepers to 282. The barber performs his office in the room, going silently from prisoner to prisoner while they are at work.

That this new arrangement has been productive of the best effects is proved by the conclusive and gratifying fact, of the diminished number of punishments for prison offences, independently of the testimony of the officers in its favour. To show this satisfactory result in the clearest manner, I have caused the annexed table to be compiled of the number of punishments for prison offences, and the average number of prisoners in custody for the five

months during which the new room has been in use, and the same for every corresponding five months since the introduction of the silence system into the House of Correction.

	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.
Number punished	5,373	4,727	4,529	3,890	941
Average number in Custody	415	354	423	506	478
The average number punished daily . . .	35·1	30·9	29·6	25·4	6·15

The stoppage of food as a punishment has been discontinued, and solitary confinement substituted. The keeper says, "I have found it better, and productive of much less irritation; the sight of all the rest eating and one being without food was very difficult to brook."

I extract the following passage from my own notes at the time of inspection. "I have been sitting the whole day in the office adjoining the work room: the stillness is most remarkable. I have not even heard the scraping of a foot, or a sound carrying with it the semblance of a simulated cough."—*Evening.* "The effect of this room is still more remarkable by night. Standing in the inspection passage, and looking through the apertures for the purpose, I could, by aid of the strong gas light, distinctly observe the face of each prisoner, and could have detected with facility any attempt at talking or other communication."

The chaplain states, "I think the doing away with the wardsmen a great improvement, and the establishment of the large room a much greater. The improvement has been most striking in every department of the prison, and I think it is near the case, that the great object of prison discipline has been accomplished, that of preventing men from becoming worse." The surgeon states, since the occupation of the new room a very large proportion of the simulated cases of disease have been done away with in consequence of the improved supervision there. Diarrhœa was constantly feigned, but is now detected by reference to the officer in charge, who enters on a slate every prisoner who leaves his seat. One of the superintendents states, "The discipline is greatly improved since the occupation of the room. The irritation among the prisoners has quite subsided; they seem quite satisfied since the wardsmen were done away with, and do not make any objection to reports made of them." Another superintendent states there is a decided improvement in the prison clearly manifested by the decrease of punishments. I think a man employed as a sweeper may speak now and then, but that no continuous conversation can possibly take place. The men employed as sweepers are those sent for trifling offences. The temper of the prisoners is remarkably improved. I took examinations among the prisoners and they tell me they are glad the wardsmen are done away with. We have now none of those strong denials of offences which led me to doubt the veracity of the wardsmen."

Evidence of Prisoners.

"——, age 24. I could not read when I first came in; I can now do so in the Testament very well. I have been in before for felony; I am one of four who were left orphans; I was 9 years old; the rest went to the charity school; my father used to get his living by hardware; he had left him £250, but lost it all by misconduct; I was a parish apprentice, and was bound to a cutler who kept two or three workmen, who were very drunken, and who, when I was 15, led me into dishonest practices, by taking things which did not belong to me, and so on to worse; I was here 4 years ago for a month, and twice besides. This time I am here for 6 calendar months, and was here 14 weeks before trial. The prison is much stricter now than it was then: I would rather have the officers than the wardsmen; when I was first here they reported me without any fault at all; I was reported more than once; I slept in the dormitory; the wardsman said I was talking in the middle of the night; if I was so it was in my sleep; I have not been reported since I have been here for talking this last time; they have said a word as they go to chapel; I never heard them talking when they sing; I do not think a man could talk here so as to corrupt each other; I am sure they cannot do it now; when I was here before I used to go to chapel; they do not stop the bread here now, which was a very bad thing; I would rather be in the large room than be by myself, the time passes lighter and is not so lonesome."

"——, age 21. Father and mother alive; I have seven sisters and three brothers; one brother was here three times, and transported three years ago; I have been here four times; I would much rather have the paid officers than wardsmen; the latter when they were likely to lose their situations used to report a poor fellow for doing such a thing, which they never did; I have been brought up many times for doing things I never did; I do not think they report now without a cause. I have been here eight weeks, and been reported three times, and been four days in solitary. The cells in solitary are damp and cold. If I had my will I would rather be in the sleeping cell, with my regular meat than down here at labour; there is not so much restraint there. I am a groom, and was also overlooker in a factory. I was in a situation at a flax dresser's in Leeds. I am in now for a drunken fray. I was once when here in the Long Passage in a cell by myself, and liked it better. A fellow in a place of this sort, may as well go on without talking as with it, for he only gets punished for it. In a cell a man only works as much as he can, but below, they give him a ticket, and if he does not work hard, he gets punished. The rules used to say a man ought to have one-third of his earnings, but now they give us nothing. I should like to learn to read a little better.

If I am here for six months it would be better for me. I have been seven weeks in the school and can read a little. I should not care a bit about the hard living here, if I could be a scholar. I would rather indeed remain here for six months to be a scholar than go out as I must next week. If I had a good situation when I went out here, and had some hours to read, I should be very glad of it. I never was at school when young; my brother, who was transported, is a capital good scholar; it was he who first led me off; he used to stay out at nights and take me to the public-house when I was very young, and so I got into bad company." This man had already preferred his singular request to the officers to be permitted to remain in prison for a longer period, in order to become a scholar.

I have the further satisfaction of reporting that the untried prisoners have been separated entirely from the convicted, and that a most essential difference has been made in the treatment of this class of prisoners, which has, with great propriety, been divested of much of its former penal character. They sit together in a room at the same distance from each other as the convicted, and are employed in picking and combing wool under the charge of an officer, and receive the amount of their earnings if acquitted. They are prevented from communicating with each other by the presence of the officer, and the obstacles to their so doing, rather than by the infliction of punishment. Many acts which would be deemed offences among the convicted are not so with the untried, such as being idle, they having no regulated quantity of work to perform. They also take exercise in the yards, invariably sleep in separate cells, and are permitted to support themselves in the prison if able. The number of this class employed on the day of inspection in the room appropriated to them was 62.

So many improvements have lately been made in the discipline of this House of Correction, that I am induced to describe its daily routine at length.

When a prisoner is brought by the constable he is taken into a room with a stove in it, and ordered to strip; a shirt is given to him, and he leaves his clothes and passes into an adjoining apartment, where he is examined whether free from disease, is bathed, his hair cut, and he receives a complete suit of prison clothing. After this, he is taken to the receiving office, where the description is taken of his person, and an inventory of his effects, the rules of the prison by which he is to regulate his conduct read over and explained to him; he is then passed into the body of the prison.

Every suit of prison clothing is numbered, and each prisoner is only known and called by his number during his stay in the prison. There are six receiving cells, but they are seldom made use of, except when prisoners arrive late at night. Adjoining the examining room is the stove for cleaning the prisoners' clothing, which, after undergoing this process is tied together and placed upon shelves in the store-room.

On the admission of every prisoner, the clerk makes out an abstract of the particulars of his case in the subjoined form, and under the proper head is inserted the particulars of all complaints and punishments for misconduct while in prison. The titles and condition of the moral and religious books given to him at the time are also noted, and he is cautioned that they are to be given up on the morning of his discharge in the same state as he received them. These abstracts are carefully preserved, and continually referred to on recommittals. I have selected the two following as specimens.

Offence and Punishment.	Having picklock keys, with intent to commit felony.
	Three calendar months, hard labour.

Place of Birth.	Place of Abode.	Trade.	Previous Committals.
Slaithwaite	Slaithwaite	Weaver	2 { 1 vagrancy. 1 assault.

Remarks.

Date.	Offences in Prison.	Remarks.
1838.		
September 6	Looking about in No. 1. room	Cautioned.
,, 7	Laughing in No. 1. at 41	Threatened.
,, 10	Not bringing his pot down, Saturday morning	Cautioned.
,, 12	Neglect of work 4oz. of wool, 1¼ average	To do more.
,, 21	Laughing at 402, No. 1 room	Solitary two days.
October 5	Looking about, No. 1	Threatened.
,, 11	Ditto	Solitary two days.
,, 13	Neglect of work 7oz. wool, 1¼ average	To do more.
,, 15	Sleeping in his stockings	Threatened.
November 1	Talking to 313 in No. 1	Solitary two days.
,, 6	Neglect of work 1lb. of wool, 1¼ average	To do more.
,, 20	Talking, No. 1. to 313	Solitary two days.
	Testament. Discharged Dec. 4, 1838.	

No. 395. Received into prison on the 5th of Sept. 1838.

JOSEPH BOTTOMLEY.

Offence and Punishment.	Travelling abroad and lodging in an out-house.
	Three calendar months, hard labour.

Place of Birth.	Place of Abode.	Trade.	Previous Committals.
Halifax	Halifax	Shoemaker	One.

Remarks.

Date.	Offences in Prison.	Remarks.
September 17	Spitting on his cell floor	Threatened.
,, 18	Whistling in his cell	Ditto.
,, 19	Not picking his wool clean	Ditto.
October 1	Eating during grace	Ditto.
,, 3	Refusing to work on the mill	Solitary two days.
,, 16	Talking as he was getting off the mill	Ditto.
,, 26	Spitting on his cell floor	Ditto.
October 1	Sent to the mill. No book. Cannot read.	
	Itch when received into prison. Cured Sept. 16.	

No. 306.

Received into prison 24th August.
RICHARD BALDWIN.

In winter a bell rings in the morning, at half past seven, for the prisoners to dress and make their beds. Four officers then station themselves, one at each angle of the passages, to preserve order and keep the prisoners at such a distance as will prevent communication. In about ten minutes after two officers commence unlocking the cells, one turning the keys and the other throwing open the doors. The prisoners come out singly and descend to the yards, preserving a distance of from eight to ten paces from each other. In this manner they reach the yard, in which are the separate stalls for washing, where two officers are placed, who direct the prisoners to the vacant places and prevent any unnecessary delay. Each prisoner as soon as he has finished washing proceeds to his respective workroom, receiving his breakfast, consisting of a quart of gruel and half a pound of bread, on the way. Upon all being assembled, grace is said, the roll called over, and reports of misbehaviour investigated and adjudicated by the keeper. This occupies exactly one hour. The prisoners then proceed to chapel in the same order and under the same superintendence. There are five pulpits fixed against the walls in the chapel, at a height of three or four feet from the ground, for the purposes of inspection, in which the officers post themselves previous to the prisoners entering. Prayers are read by the chaplain, which occupy three-quarters of an hour; being done, the prisoners proceed in the same order to their respective labour. The inconvenient positions of the treadwheels require the attendance of four officers, each having 20 prisoners in charge. In the large room the men sit at a distance of from three to four feet from each other, and a space of five feet is preserved between the benches. One officer is stationed in the room and two in the inspection passages. Two are also constantly in the room occupied by the untried, where the prisoners are employed in picking and combing wool and in shoemaking, and where they sit even further apart from each other than the convicted. They continue their labour until 12; every prisoner, while at work, is provided with a bag to hold his wool, ticketed with a number corresponding with the one on his dress; the next morning the quantity he has picked is examined and weighed by the taskmaster, and if short of the average weight the cause is inquired into, and unless satisfactorily accounted for by attendance at the school, incapacity, or other reasons, the defaulter is punished. At 12 the sweepers and men from the tread-wheel return to the large room, and their dinners are served to them. The bell rings at one for the prisoners to resume labour, and the men from the tread-wheel return there in regular order under the superintendence of officers. At this time the untried take exercise for an hour, in gangs of from 20 to 25, always in the presence of an officer, after which they return to their employment. The labour of the prisoners is continued till six in the evening by gas light; they then assemble in the same manner for supper. At the signal for locking-up being given, the officers station themselves on the staircases and corridors as in the morning, and when all are ready the roll is called, beginning with No. 1, who moves off at a quick pace to his cell, is followed by the next in rotation, and so on, until the whole are gone.

On Sundays the morning bell does not ring until eight, and the prisoners are not let out until half-past, and proceed to the work-room in the usual order. The first man goes to chapel at a quarter before ten, and by ten all are assembled there. They return by twelve, each prisoner receiving his dinner as he enters the room; they remain until two, employed with their books, or listening to the reading of the Scriptures. At two they re-assemble in the chapel, where they are occupied until twenty minutes past three. They are supplied with their suppers on their return and are locked up at four. The chaplain devotes the greater portion of his time to the prisoners. Those attending school are seldom there less than one hour daily. The prisoners, when assembled at meals, read aloud to each

other from the Scriptures and other religious books, the passages being selected by the chaplain. Prayers are read in the evening as well as the morning either by the chaplain or assistant keeper. The chaplain is continually going through the prison during the day talking to the prisoners.

The convicted prisoners are not permitted to communicate in any way, either by sign or speech, nor to look about them, smile, or excite each other's attention from labour. Nor are they permitted to address the officers except upon emergencies.

There are 250 lights at night in the prison, the gas for which is manufactured on the premises, at a cost of £75 annually. Three officers are employed during the night in patrolling through the interior, and one remains in the inspection passage of the large dormitory, where 100 prisoners sleep, who are generally vagrants or mendicants, for short terms, with which exception the whole of the prisoners are in separate cells. This dormitory may be said to be a blot upon the establishment, from the difficulty of maintaining the discipline there, but I have hopes that by the conversion of the day-rooms, and apartments occupied as infirmaries into cells, its use may be shortly dispensed with, except on emergencies. The great and effective relief to this establishment will be when it ceases to be burthened with the prisoners from Leeds, and it is to be hoped that the corporation will proceed, at no distant time, to the erection of a prison so much required in that populous borough. I find the highest number of prisoners received here from the borough of Leeds to have been, at the following periods:—

1837, June 30	116	males.
August 25	115	do.
Sept. 8	113	do.
June 9	40	females.
June 23	44	do.

I annex a Return of the paid officers of this establishment.

RETURN of Officers and Salaries.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Governor	500	0	0
Chaplain	250	0	0
Surgeon	200	0	0
Taskmaster	100	0	0
Two superintendents	160	0	0
Two clerks	130	0	0
Schoolmaster	52	0	0
Three turnkeys	171	12	0
Porter	54	12	0
Miller	54	12	0
Baker	54	12	0
Storekeeper	54	12	0
Three watchmen	163	16	0
Sick nurse	54	12	0
Eight guards	374	8	0
Matron	60	0	0
Three female attendants	103	0	0
Total	£2,537	16	0

Taking the average of male prisoners at 400, and the number of officers exclusively employed in superintending them at 21, this gives an officer to every 19 prisoners. The average number of females is 70, the number of officers and wardswomen 8, being nearly 1 to every 8 prisoners.

The portion of the prison appropriated to the females is quite unsuited for the maintenance of strict discipline; it is very desirable that a new building should be erected, and I trust that whenever this is decided upon, it may be quite apart and at some distance from the wards occupied by the male prisoners.

I have very great pleasure in observing that the condition of females on their discharge from this prison has excited the attention of the benevolent of their own sex. I trust that the following proposition is only the prelude to one on a more extensive scale, having for its object the care and proper disposal of boys after their liberation. A provision for liberated prisoners, one of the most valuable adjuncts of prison discipline, has been everywhere almost wholly neglected, and so persuaded am I of its importance, that I cannot refrain from again expressing my satisfaction at the prospect of increased attention being paid to this humane and valuable branch of it.

On the 12th day of September 1838 the following plan was submitted to the visiting justices by the ladies visiting the prison.

That a house of refuge be provided for the admission of discharged females, to be under the superintendence of the visiting justices and a committee of ladies. The establishment to consist of two workrooms, a separate sleeping room for each female, and two rooms for the matron, one of which might be used for the committee.

From their own observations and from other sources the ladies suppose the number of inmates in the first year will not exceed eight, and they think that a house sufficiently convenient might be rented in the neighbourhood of Wakefield.

That a voluntary subscription shall be entered into to carry the plan into effect, and that the sum of £2,000 shall be raised before any further steps be taken.

The yearly cost of such an establishment, deducting the labour of its inmates, would not exceed £150; and the interest arising from the above sum, together with annual contributions, would support the institution.

The proposed arrangements met the approbation of the visiting magistrates and was signed by them, and will be submitted to the General Sessions at Pontefract.

Quarter Sessions.—The holding of quarter sessions in so many different places in the West Riding is productive of the most injurious consequences to prisoners on their removal for trial from the House of Correction. Any moral impression created by the discipline of the prison has every probability of being effaced by the unchecked association which prevails in the journies to and from the sessions-houses, and previously to their being brought into court. The lock-ups, where the prisoners have frequently to pass a night or more, are of the most indifferent description. They are generally deficient in light, size, and ventilation. I allude particularly to this being the case at Pontefract, where it is not unusual to have as many as 120 prisoners assembled at a time. It cannot surely be right to cast men into these dark, crowded, and noisome places for the hours preceding their trials, when they ought to appear in the full possession of all their moral and physical energies, and where the better disposed, who may wish to incline their thoughts to their perilous conditions, are exposed to the disheartening interference or ridicule of the more hardened. I am fully sensible that, besides local reasons, there is a great advantage in bringing the administration of justice, palpable, as it may be termed, to the entire population; but this is already the case both at Pontefract and Leeds, where the municipal authorities have separate jurisdictions. From a full persuasion of the great mischief arising from this conveying of prisoners from place to place for trial, and the no less inconvenience resulting from the frequent absences of the keeper and other officers from the House of Correction at these times, I most respectfully recommend the magistrates to consider whether it would not be possible to dispense with the holding of sessions altogether at Leeds, and to adjourn the general sessions held at Pontefract to Wakefield for the trial of prisoners only. If this were done, it would, at least, diminish the extent of the evil.

In concluding my Report of this prison, I have to express my satisfaction at its improved state of discipline, and the ability and zeal manifested in its supervision and government; every inspection has afforded me the pleasing duty of recording some ameliorations, but none so satisfactory or so important as on the present occasion. I do not assert that communication between the prisoners here is "physically impossible;" nor do I believe that those connected with the establishment profess such to be the case. In fact, were they so to do, the inconvenient construction of the prison would of itself contradict such presumption. I firmly believe, however, that, on the male side of the prison, anything like contaminating intercourse has absolutely and entirely ceased; and this I believe is the utmost contended for by the advocates of the system here enforced.

The Monthly Number of Prisoners Committed to the Wakefield House of Correction during the Years

Months.	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838
January . . .	227	231	264	266	250	201	187	244	237
February . . .	222	252	228	262	199	183	205	245	235
March	209	205	219	209	270	167	247	226	221
April	196	220	224	193	232	175	235	248	215
May	234	232	233	251	241	164	212	304	258
June	241	242	218	271	224	203	245	298	263
July	219	207	97	210	208	160	253	240	260
August	232	206	152	248	218	187	258	243	246
September . . .	251	252	241	214	269	183	195	216	237
October . . .	156	191	278	210	207	184	191	248	222
November . . .	211	260	215	245	255	221	230	232	218
December . . .	234	335	255	220	256	236	275	273	264
Total . .	2,632	2,833	2,624	2,799	2,829	2,264	2,733	3,017	2,876

Gaol and House of Correction for the Liberty of Ripon.

Gaol and House of Correction for the Liberty of Ripon.

Inspected this prison on the 22d of November, and found it unexceptionably clean and neat. There were but two prisoners; one convicted of a felony, and undergoing his sentence of 12 months' imprisonment; and the other committed for trial at the next sessions. There is no variation in the management of this prison, nor has anything extraordinary occurred there since my last visit. The chaplain attends only once a fortnight, when the number of prisoners is below six; when above, he visits weekly on the Sunday evening, and occasionally instructs the prisoners, in which good office the keeper and his wife assist. As this prison is never without an inmate, I think provision should be made for the performance of Divine service on the Sabbath; and the keeper, agreeable to the provisions of the Gaol Act, might read prayers occasionally, if not daily, during the week. The behaviour of the prisoners is stated to be remarkably orderly, so much so as scarcely ever to call for a punishment. The greatest number at one period during the year was 15. There have been but 28 persons in custody in the year 1838 from the 23 townships, comprising the liberty of Ripon. The services of the minister who acts as chaplain are gratuitous; nor has the matron (the keeper's wife) any remuneration for attending to the female prisoners. A person who acts as clerk receives £4 a-year for his services; he does not occupy himself with the instruction of the prisoners, which I think he might do on those Sabbaths when the clergyman does not attend.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Yorkshire—West Riding.

Debtors' Gaol for the Liberty of Ripon.

The prisoners are all provided with Bibles and Prayer-books. The last entry of a magistrate's visit in the book kept for the purpose is dated 28th May 1838; but it is stated that their visits are frequent. This small prison is very creditably managed by the keeper.

DEBTORS' GAOL FOR THE LIBERTY OF RIPON.

This prison, at the period of my visit, was without a prisoner, and there have been but three during the year 1838, two of whom were only inmates of it for a single night. It does not seem that any more are expected, for the keeper has let out the rooms as lodgings. In so doing, I understand he avails himself of a similar privilege enjoyed by his predecessor, lately deceased. The apartments were clean.

LEEDS.—BOROUGH GAOL.

Leeds Borough Gaol.

Inspected this prison on the 26th of November; found it clean and orderly. The following prisoners were confined there at the time of my visit:—

J. L., age 40, J. G., age 20, J. H., age 22, } charged with stealing a bale of merino goods, value £35.; discharged; in custody 18 days.

J. S., age 19; charged with felony; committed for trial; in custody two days.
G. S., age 15; charged with felony; committed for trial; in custody two days.
T. G., age 32; charged with felony; committed for trial; in custody four days.
A. C., age 30; charged with felony; committed for trial; in custody four days.
J. B., age 24; charged with obtaining charitable contributions by false representations; committed for three calendar months; in custody three days.
W. T., age 19; charged with exposing his person in the public streets; committed for three calendar months; in custody one day.
B. C., age 19; a disorderly apprentice; committed for one month; in custody two hours.
I. O., age 19; vagrancy; committed one calendar month; in custody three days.
T. B., age 30; convicted of an assault; committed for two calendar months; in custody two days.
H. T., age 18; stealing a shirt; in custody five days and discharged.
W. L., age 30; charged with an assault on a child, aged 9 years, with intent to commit a rape; in custody four days and discharged, there being no case against him.

I find the practice of sentencing prisoners at the borough sessions to short imprisonments in this lock-up still continues. I consider it more likely to injure than improve a young offender, who must, while here, pass his hours in idleness, without even the possibility of being restrained from vicious communication. The expense of sending a prisoner so circumstanced to Wakefield is nothing when compared with the evil consequences which may result by continuing this practice. I subjoin a return of the prisoners so dealt with.

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners confined in Leeds Borough Gaol, in pursuance of their respective sentences at the Quarter Sessions for the said Borough, in the year 1838.

1838.	Name.	Age.	Term.
Easter Sessions.	W. E. . .	27	Imprisoned 7 days.
	T. T. . .	17	Ditto.
Midsummer ,,	J. C. . .	16	Ditto.
	J. G. . .	17	Ditto.
Michaelmas ,,	W. C. . .	15	Ditto.
	J. V. . .	22	Ditto.
Christmas ,,	A. R. . .	13	Ditto.

In a former Report, I noticed the impropriety of permitting the keeper to make a profit out of the sum allowed him to provide food for the prisoners. I regret to say this practice still continues, and I therefore again urge its discontinuance, and recommend the municipal authorities to commute this perquisite by a stipulated salary. The sum paid to the keeper for a prisoner is 8*d.* a day, for which he is provided with two meals, consisting of three quarters of a pound of fine bread, and about a quart of good coffee or milk at each meal. The keeper states, "That at the time of his appointment to the office in 1816, the advantages derived from furnishing the prisoners with food was understood to be instead of allowing him a higher salary, and that the emolument arising therefrom has been as follows:—

Amount of the maintenance of prisoners for 7 years, ending 1837, as per books.

	£.	s.	d.
1831	231	9	4
1832	224	18	0
1833	223	2	0
1834	203	0	8
1835	184	0	8
1836	210	2	8
1837	211	13	4
	£1488	6	8

Amount of profit on the prisoners' maintenance at 2*d.* per head per day.

Year	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1831	57	17	4
1832	56	4	6
1833	55	15	6
1834	50	15	2
1835	46	0	2
1836	52	10	8
1837	52	18	3
	£372	1	7

The books in this lock-up are well kept. A very commodious van is now employed in conveying prisoners to and from Wakefield.

A RETURN of the Number of Persons who have been in custody in Leeds Borough Gaol, in each Month and Year.

	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	
	20	57	68	108	58	110	93	
January	20	49	50	135	91	84	79	
February	20	48	50	83	71	102	89	
March	23	63	56	75	46	95	69	
April	31	66	70	121	98	89	80	Total number in these seven years 6435.
May	16	73	44	82	110	78	79	
June	60	66	46	107	165	81	94	
July	31	92	77	72	97	66	70	
August	22	47	66	65	108	85	93	
September	37	45	74	58	87	61	123	
October	33	53	116	107	125	131	182	
November	51	74	92	87	108	102	130	
December								
	364	733	809	1100	1164	1084	1181	

	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	
January	93	149	163	167	189	178	112	
February	131	141	142	158	143	189	172	
March	142	140	172	196	200	206	275	
April	99	127	150	120	179	125	210	Total number in these seven years 13,293, being an increase of 6858.
May	122	104	120	123	162	162	176	
June	150	132	201	167	181	180	151	
July	169	132	128	163	101	190	186	
August	135	106	127	170	173	159	131	
September	144	122	120	166	140	165	169	
October	124	150	167	176	160	168	196	
November	181	162	170	183	185	139	207	
December	183	147	200	194	227	150	179	
	1623	1612	1860	1983	2040	2011	2164	

	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	
January	161	182	187	199	188	181	189	234	195	
February	185	220	178	188	194	219	221	218	222	
March	173	195	189	281	207	199	242	224	193	Total number
April	151	201	175	222	179	167	306	216	135	in these seven
May	168	222	162	250	207	208	343	279	242	years 17,184
June	151	153	163	190	234	210	278	269	167	
July	180	209	153	158	212	225	315	208	186	Total number
August	158	189	180	188	196	248	297	299	208	in nine years
September	169	185	179	140	155	177	237	210	190	22,345.
October	220	201	153	181	181	187	216	180	188	
November	201	218	196	253	185	219	257	258	192	
December	212	264	172	261	219	209	301	236	212	
	2129	2439	2087	2521	2357	2449	3202	2831	2330	

II.
Northern and Eastern District.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Yorkshire—West Riding.

ROTHWELL.—Debtors' Gaol for the Liberty of Pontefract.

Rothwell Debtors' Gaol.

The officers of the duchy of Lancaster have with praiseworthy promptitude taken the imperfect state of this gaol into their consideration, and have caused several judicious alterations to be made in the building, which materially add to its security and convenience. Every part of the prison bore an improved appearance, and the rooms were clean and orderly. The prisoners who are ordinarily inmates of this and similar places of confinement are frequently in a state of destitution upon their entering; the 52nd Geo. III., cap. 160, which authorizes relief to prisoners under *mesne process* in these situations, not extending to those in execution. The keeper states, "There are now four here who have no means. Prisoners have been frequently without provisions for a day, and I have had to give them money for the purpose of purchasing food." The number of prisoners on the day of inspection were six, four males and two females. The numbers in 1837 were 15; in 1838, to the 26th of November, 20. One prisoner has been here for five years, for a debt of 200*l.*

PONTEFRACT.—Borough Gaol.

Pontefract Borough Gaol.

The town council contract with the magistrates of the riding for the maintenance of the borough prisoners at the House of Correction at Wakefield, and this gaol is only used for the imprisonment of debtors and those in custody under remand. The rooms and cells were clean on the morning of inspection. 92 males and 27 females have been in custody here at various times from November 1837 to the same period 1838. The accommodation provided for debtors is extremely inferior to what it ought to be; no person resides on the premises to attend to their wants, nor are there any means provided for their taking exercise in the open air. A house, with a small yard attached to it, adjoins the prison, and being the property of the corporation, might be appropriated to their accommodation, whereby their situation would be materially improved, much improper communication restrained, and the gaol as it now stands be used solely for prisoners under criminal charges. By carrying this recommendation into effect, the male and female prisoners might be separated from each other, which is only partially the case at present.

PONTEFRACT.—Riding Lock-ups.

Pontefract—Riding Lock-ups.

These lock-ups are under the sessions house. They are dark, damp, and deficient in ventilation. To these wretched places are prisoners conveyed to await their trials in the court above, and are frequently detained in them for a night, and sometimes more. They are unfit for the confinement of any description of prisoners, and least of all for those about to undergo the ordeal of a public trial, where the offiences and consequences are so serious.

SHEFFIELD.—Gaol for the Court Baron, and Court of Requests.

Sheffield Court Baron's Gaol.

I have very great satisfaction in reporting that this debtor's prison has been most materially improved, and presented an agreeable contrast to its condition at my preceding visit. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the lord of the manor, has expended a considerable sum of money in several judicious alterations of the old buildings, and other works are in progress by which the whole area of the gaol will be enlarged, and suitable accommodation provided for female prisoners.

The dimensions of the rooms, and the number of prisoners at present confined in them are as follow:—

High Court Debtors.

2 rooms, each 15 feet square	11

Court of Request Debtors.

3 rooms, each 15 feet square, 10 men confined in each	30
3 rooms, each 15 feet by 12 feet, 8 in each	24
1 room, 24 feet by 13 feet 6, 7 men.	7
1 room, 18 feet by 13 feet 6 inches, 9 men	9
3 rooms 13 feet square, with 6 men confined in 2 of them, and 4 in the other	16
2 rooms 13 feet 6 inches square, with 9 men confined in one, and 7 men in the other	16
2 rooms 15 feet by 12 feet, with 6 men confined in each room.	12
17 rooms.	125

Water closets have been fixed in various parts of the buildings, stone staircases erected, and adequate security taken against fire. The windows which formerly looked into the street and were a fruitful source of disorder by the facility they afforded to the introduction of spirits, have been closed up, and the upper rooms lighted from the roof. The entry into the prison has been rendered more commodious and secure, and there are now two barriers to pass instead of one.

The buildings now erecting will comprise five rooms and a divided airing yard, each room to be 15 feet square, and calculated to contain 8 or 10 prisoners. Three of these apartments are to be reserved for females.

Upon going through the various wards on the day of inspection, I was much gratified in noticing a greater attention to cleanliness both in the apartments and persons of the prisoners. They however still continue to disfigure the walls with gross and ludicrous drawings, which ought not to be permitted. The keeper or bailiff, from a proper sense of the want of accommodation for females, declines to execute writs against them until the works now in progress are completed. The number of children formerly noticed as being admitted into the prison, and taking up their residence there during the day has been greatly diminished. I regret to notice that the performance of Divine service is extremely irregular. The keeper states, "Divine service is not regularly performed; for this last five or six weeks no minister has attended, and it is not regular at any time. The debtors at their own instance and application have introduced a friend to perform service in the day room on Sundays. When the vicar's curate attended there was always a crowded congregation."

A new bailiff or keeper has been appointed, who has introduced many very salutary regulations. The prisoners are allowed to purchase a quart of beer daily, which is introduced a pint at a time between the hours of 8 and 9 and 12 and 1. There has not been a single case of fever, and should such occur the patient would be removed to the infirmary in the town. The greatest number of prisoners at one time during the present year has been 137, and it is calculated that accommodation for 140 will meet every exigency.

ECCLESHALL, SHEFFIELD.—GAOL FOR THE COURT BARON AND COURT OF REQUESTS.

Eccleshall Court Baron's Gaol.

This debtors' prison still remains in a most discreditable condition, Upon going through I found almost every prisoner engaged at cards. Garnish is insisted upon from each new comer, 3*s.* 6*d.* if longer there than a day, 2*s.* if only there one day. Every prisoner's clothes, or portions of them, are taken from them by force on coming in, and withheld until the sum demanded is paid. One prisoner informed me that he had his shoes taken from him for garnish, and had been without them some time. The number of prisoners on the day of inspection were 32 males and one female. The water provided for the use of the prison is so indifferent that the debtors are obliged to purchase it from without. The greatest number of prisoners at one time was on August 3, 1837, when they amounted to 41 males and 4 females. The walls are very insecure and require heightening. The accommodation for the females is particularly defective. there is no separation from the males, and they use the same privy in common. The keeper states "the females are generally very bad characters, there is no effectual separation between them and the men. I have known connexion to take place between the sexes, one woman I detected who used to leave her room, and go of a night to those of the men. The prison is very insecure. I caught one man out who got over the walls, I believe for the purposes of plunder, he has since been transported."

A RETURN of the number of Prisoners committed to the Debtor's Gaol for the manor of Eccleshall, in the West Riding of the county of York.

From November 1836 to November 1837,	Male prisoners .	203
	Female ditto .	9
	Total . . .	212
From November 1837, to November 1838,	Male prisoners .	275
	Female ditto .	10
	Total . . .	285

I respectfully recommend the defective state of this prison to the consideration of the lord of the manor, the Earl Fitzwilliam.

SHEFFIELD.—RIDING LOCK-UPS.

Sheffield—Riding Lock-ups.

This prison is appropriated to the reception of prisoners under examination, who remain only until their cases are disposed of by the magistrates. The cells were clean, and contained the following number and description of prisoners:—

Males.

No. 1 cell.—2 men on suspicion of felony; 1 vagrant.
No. 2 cell.—2 men on suspicion of felony.
No. 3 cell.—1 suspicion of felony; 2 vagrants.

Females.

No. 4 cell.—1 on suspicion of felony.

The greatest number of prisoners at one time since my last visit are stated to have been 16.

II. Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Yorkshire—West Riding.

Sheffield Riding Lock-ups.

Number of Prisoners brought into the Town Hall in Sheffield from December, 1837, to December, 1838, inclusive; distinguishing the Numbers, Male and Female, from the age of 18 and under.

	No. of Males under 18.	No. of Females under 18.	Total.
From December 1837, to December 1838	314	31	1,250
Deduct number brought out of the Police Lock-ups, and accounted for in their Returns	..	..	274
			976

SHEFFIELD.—Police Lock-ups.

Sheffield Police Lock-ups.

I visited these lock-ups early in the morning, previous to the prisoners' being taken before the magistrates. The large number may be accounted for by a fair being held in the town at the time.

Return of Prisoners in Custody in the Police Lock-ups at Sheffield, November 30, 1836.

No. 1 Lock-up.	2
,, 2 ,, ...	9
,, 3 ,, ...	10
,, 4 ,, ...	3
Total	24

The lock-up was as clean as might be expected with such disorderly inmates, and it appears to be a well regulated establishment.

The intelligent superintendant of police states "That he is quite satisfied that crime is not increasing in Sheffield; indeed it may be proved from authentic documents. He considers that the number of juvenile offenders is much influenced by boys being left to wander through the streets at the times allowed for meals; that they do not dine with their masters or employers, but receive a trifle to get their food where they can. There is no proper control over them either by master or parent. The father only looks for the money and the workmen for the work."

A Return of the number of Prisoners confined in the Watch House in Sheffield during the years 1837 and 1838.

	Number of Males 18 years of Age and under.	Number of Females 18 years of age and under.	Total number Confined.
From January to December, 1837, inclusive .	202	43	2,003
From January to December, 1838, inclusive .	160	36	1,615

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBY.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Derby County Gaol and House of Correction.

This prison was inspected on the 8th of December; I annex a statement of the number and distribution of the prisoners confined there at the time, and other returns connected therewith.

Distribution and Employment of Prisoners confined in the above prison.

Offences.	Number of Prisoners in Custody.
For trial	24
Convicted felons	31
,, misdemeanors	7
,, vagrancy	1
Summarily convicted for poaching	17
,, assault	14
,, misdemeanors	8
Under sentence of transportation	1
Want of sureties	5
Summarily convicted for vagrancy	10
Deserters	1
Debtors	11
Total . . .	130

Distribution and Employment, &c.—*continued.*

	Number of Prisoners in Custody.
Distribution of employment:—	
At the tread-wheel	55
Picking wool	40
Cloggers	1
Tailors	2
Infirmary	8
Itch ward	1
Whitewashing	1
Wardsmen	9
Nurse in the infirmary	1
Cook	1
Debtors	11
Total	130

FEMALES.

Offences.	Number of Prisoners.
For trial	1
Convicted misdemeanors	2
Summarily convicted for vagrancy	4
Want of sureties	1
Total	8
Distribution of employment of females:—	
Washing	3
Wardswomen	1
Infirmary	1
Sewing and picking cotton wool	3
Total	8

Names of Wardsmen.	Offence for which imprisoned.	If in prison before.	For what Offence.
J. S.	Assault	Once	For Poaching.
T. S.	Misdemeanor	Not	"
T. H.	"	Not	"
R. C.	"	Not	"
J. B.	"	Not	"
W. M.	Vagrancy	Once	Vagrancy.
S. B.	Poaching	Once	Poaching.
C. G.	Misdemeanor	Not	"
C. G.	"	Not	"
J. B.	Convicted felon	Not	"
J. R.	Assault	Not	"
Females.			
E. C.	Misdemeanor	Not	"

RETURN showing the Number of Punishments by Solitary Confinement, &c., for the Year, ending Michaelmas 1838.

No. of Prisoners in the Dark or Refractory Cells, with Stoppages of Bread.	No. of Prisoners confined in the Dark or Refractory Cells, with Stoppages of two quarts of Gruel daily.	No. of Prisoners confined once.	No. of Prisoners confined twice.	No. of Prisoners confined three times.	No. of Prisoners confined four times.	No. of Prisoners confined five times.
None.	231	128	25	13	1	2

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Derbyshire.

Derby County Gaol and House of Correction.

RETURN of the Number and particulars of Commitments to the County Gaol and House of Correction, from 30th September 1837, to 29th September, 1838.

	No. of Prisoners committed for trial.	Misdemeanors.	Assaults.	Vagrancies.	Want of Sureties.	Disorderly Apprentices.	Disorderly Servants.	Offence against the Game Laws.	Further examination.	Bastardies.	Deserters.	Total No. in the Year.
30th Sept. 1837, to 31st Oct.	18	10	6	16	..	2	2	18	5	1	1	79
November . . .	17	14	12	10	5	3	1	13	1	..	..	76
December . . .	27	15	8	11	1	..	..	15	1	1	..	79
January, 1838 . .	22	10	4	7	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	52
February ,, . .	19	4	3	12	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	46
March ,, . .	22	8	..	17	1	2	1	6	..	1	..	58
April ,, . .	12	9	19	18	4	3	1	4	..	..	..	70
May ,, . .	16	10	10	21	..	1	..	7	1	2	..	68
June ,, . .	18	17	14	20	6	1	2	1	2	1	..	82
July ,, . .	22	9	14	17	..	2	8	10	..	..	..	82
August ,, . .	22	6	6	8	..	2	6	6	..	1	1	58
September ,, . .	12	12	6	17	..	3	..	1	1	..	1	53
	227	124	102	174	17	20	25	93	11	7	3	803

RETURN of Recommittals during the undermentioned Periods.

Offences.	From Michaelmas 1836, to Michaelmas 1837.	From Michaelmas 1837. to Michaelmas 1838.
Felonies	2	3
Misdemeanors	2	2
Vagrancies	10	13
Assaults	2	1
Disorderly Apprentices .	4	..
Poachers	2	4
	22	23

Of the number of recommittals from Michaelmas 1836 to Michaelmas 1837, *eleven* are from the borough of Derby.

Of the number of recommittals from Michaelmas 1837 to Michaelmas 1838, *twelve* are from the borough.

Every part of the prison was in most excellent order, and the discipline is maintained in precisely the same praiseworthy manner as described in my former Report.

I regret to find that there have been several attempts made by the prisoners at self destruction, and happily but one where the attempt was successful. I have examined the officers, and certain of the prisoners, but have been unable to trace any cause or motive for this monomania. I extract from the keeper and surgeon's journals such entries as refer thereto, and have called upon the latter officer for any further information he may possess, which I also append.

Extracts from Keeper's Journal.

April 8th, 1837.—At a little after six o'clock this morning the governor's son reported to him that ——, a prisoner convicted at last assizes for horse stealing, and sentenced to transportation for life, had hanged himself, upon which the governor repaired to his cell and found him lying upon his bedstead, quite dead and stiff. He had tied his neckcloth to the upper board of the window shutter. Verdict of jury, *felo de se*. The governor had frequently conversed with him upon different subjects, but never observed any depression of spirits, or the least change in him since his conviction.

23rd April.—About half past four o'clock this afternoon one of the turnkeys reported that ——, a prisoner convicted on a charge of highway robbery at the last March assizes, and judgment of death recorded against him, had been endeavouring to destroy himself by strangulation with his neckcloth in the water closet, but the end of the handkerchief giving way, he fell to the ground. ——, the wardsman, hearing the noise, repaired immediately to the place, and found him in the act of concealing the handkerchief in his trowsers. The governor gave orders to have him put under restraint.

May 2nd.—About half past five o'clock this evening the wardsman found ——, a prisoner for trial on a charge of felony, hanging in his cell by the neck, suspended from the latch of the window shutter, with his stockings platted and made into a rope.

May 17th.—The governor received a prisoner of the name of ——, from the borough, about two o'clock this afternoon, who, agreeable to orders, was searched and put into the reception cell, and had not been there more than two hours, when one of the prisoners who was employed whitewashing the debtors wall opposite to the lock-up windows, observed him hanging by the neck from the bars of the window. The prisoner called to the turnkey that a man was hanging himself. The turnkey ran to him immediately, but before he got to his cell he heard him fall, in consequence of his braces not being securely fastened to the bars.

June 5.—It having been reported to the govern or that a prisoner, convicted of an assault on his father, and imprisoned for want of sureties to keep the peace for twelve months, intended to destroy himself; it was found he had tied his stockings and suspenders together for the purpose in his cell

between the hours of washing and of breakfast. The governor gave directions to have all his clothes, &c., taken from him, and for him to be visited frequently after locking, and also during the night. The governor sent for him this morning and questioned him, when he did not hesitate in telling him it was his intention to do so. He was immediately ordered to be put under restraint, which was done. Upon inquiry the governor found that he had refused to take his supper last night, and his breakfast and dinner to-day.

June 7th.—Upon the governor visiting the above prisoner yesterday, he was released from restraint on his begging and entreating, and promising to behave better during his confinement, and not make such attempt.

May 27th.—It has come to the governor's knowledge that a prisoner convicted of a misdemeanor at the last Lent assizes, and sentenced to six calendar months imprisonment and hard labour, had made an attempt to destroy himself, which appears by a copy of a note he had written, which was found by one of the other prisoners, as follows:—'I do write these few lines before I do take away my life, that if my friends cannot get my time shortened, I will shorten it myself, and if I do, I hope you will let them know that they may fetch my body, and bury me close to my dear sister ——, and my sister ——, and I hope you will let J——, S——, T——, and D——, carry me to my grave. It was on the 25th of May when I did write these lines.' The governor sent for him to the office and questioned him, when, after some hesitation, he confessed that he did attempt to make away with himself, if he could not get his period of imprisonment shortened. He was ordered to be placed under restraint.

July 4th, 1838.—Shortly after the governor's departure for the county hall this morning, the wardsman found —— a prisoner, convicted of misdemeanor at the last sessions and sentenced to two year's imprisonment, was hanging by a piece of cord fixed to the upper hinge of the window shutters of his cell; the cord was cut, and the surgeon sent for, who attended immediately, and gave directions for him to be removed to the infirmary and placed under restraint.

July 8th.—One of the officers reported to the governor this afternoon that ——, a prisoner under sentence of transportation for life, had made an attempt to destroy himself, in consequence of which the governor gave directions to have the restraints put upon him, to prevent him from doing any mischief.

September 13.—About half past twelve o'clock this day a turnkey informed the governor that ——, a boy who was placed in the dark cell on the 12th instant, had been endeavouring to strangle himself by fixing one part of the brace through his stock and making it fast to the bedstead, in consequence of which the governor gave directions to have him put in irons until he could make the case known to some of the visiting justices.

Extracts from Surgeon's Journal.

No. 1. 8th April, 1837.—W. G. I attended between six and seven o'clock this morning, at the governor's request, to see the prisoner G., he having hanged himself. I found that he had tied his neckcloth round his neck, and had suspended himself to the upper hinge of the door, which closes the window. He was cold and quite stiff, the tongue was protruded a little out of his mouth, and the lips were livid, and his face eluerally appeared as in the case where strangulation has taken place. I have conversed on several occasions with G., but never perceived any thing wrong in his mind, or that he was depressed. His health has been good ever since he has been in prison.

No. 2. 9th April, 1837.—H. G. It has been stated to me that this prisoner has given hints that he will destroy himself; therefore let him be watched both day and night. There is not any appearance of insanity in his conversation, but he seems depressed.

No. 3. 22nd April.—R. A. Two pocket handkerchiefs having been found tied together, and one having a noose at its end, in his pocket, let him be watched to prevent self-destruction. There is nothing remarkable in his appearance, either as regards health or despondency.

22nd April.—R. A. states to me to-day, that having been informed that if he became ill on board of ship when on his passage to his destination abroad as a transport that he would be thrown overboard, he was intending yesterday to hang himself with the two handkerchiefs. Let the watching be continued.

No. 4. 25th January, 1838.—H. W. attempted to hang himself with his braces tied to the tap.

1st February.—H. W. has appeared quite rational since he attempted to hang himself, which he did on the 25th ultimo, by tying his braces round his neck, and then fastening them to the tap in the wash-house: he was insensible, but soon recovered. He said his chief reason for so doing was, that he had seen the devil three nights in his sleep, and he feared that he would come and take him soon. He appears sorry for making the attempt. It will be necessary for him to sleep in company with other prisoners, and for him to be watched at all times.

No. 5. 4th July, 1838.—J. P. has attempted to hang himself by fastening a cord through his stock, and hanging it to one of the hinges of the window: he supposes he was suspended about three quarters of an hour. The stock was not tight, otherwise he would have been dead. He was insensible when found, and remained stupid for some time afterwards.

No. 6. 13th September.—G. P. has endeavoured to hang himself by tying his braces to his stock, and then fastening the braces to the bedstead in the dark cell. He had passed one end of the stock through the other, so as to make a running noose. He says he intended to destroy himself. He must wear the belt or handcuffs whilst he remains in prison when not at the treadwheel, and he must be watched day and night.

(Signed) Douglas Fox, Surgeon to the Gaol.

Observations on the Cases of Suicide.

It will be seen from the above extracts there have been five prisoners who have attempted to hang themselves during the last two years in the gaol for the county and town of Derby; and that another, H. G., marked No. 2, was suspected of having an intention to do so.

Case No. 1.—W. G. was a young man under sentence of transportation. He had appeared to be quite rational, and not desponding. At the time there did not appear to be any particular mode of accounting for the act of self-destruction. I had conversed for a length of time with him two days previous to his death, and no part of his conversation led me to suspect that he was likely to destroy himself. A prisoner (J. P.) has since stated, that on the day G. died a young woman had

seen him who was engaged to marry him; that she had cut a lock of hair from his head, after which he appeared much depressed; and he thought that was probably the cause of his destroying himself.

Case No. 2.—H. G. There appeared to be no particular cause why he should intend to destroy himself; I think it is very probable he had heard of the death of G., and that it had weighed upon his mind and caused him to have a disposition to destroy himself; for it is well known that violent acts of many kinds lead others to have a disposition to commit the same deed, although they had no such propensity previously.

Case No. 3.—R. A. was a man of feeble mind; he was expecting to be transported after trial, and feared, if taken ill on his passage, that he should be thrown overboard. This was the only cause for his intention to destroy himself. He was not then under sentence of transportation, and his sentence amounted to imprisonment after his trial.

Case No. 4.—H. W. fancied he had seen the devil in his sleep, and feared he would fetch him soon. No other cause could be assigned for the attempt at destruction.

Case No. 5.—J. P. I suspect this prisoner attempted to destroy himself to prevent that part of his sentence being carried into effect which ordered him to be kept in solitary confinement for a short time during his imprisonment. He is a man of very bad character, and having a remarkably ill temper.

Case No. 6.—G. P. I cannot learn why this prisoner endeavoured to hang himself. I think G. having hanged himself has probably led in part to several of the prisoners here having tried to destroy themselves, for it is well known that where a suicide occurs in any district it is very commonly followed by others. I have talked strictly with all the prisoners who have attempted self-destruction, and I have never been able to learn that it arose from any harsh or ill treatment in the prison.

(Signed) Douglas Fox, Surgeon.

The prisoner J. P., case No. 5, was in the prison at the time of inspection. He is 15 years of age, and sentenced to two year's imprisonment, the first and last months solitary. I had him brought before me, and in reply to my questions he stated he was never at school; had attended divine worship, and had learned to read a little since in prison. He had nothing to complain of in the prison. His reason for attempting to destroy himself was his not seeing his father and mother for so long a time. "I said to one of the prisoners who went out, and comes from where I do, Chesterfield, 'I wish I was out to see my mother once, or I'll make away with my life.' I did not see her, and so I attempted it."

There has been no epidemic in the prison during the last year. The prisoners appear to suffer severely from the cold, and coughs with low diseases seem to prevail in the winter. There were 17 prisoners on the surgeon's list on the day of inspection.

Derby County Gaol.

Return of the Number of Sick on the 1st December, 1838.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	D. M. . .	28	Consumption of the lungs.
2	R. A. . .	22	Dysentery.
3	C. G. . .	20	Inflamed glands of the neck.
4	W. H. . .	33	Ulcerated leg.
5	J. P. . .	20	Inflamed hand.
6	J. L. . .	16	Low fever.
7	J. C. . .	23	Frequent sickness.
8	R. H. . .	43	Rheumatic pain in the limbs.
9	T. S. . .	64	Vertigo.
10	C. S. . .	26	Inflamed glands of the neck.
11	J. D. . .	26	Vertigo.
12	J. W. . .	63	Cough.
13	W. P. . .	48	Ditto.
14	W. R. . .	35	Ditto.
15	G. F. . .	45	Piles.
16	J. S. . .	..	Swelled testicles.
17	J. G. . .	38	Dysentery.

Return of Deaths in Her Majesty's Gaol for the County of Derby, from Michaelmas, 1836, to Michaelmas, 1838.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	When Committed.	Date of their Deaths.	Imprisonment.			Remarks.
						Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	A. H. . . .	74	Dropsy . . .	2 March, 1837.	8 June, 1837.	..	3	14	Debtor.
2	E. M. G. . .	22	Chronic inflammation of bowels.	9 Dec., 1837.	17 June, 1838	..	6	25	Convicted of felony and sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment.
3	D. H. . . .	25	Consumption of the lungs.	27 May, 1837.	30 Aug., 1838	..	3	10	Under sentence of transportation for 7 years—Female.
4	A. D. . . .	76	Old age . . .	18 Jan., 1836.	18 Feb., 1838.	2	..	18	Debtor—Female.
5	W. G. . . .	22	Committed suicide	13 Mar., 1837.	7 April, 1837.	..	..	26	Under sentence of transportation for life.

The average time spent by the chaplain in the prison daily is about three hours, during which he is occupied in visiting the sick, attending the school, and giving religious instruction to the untried prisoners. He visits the females twice a week, and a lady from the town also attends to their instruction. Prisoners in solitary confinement do not attend chapel, but are visited by the chaplain. The prisoners for the school are selected by the keeper; they are generally from 8 to 10 in number. The keeper's son assists the chaplain in teaching. The chaplain says, "I do not see the prisoners before trial every day, but generally." The chaplain's journal is very imperfectly kept; the entries are made at considerable intervals, and confined to recording the performances of his routine duties, such as, "November 1st.—Began the service in the chapel at half-past nine. November 24th.—Visited daily the infirmary during the last fortnight."

Derby County Gaol and House of Correction.

Return of the Religious Persuasions of Prisoners imprisoned during the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838.

Protestants.	Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Jews.	Attending no Place of Worship.	General Total.	Number of Prisoners who cannot Read.	Number of Prisoners who can Read only.	Number of Prisoners who can Read and Write.	Total.
512	40	177	27	..	47	803	240	249	314	803

Return of the Number of Prisoners confined in Her Majesty's Gaol for the County of Derby, with their Religious Persuasions, on the 26th March, 1839.

No.	Names.	Age.	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Unitarians.	Other Dissenters.	Jews.	Remarks.
1	T. S.	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
2	W. T.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	W. S.	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
4	J. R.	59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	J. G.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	G. L.	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
7	W. W.	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
8	J. W.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	J. B.	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
10	J. T.	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
11	J. F.	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	This man has not attended any place of worship for several years.
12	S. H.	67	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	G. L.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14	E. S.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	T. S.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	G. S.	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	W. F.	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
18	J. L.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	J. J.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	W. G.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21	J. W.	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
22	S. C.	34	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
23	T. H.	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24	C. R.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25	R. R.	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
26	T. K.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27	R. F.	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28	J. J.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29	E. H.	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
30	J. P.	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
31	R. R.	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
32	W. R.	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
33	J. B.	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
34	T. M.	40	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
35	J. S.	28	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
36	J. B.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Carried forward	..	20	3	8	2	..	1	..	

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Derbyshire.

Derby County Gaol and House of Correction.

Return of the Number of Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Age.	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Unitarians.	Other Dissenters.	Jews	Remarks.
	Brought forward		20	3	8	2	..	1	..	
37	G. L.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
38	S. W.	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
39	J. W.	56	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40	J. B.	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
41	B. H.	44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
42	T. T.	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
43	J. G.	48	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
44	P. S.	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
45	W. P.	51	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
46	R. J.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
47	G. P.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
48	W. P.	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
49	G. F.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
50	P. C.	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
51	J. P.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
52	T. P.	45	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
53	J. B.	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
54	I. C.	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
55	J. B.	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
56	J. W.	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
57	J. J.	49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
58	G. G.	44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
59	W. W.	44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
60	J. W.	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
61	S. T.	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
62	J. B.	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
63	T. S.	63	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
64	J. P.	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
65	G. B.	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
66	W. T.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
67	J. R.	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
68	J. K.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
69	J. T.	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
70	T. B.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
71	J. K.	34	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
72	W. F.	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
73	W. W.	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
74	E. H.	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
75	T. R.	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
76	W. S.	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
77	J. B.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
78	J. W.	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
79	T. F.	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
80	W. G.	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
81	W. S.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
82	J. W.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
83	D. B.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
84	G. H.	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
85	G. B.	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
86	W. K.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
87	A. W.	56	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
88	G. H.	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
89	G. W.	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
90	W. M.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
91	J. H.	44	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
92	J. W.	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
93	T. W.	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
94	J. T.	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
95	T. V.	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
96	T. B.	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
97	G. H.	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
98	R. B.	40	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
99	J. C.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
100	R. M.	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	Carried forward	..	60	6	26	4	..	2	..	

Return of the Number of Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Age.	Established Church.	Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Unitarians.	Other Dissenters.	Jews.	Remarks.
	Brought forward	..	60	6	26	4	..	2	..	
101	J. S.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
102	J. T.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
103	J. P.	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
104	S. C.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
105	J. B.	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
106	M. H.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
107	E. C.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
108	D. G.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
109	S. J.	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
110	C. B.	19	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
111	O. T.	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
112	E. T.	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
113	R. H.	34	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
114	J. D.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
115	H. H.	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	Total		68	6	30	7	..	2	..	

I examined the books, and found them in most perfect order. I annex a table, showing the expenditure for the year ending September, 1838.

County Prison, Derby.—Expenses

Quarter, ending	Average No. of Prisoners Quarterly on Diet.	Average No. of Prisoners Quarterly	Bread.	Meal.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Salt.	Meat.	Milk.	Maintenance from the Governor's House.	Ale.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1837.—December 9 .	135	143	144 8 1½	28 0 6½	12 14 8¼	..	0 16 8	7 14 0	1 10 4¼	3 4 0	1 10 4
1838.—March 10. .	143	159	128 1 9	21 13 0¼	15 15 11¾	1 12 3	1 1 3	7 2 10½	1 10 2½	4 15 0	1 11 0
June 9 . .	134	149	133 0 8¾	20 10 10½	12 13 8	..	1 1 8	6 10 10½	1 1 7	3 2 6	1 8 7½
September 8 .	158	171	179 17 4½	26 19 0¼	28 7 4¼	..	1 1 8	7 13 10½	1 3 5¼	2 18 3	1 12 11½
Average for 52 weeks	142	155									
Total . . .	. .	. .	585 7 11¼	97 3 5½	69 11 8¼	1 12 3	4 1 3	29 1 7½	5 5 7	13 19 9	6 2 11

1837,	£.	s.	d.
Sept. 9, Stock in gaol	10	9	9¼
Wool picked by prisoners	23	0	6
Potatoes from garden	7	4	11¼
Prisoners' maintenance repaid	2	2	6
Orders on County Treasurer	2,810	12	11¾
Cash owing to Mr. Sims, Sept. 8, 1838	12	6	4½
	£2,865	17	0¾

II.
Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Derbyshire.

Derby County Gaol and House of Correction.

The prisoners received here under contract from the borough of Derby, are charged at the rate of 3*d.* daily in addition to their proportion of the general expenses of the prison.

In a former Report I noticed the treatment of the untried prisoners, and their being placed in separate confinement, excepting while at exercise, divine service, or when with the chaplain; and I adverted also to the compulsory labour to which they were submitted. (Vide Second Report, p. 15.) At that period I expressed doubts as to the propriety of confining prisoners for so many hours in cells of such restricted dimensions, they being only 6 feet by 8, and 12 feet high. These prisoners, however, during the inclement season, have been allowed to leave their cells by two at a time, for the purpose of warming themselves at a fire in the day-room. I am decidedly of opinion that the cells in which these prisoners are thus confined are too small for the purposes of separate confinement under any circumstances; and I consider the treatment of the untried as rather calculated to depress the mind, and to partake too much of a penal character, and to require mitigation. I therefore recommend that some remuneration should be allowed to this class of prisoners for their labour; that the chaplain should invariably visit them every day; and I see no reason why they should not be formed into a class for instruction.

The magistrates, impressed with the necessity of warming the cells in winter, have adopted a most ingenious process, invented by Mr. Sylvester, the civil engineer, which not only supplies the requisite heat, but conveys at the same time a stream of fresh air into each cell, which is continually renewing itself. The apparatus was applied in the first instance only to one wing of the prison, but its complete success has induced the extension of it to another, which is at present being fitted with it. The keeper, in a communication to me, says, "I am quite delighted with this plan of ventilation and warming. We have an atmosphere which appears to change in the course of a minute or two, by a current of air which would almost take up a pocket-handkerchief into the shaft up the roof of the wing. We are able to raise the temperature of the cells to 62°, 63°, 64°, and 65°, and to about 33 and 34 degrees above that of the external air." I subjoin Mr. Sylvester's report to the visiting magistrates while the works were in progress, and which contains a full description of the means employed and their application.

London, 85, *Great Russell Street*,
Sept. 26th, 1838.

Gentlemen,

After the opportunity you have so kindly afforded to me of fully carrying into operation my pro-

for 52 Weeks, ending September 8, 1838.

Herrings.	Tea and Sugar.	Total Quarterly Amount of Subsistence	Quarterly Subsistence. Average, per Head, per Week.	Salaries, &c. Quarter, ending Dec. 9, 1837.	Quarter, ending March 10, 1838.	Quarter, ending June 9, 1838.	Quarter, ending Sept. 8, 1838.	Total Expense of 52 Weeks.	Average per Week, for 52 Weeks.	Average per Head, per Week.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
3 2 1½	0 7 8	203 8 6	2 3 ·81	15 12 11½						
0 8 10½	0 14 0	184 6 2½	1 11 ·79	14 3 6½						
1 13 10½	0 7 5½	181 11 9¾	2 1 ·01	13 19 4½						
3 8 6¼	0 12 0	253 14 5½	2 5 ·70	19 11 1¼						
8 13 4¾	2 1 1½	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	823 0 11¾	15 16 6½	2 2·75
Salaries to chaplain, surgeon, governor, matron, book-keeper, male and female turnkeys, and watchman.				263 6 0	267 18 0	286 1 6	282 15 7¼	1,100 1 1¼	21 3 1	2 11·75
Bedding				9 0 5½	83 17 5¼	..	3 16 3	96 14 1¾	1 17 2¼	0 3·14
Oil and candles				2 15 5	3 2 6	1 9 10	1 7 2	8 14 11	0 3 4	0 0·28
Coals, 136 ton, 7 cwt., 3 qrs.				12 15 11	21 7 9¼	19 14 11¼	10 8 1¾	64 6 9¼	1 4 9	0 2·09
Tread-wheel				0 10 0	0 3 10	0 6 6	0 8 10	1 9 2	0 0 6¾	0 0·05
Utensils				7 19 4½	10 1 2	8 11 6	8 2 4½	34 14 5	0 13 4¼	0 1·13
Clothing				12 8 5	54 4 5¾	25 2 3½	18 6 1½	110 1 3¾	2 2 4	0 3·58
Taxes				16 19 2½	3 8 7	16 0 3½	0 5 0	36 13 1	0 14 1¼	0 1·19
Guarding and conveying prisoners				4 17 0	1 4 0	17 14 11½	2 10 0	26 5 11½	0 10 1¼	0 0·85
Soap, 465 lb., 5 oz.				2 7 0½	2 16 7	2 9 4½	2 13 5½	10 6 5¼	0 3 11½	0 0·33
Repairs				29 16 5	30 9 11¾	29 5 9½	47 11 8½	137 3 10¾	2 12 9¼	0 4·46
Allowance to discharged prisoners				3 6 4½	4 18 11½	5 0 7	5 14 9½	19 0 8¾	0 7 4¼	0 0·62
Brushes (163)				3 12 6	2 6 0	4 7 2½	2 10 11	12 16 7½	0 4 11½	0 0·42
Besoms (179)				0 6 0½	0 7 6½	0 5 4	0 4 6	1 3 5	0 0 5½	0 0·04
Mops (452) made in prison, (12) bought				..	..	0 3 6	..	0 3 6	0 0 1	0 0·01
Stationery				2 5 4	4 16 4	2 7 5	3 7 10	12 16 11	0 4 11¼	0 0·42
Postages				0 13 8	0 16 6	0 18 1	1 2 9	3 11 0	0 1 4½	0 0·12
Sweeping chimneys				1 5 6	..	1 1 9	..	2 7 3	0 0 11	0 0·08
Chips				0 10 6	1 11 6	..	1 15 0	3 17 0	0 1 5¾	0 0·13
Burial expenses				..	3 2 0	..	1 0 6	4 2 6	0 1 7	0 0·13
Potatoes to garden				..	..	2 2 0	..	2 2 0	0 0 9¾	0 0·07
Warming apparatus				..	..	53 12 6	289 10 8	343 3 2	6 11 11¼	0 11·15
				374 15 2	496 13 2	476 15 4	683 11 7½	2,854 16 3¼	54 18 0	7 8·79
Cash owing to Governor, Sept. 9, 1837				. .	. .	. .	. .	2 12 1¾		
Stock in gaol, Sept. 8, 1838				. .	. .	. .	. .	8 8 7¾		
								£2,865 17 0¾		

	£. s. d.
Total expense for one year	2,854 16 3¼
Amount charged to Corporation of Derby for Borough Prisoners	624 5 1
Balance	£2,230 11 2¼ Cost to the county.

posed arrangements for warming and ventilating the county prison, by allowing me to adapt a complete apparatus to one section of the building, it is my duty, now that the work is finished, and after the apparatus has been in action for some time, to give to you the most accurate statement in my power of what it has been found desirable to execute, and the result of this.

On first entering upon the detail of the work it became a matter of some consideration what was the best economy for that part of the arrangement by which the air of each cell was to be removed in a sufficient quantity to ensure the change of air or ventilation within them, upon which the proper action of the apparatus depended. It was found that the old chimney outlets, immediately above the roof of the building, were not uniform in their action. It was evident this defect arose from the prison building and its chimney outlets being considerably lower than the centre mass of the governor's house and chapel. As the whole utility of the arrangement depended upon the uniform action of the discharge flues from each cell, it was considered right to adopt the simplest means, although in first cost the more expensive, and these means were the building a ventilating shaft, into which the fire flues, as well as the whole of the outlet currents from the cells, might enter and escape at a uniform rate into the atmosphere, by carrying the shaft high enough to prevent its current from being interrupted.

The next consideration was to determine the contents of this shaft to be such that the waste heat of the boiler fire should give sufficient rarefaction to the column of air in the shaft to afford the motion required for the discharge of air from the cells; this has been accomplished most satisfactorily. It was impossible that the mass of building of the shaft could be otherwise than an object in sight, and thus becoming a feature of the building, it was necessary to pay regard to its form and character. Upon this matter I had the able assistance of Mr. Paterson obtained for me, an architect possessing, in my opinion, great power in the proper adaptation of architectural form, and who gave every attention to the execution of this very important part of the work. I feel grateful to Mr. Paterson for his aid, and consider he has been quite successful in what he has done.

Having made frequent observations on the action of the ventilating shaft upon the cells, I can state with the utmost confidence that it fully answers my anticipation, and is, as an instrument of utility, the cheapest and best for the purposes wanted that I am aware of.

On excavating for the vault in which the boiler is placed, it was not found practical to sink lower on account of water, than a depth at which it has required some contrivance to pack the apparatus, and at the same time give the power of access to the different parts. The whole has been done, however, in such a manner that it will be found a substantial and lasting work, while, from the arrangement of the fire-flues and apparatus, a good economy of the fuel may be depended upon.

The adjustment required for equalizing the warming effect over the whole of the cells is a matter which might have been accomplished in some measure during the time the apparatus has been in

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Derbyshire.
Derby County Gaol and House of Correction.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT. Reports on Separate Prisons. *Derbyshire.* Derby County Gaol and House of Correction.

operation, but as such adjustment would not, most probably, hold good for the winter season, and is easily provided at any time, it was thought desirable not to attempt it till the cold weather commenced; nor do I see how, in any case, this could be accomplished, excepting in the season of the use of a warming apparatus.

Some attention has been paid to the expenditure of fuel to keep the steam in motion through the air-warming mains, and I have lately received from Mr. Sims, the governor of the prison, a statement of this from an experiment made during the present work; by this statement it appears that 112 lbs. of coal raised the steam, and put the apparatus into action; and that 3 cwt. more kept it in full operation for a day.

The apparatus not, however, being in constant work, the flues and building not in the condition they will be by winter use, it is quite certain that a considerably less expenditure of fuel will be found to be the result. My estimate of the fuel, judging of the matter from the air warmed and the entire contents of the building, would be certainly not more than 16 lbs. of coal per hour. It is to be remembered that by this expenditure of fuel the whole of the cells have to be warmed by fresh air, submitted to the contact of a surface at a temperature of somewhat less than 212° Fahrenheit, and that a volume of fresh air so warmed is required to move through each cell, equal at least to four times its content, in the interval of an hour.

The whole of the arrangements made for conducting the fresh air into the cells, and for discharging their contents at the rate it was desirable for the purpose of securing their ample ventilation, have been proved to be satisfactory to me by the experience of the working of the plan in the section of the building completed, and the sufficiency of the air-warming surface of the mains to give the excess of warmth to the fresh air calculated to maintain a temperature of from 60° to 64° Fahrenheit in the winter as a maximum, is also perfectly certain.

The use of steam as a vehicle for rapidly conveying an equal heat to the air-warming mains, has been found satisfactory. The only objection to it is the difficulty of obtaining the different degrees of heating required to be given to the air-warming surfaces, in order to suit the variation in the degree of outward cold. The contrivance adopted for this purpose was the use of weighted valves to the steam outlets from the boiler, and by the management of the fire to allow the steam to pass to the mains continuously or at intervals, as might be required; but in practice it does not appear easy to obtain a management of the fire sufficiently nice to insure the perfect operation of this arrangement. The practical result of the work completed has convinced me of the utility of a mass of water in circulation as the mode of distributing heat, because I now see the means by which this may be accomplished in such a manner that it will become as active as the steam in giving the whole of the air-warming mains an equal temperature, and while its maximum effect will be exactly equal to the steam, it will give the power, with a good economy of fuel, of affording any other degree of heating to the mains and to the air, from day to day, or even between night and day, which the variations in the temperature of the outer air may require. We leave also the certainty of no fuel being wasted, which is not the case with the use of steam, inasmuch as fuel may be consumed over a long period in the night or day, in an amount just short of that which affords steam of the force required to move through the main, and no useful result whatever would be obtained. It may be proper to state that there is no difference to be observed in the arrangements for this change, either in the building preparations, the air-warming mains, or in the heating vessels and fireplace. It affects only the communications of the mains with the heating vessel or boiler, and in filling the *whole* with water, which, being heated, moves in constant circulation, in the place of the heating vessel being *partly* filled with water, and the steam moving to convey heat. The arrangement of the apparatus for water would be somewhat less in cost than steam, some of the works of a steam boiler being unnecessary. But the principal advantage to be derived from the change would be in the saving of fuel, as it would not be possible to burn fuel without securing a proportionate effect of warming throughout the whole of the building, and facility will be afforded at all times of adjusting the excess of the temperature of the warmed air above that of the outer air, by the fuel used over a given period; thus tending to save a large portion over the season of moderately cold weather.

The management being much more simple and certain, I feel no doubt whatever of its being the means of saving one-third of the fuel during a year.

With respect to the application of the means of ventilation and warmth to the prison generally, it is my opinion that a ventilating shaft will be absolutely necessary for each section. This, as an item of expense, can be now easily estimated. As regards the other preparations in the buildings, there will require no change from what has been accomplished, with this exception, that a single heating vessel of sufficient size for the whole of the remaining sections, and its vault, would have to be considered, and no part of the expense of the single apparatus in the vault of the one finished could attach to the other sections of the prison.

I have to regret the great length of time the work, now completed, was in hand, owing to various unlooked-for delays. This has been the cause of much disappointment, loss of time, and the source of increased expense.

This delay, I am convinced, would have been much greater, but for the unremitting attention of the governor, who has very kindly given every aid in his power throughout the whole of the time the work has been in progress.

I am, Gentlemen, your obliged and very faithful servant,

JOHN SYLVESTER.

To the Visiting Magistrates of the County Prison, Derby.

Derbyshire Session, 16th October 1838. } Produced in Court.

(Signed) J. BALGUY.

DERBY.—BOROUGH POLICE LOCK-UPS.

Derby Borough Police Lock-ups.

I inspected the lock-ups in this borough: they were clean. They consist of two small, dark, ill-ventilated rooms, adjoining the police station, and very ill suited for their purpose. I annex a return of the number of prisoners in custody there for the space of one year.

REPORT of Charges coming under the cognizance of the Police of Derby, from the 1st November 1837 to 31st October 1838.

Months.	Number of Charges.	Number of Persons.		
		Males.	Females.	Total Number of Persons.
1837.				
November . . .	34	29	9	38
December . . .	58	58	10	68
1838.				
January	26	24	6	30
February	36	38	9	47
March	37	32	12	44
April	33	29	7	36
May	56	56	9	65
June	63	63	13	76
July	60	54	15	69
August	67	58	19	77
September . . .	68	51	18	69
October	67	69	12	81
Total . .	605	561	139	700

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Suffolk.
Ipswich County Gaol and House of Correction.

This prison was inspected by me on the 29th of January, 1839, and subsequent days. I annex a state of the prison as to numbers on that day, and other returns connected therewith.

RETURN of Prisoners this day in Custody, County Gaol at Ipswich, January 29th, 1839.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under sentence of transportation	..	1	1
,, of imprisonment from sessions. .	24	6	30
,, of imprisonment from assizes . .	5	..	5
Misdemeanors convicted at sessions.	8	1	9
Summary convictions	40	..	40
Committed under the Vagrant Act	5	..	5
,, for want of sureties	2	..	2
,, for trial at sessions	1	..	1
,, for trial at assizes	3	..	3
,, by court martial	1	..	1
,, evidence at sessions	..	..	..
,, further examination	..	..	..
Children	..	..	..
Deserters waiting a route	1	..	1
Debtors	15	1	16
	103	9	112

One child belonging to a prisoner born in the prison.

RETURN of Prisoners employed in Offices in the Prison.

R. V. a debtor receiving the county allowance, employed to cook.
J. K. under sentence for night poaching, employed as assistant cook, taken from the surgeon's list of invalids.
J. D. cleaner on convicted felons' ward, that being his own ward.
W. R. for non-payment of double duty on a game certificate, employed as a sweeper.
H. B. and J. H. convicted felons, they being in the sick ward were employed as nurses.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners not sleeping in separate cells, on account of the number of Prisoners confined.

Two cells with five men in each.
Five cells with three men in each.

The keeper was absent upon public duty at the period of my visit, which has precluded me from obtaining both information and explanation upon various points connected with the management and discipline. Upon going through the wards I found that a complete change had taken place in the treatment of the prisoners since the last inspection. The keeper, in a communication I have subsequently had with him, states, "The discipline pursued with the different classes is to exercise them for an hour the first thing in the morning, during which

time they wash separately, and then return to their cells for breakfast, then attend chapel, except the untried; exercise for an hour, return to their cells for the purpose of picking oakum till twelve o'clock, exercise for an hour, and then return to their cells and receive their dinner, and continue picking oakum until four o'clock, after which exercise for an hour, and then return to their cells." The tread-wheel has been discontinued except for the pumping of water.

I now proceed to describe the actual condition of the prison and prisoners, as observed at my visit. On the felons side of the prison the bedding had been removed from the cells, and was neatly folded and placed in the passages. In the wards appropriated to misdemeanants the bedding was left in the cells. The prisoners were employed in picking oakum; a quantity is placed in a cell, and they pick just what they please of it. In several cells I found them unsupplied, and remaining idle; in others heaps of it were strewed about the floor, and under the bedsteads. The crevices of the shutters and ventilators were stuffed, and it was even woven into coverlids for affording additional warmth at night. I annex from my notes taken at the time minute particulars of the situation and treatment of sundry of the prisoners in separate confinement in this prison on the 29th of January, 1839.

"S. B., refractory pauper; been in the prison three weeks; has had no oakum to pick, nor been at any other work since here.

J. B., finished his oakum yesterday; it has not been taken away; he has now nothing to do.

J. S., came in on Saturday, committed under the game laws; no oakum given to him.

E. I., under the game laws; been in prison a fortnight; has had nothing to do; can read, but has no book, and wants one.

R. W., game laws; a heap of unpicked oakum laying in his cell, which he finished three days ago, and has been without any occupation since; cannot read.

J. T., for trial; been in a fortnight; seen the chaplain once, about a week since. The untried do not go to chapel; cannot read or write; in his cell a large quantity of unpicked oakum.

W. C., for trial; came in on Thursday last; reads a little; has no book but would much like to have one; has not seen the chaplain.

J. A., convicted; been here seven months; has a book, and attends chapel.

H. W., for poaching; "I have not picked any oakum since I have been here, I should like to do it; I cannot read, I wish I could; I go to chapel."

R. C., poaching; goes to chapel.

W. R., for trial for night poaching; sees the chaplain occasionally; saw him a week ago, and sometimes twice or thrice a-week; can read and write.

J. H., night poaching. Oakum was strewed about this man's cell; he had finished picking it the last week; says he sees the chaplain sometimes twice or three times a-week, but has not seen him now for over that time.

B. M., aged 15; been here one month to-day; has no book, left it in another cell.

J. K., age 13; saw the chaplain three times during the month; cannot read, and is not learning.

R. C., felony; for six months, first and last month solitary; reads his Bible; does not see the chaplain, or attend divine service; the surgeon saw him at his own request on Friday.

J. J., the first and last month in solitary; has been in solitary three weeks and four days; has not seen the chaplain.

H. L., complains that his head is bad, and wants to see the surgeon.

J. H., misdemeanant; finished his oakum on Saturday, has had none since; would much rather have it than not.

B. R., committed on 1st of January for two months; has had no oakum to pick since here. A quantity of oakum was lying about this man's bed, who said he had been but five days in the cell, and found it there when he was put in.

H. L., game trespass; committed last Thursday; no oakum to pick since he came here; only came to this cell yesterday; the picked oakum he found there when he came in.

T. B., for one calendar month; can read a little; has no book, would like much to have one.

W. C., two months, for leaving his family. "I found some oakum under my bed, and have set to picking it."

S. J., age 16.—Came in last Monday week; can read, has no books; saw the chaplain this day week; a quantity of oakum was in his cell; "I have not picked any of it, nor did I know I was to do it; I should like to have a book."

In one cell occupied by a misdemeanant I found implements for idle games, in another where three prisoners slept who were employed in menial offices in the prison I found pen and ink, matches, and tobacco pipe; this cell was extremely dirty and untidy. Upon searching the prisoners occupying this cell, a small quantity of tobacco and 1½*d.* was found upon one of them. The officer in charge of the misdemeanants says, "I have not time to look about me. Thirty prisoners are quite as much as one man can attend to in separate cells, and I have now 50. They talk of a night, for there is no watchman." The chaplain admits that he has not visited the prisoners under sentence of solitary confinement for the last two

months. The surgeon states that he used to visit them twice a-week formerly, but was informed by the keeper that it was not necessary under the new system. The keeper says, "I understand it to be always the case that a prisoner sentenced to solitary confinement is not to be permitted to see any person but the turnkey taking his food." The reason assigned why those committed for trial do not attend chapel, is to prevent their communicating with the convicted prisoners.

Upon visiting the cells appropriated for the reception of prisoners previous to examination by the surgeon, I found four had been there for three days. The surgeon, in explanation, says, "I was here in the prison on Sunday, and was not informed there were prisoners in the reception cells, or I should have examined them."

In the dark cell for the refractory I found a prisoner lying upon the floor, who had been there for several days upon bread and water. One of the turnkeys in charge of him states, "This prisoner was committed on the 14th of December for two months for breaking windows in the union workhouse. One of the turnkeys brought him to me on Tuesday about a fortnight ago, and told me I was to keep him in the refractory cell all the time he had to stay here. I asked him a day or two afterwards how long he was to be kept there, and he told me for the remainder of his time. I understood he had been making a noise in the night." The keeper states, "I took him before the magistrates for refractory conduct, and was ordered to put him into another cell. I had no written order for continuing him in the dark cell so long." In another part of the prison I found seven youths in solitary confinement, who had been committed for refractory conduct in a union poor-house. They made the following statements, which proved to be correct.

W. E., age 19.—Has been here seven weeks, and is sentenced to four months imprisonment. Has only seen the keeper twice; the chaplain and surgeon have never been to him; can read and write; has no book; takes exercise for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour in the morning, when let down to wash; he has 1½lb. of bread and a quart of gruel daily.

W. G., age 16.—Has been here seven weeks; been neither visited by chaplain nor surgeon; is sentenced to two months imprisonment; can read, but has no books.

I. M., age 17.—Can read; has a book which was given him by one of the other prisoners through the ventilation holes of the cell when he was sleeping below; has been ill and seen the doctor twice; has seen the governor twice, but not in his cell.

O. G., age 17.—Can read, but has no book; has neither been visited by chaplain nor surgeon; sees the governor about once a-week.

W. G., age 16.—Can read, but has no books; has never seen the chaplain during the seven weeks he has been here; the surgeon has seen him twice when sick.

E. S., age 16.—Can read but has no book; has never been visited by the chaplain or surgeon; has seen the keeper twice.

T. D., age 18.—Cannot read; has neither been visited by chaplain or surgeon; has seen the governor occasionally.

These prisoners were at first placed upon bread and water, but have since been allowed a quart of gruel in addition. Upon questioning the chaplain why these prisoners were not visited by him, and were unprovided with books, he stated, "The order, as I understand from the keeper relative to these boys is, that I am not to visit them, nor are they to have books, in fact they are to see nobody." The keeper states, "A magistrate directed me verbally not to permit these prisoners from the poor-house to be visited by the chaplain." The surgeon states, "I have not been applied to respecting the alteration of the diet for these boys, I heard from the turnkey they were placed upon a lower one."

In consequence of the length of time the prisoners are locked up in their cells, it was found necessary to warm them in the winter; this has been very ineffectively done, by placing Dr. Arnott's stoves in three of the wings. On visiting the prison at a quarter past six in the evening, I found the thermometer placed in the gallery close to the stove marking 44, and in one of the adjoining cells with the windows closed, and the prisoner in bed, it barely reached 40. There was also a strong and unpleasant sulphuric smell through the whole building, which the officers describe as causing head-aches, and arising from the use of improper fuel. The flat top of one of the stoves had been blown off a few days before, through some mismanagement; and although sufficient for warming the passages, I am quite satisfied that they will not raise the temperature of the cells to the heat required. No attempt has been yet made to warm the cells in two of the wings.

The chaplain states, "I perform the full services on the Sabbath with sermons and catechising; on the other days of the week I read prayers in the morning, and in the afternoon I come again to instruct and catechise the prisoners; upon an average I spend four hours daily in the prison. I cannot do so much good as I used, for I cannot get at them now without a turnkey; I used to have the keys of the yards, and go round. If there are 60 men in the prison who I want to see in the course of the day, how much time must I have for each; say five minutes, which will take five hours. Five minutes are of no use, nay ten are not sufficient for the purpose of making an impression. I have no hesitation in saying I think my efforts are not so efficacious as before, although there is an advantage in the check to contamination. All the prisoners, male and female, conduct themselves very properly, and are very thankful for my instruction and advice; they take pains to learn the prayers and collects, and the general confession, all of which I examine them in, as well as the commandments and catechism. There is but one communicant, and he is a debtor. The females attend the chapel only on Sundays, but I occasionally see them privately on the week days."

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
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The surgeon states, that the health of the prisoners has most decidedly improved since the recent alteration in the diet, previous to which scurvy had manifested itself.

The diet table in 1838 was—1½ lb. loaf daily, and ½ lb. of cheese per week, for those who did not work at the wheel; 1¾ lb. loaf daily, and 14 ounces of cheese per week, for those who worked at the wheel; for which the following has been substituted :—

Breakfast, 1 pint of milk;
Dinner, 1 pint of gruel;
Supper, 1 pint of gruel;
And 1½ lb. of bread daily.

I regret to report that there have been 12 cases of small-pox in the prison. The two first appeared on the 9th of September simultaneously, in a male and female; the former had been nine months in the prison, and the latter two. All the prisoners were re-vaccinated, and every precaution taken to prevent the spreading of the disease. Several of the cases were very severe, but none fatal.

RETURN of the Number of Cases of Small Pox in the Gaol and House of Correction, at Ipswich.

When committed.	Name.	When taken ill.
1838, July 6	G. H.	1838, August 12.
,, July 26	E. R.	,, September 9.
1837, January 7	J. G.	,, September 9.
1838, August 7	H. H.	,, September 13.
,, June 11	H. T.	,, September 14.
,, July 10	J. G.	,, September 16.
,, October 6	A. C.	,, October 30.
,, October 5	J. G.	,, October 30.
,, December 17.	L. P.	,, December 30.

RETURN of the Number of Deaths in the County Prison at Ipswich, in the Years 1837 and 1838.

1837.

W. L., debtor; August 4; disease of the heart.

1838.

J. B., convict; March 31; consumption.
W. R., debtor; April 1; decay of nature.

RETURN of Prisoners on the Sick-List, January 29, 1839.

When committed.	Name.	When taken ill.	Disease.
1839, January 7	W. B.	1839, January 18	Hematemesis.
1838, July 24	W. B.	,, January 14	Scrofula.
,, January 5	J. N.	,, January 29	Dyspepsia.
,, April 6	J. C.	,, November 1	Catarrh.

The keeper being absent, and only lately having taken upon him the duties of his office, I refrain until another opportunity from adverting to the items of books and expenditure.

In consequence of the irregularities brought under my observation in this prison, I considered it my duty to bring them to the notice of the magistrates, more particularly upon finding that the sanction of the Secretary of State had not even been obtained for the recent changes made in the discipline. There can be no question but that the new arrangements were suggested by a laudable anxiety for the checking of contaminating intercourse among the prisoners; but, unfortunately, without sufficient consideration as to whether the construction of the prison would admit of its application to the proposed purposes, or the means were adequate for carrying them into effect. Every disposition was shown on the part of the magistrates to correct the evils pointed out in this Report; and besides instantaneously remedying those most pressing, I find, by the following communication from the keeper, that several alterations have since taken place, and that others are proposed.

Alterations made to the former Discipline since the Visit of the Inspector.

Males for trial assembled in the day-room, and sit side by side around it, and those that can read are supplied with books by the chaplain, who sees them, and catechises between the hours of meals; they retire to their respective cells to receive their meals.

Convicted felons, and other convicted prisoners for hard labour, are exercised in the yard two hours at each time instead of one, excepting those selected to work on the tread-wheel, and are served with their meals in their respective cells, and a portion of oakum to pick.

Plans for building a large room with three separate classes have been presented to the magistrates for their approval; one to be appropriated to a school, one for the untried prisoners, and the centre and larger one for the remaining prisoners, who are to be employed in picking oakum; each class to be attended respectively by paid officers only.

BECCLES.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Beccles House of Correction.

Inspected this prison on the 27th of January. The interior was clean and orderly; the bedding in the cells neatly folded. The prisoners confined there were—

Convicted Felons.

J. W., four months' imprisonment; two weeks' solitary.
W. T., twelve months' imprisonment; first and last fortnights solitary.
J. T., six months' imprisonment; fourteen days solitary.
M. P., twelve months' imprisonment; one week in each quarter solitary.
R. E., twelve months' imprisonment.
J. H., three months' imprisonment.
W. J., two months' imprisonment.
J. M,, six months' imprisonment.

Females.

N. H., six months' imprisonment; first and last week solitary.
J. C., four months' imprisonment; two weeks solitary.

Misdemeanants.

W. F., rogue and vagabond, three months.
E. C., game laws, three months, and six months' unless he find sureties.
C. K., trespass in pursuit of game, two months or fine.
J. H., idle and disorderly, two months.
C. N., obtaining a horse under false pretences, six months.
B. H., rogue and vagabond, three months.

For Trial.

H. P., on a charge of felony.
T. F., the same.

The management of this prison is carried on precisely in the same manner as at my previous visit. The diet I am happy to report has been considerably improved, and a very beneficial change has resulted therefrom in the generally improved health of the prisoners. The surgeon states that "the cases of scurvy have considerably diminished since the improvement of the diet, and the health of the prisoners is generally better." The keeper says—"I do not hear now so frequent complaints of the want of sufficient food, and I am certain the change has been beneficial."

Diet Table for Prisoners at Hard Labour.

10 ounces of Derbyshire cheese weekly;
1½ pint of pea-soup, without meat, on Tuesdays;
1½ pint of oatmeal-gruel on Fridays;
1¾ lb. of bread daily.

Prisoners imprisoned for a longer period than six months, ½ lb. meat without bone once a-week.

Untried prisoners and others not at hard labour, 1½ lb. of bread, 5 ounces of cheese, and the same allowance of soup and gruel; and if confined longer than six months, the allowance of meat.

The behaviour of the prisoners is described as good. They are generally sent here for offences of a light character, and there have been only 11 punishments for breaches of discipline from the year 1836 to 1839. There has been within a few years a most remarkable diminution in the number of committals to this prison. The chaplain says, that he partly ascribes it to the clause relating to bastardy in the New Poor Law Bill, and also to the indirect operation of the law itself; that although the poor may not be physically in a better state, still they are raised from an idle to an industrious habit; and also that the general practice of transporting offenders for a second offence has had very great influence. He further states, that as to instruction, the prisoners make as much progress as can be expected; many come in who do not know their letters, who learn to read well in the Testament. The great difficulty experienced is that a great many men before trial are unwilling to learn, thinking they have a chance of escape by an acquittal. The instruction is voluntary on the part of the prisoners. The turnkey, who is quite capable, acts as schoolmaster, under the supervision of the chaplain. I examined one of the prisoners, who had been in for some time, and who appeared to have made considerable progress in reading. The matron's daughter instructs the female prisoners. On the days when the chaplain does not attend, the keeper reads prayers, a (selection from the Liturgy) to the assembled prisoners; a practice well worthy of imitation in other establishments. I recommend that the convicted prisoners should return to their cells to eat their meals in the intervals of labour; also that the keeper should once a-week or oftener inspect the feet of the prisoners. Their personal cleanliness was not altogether what it ought to have been on the day of inspection. Under no circumstances should prisoners be permitted to sleep more than one in a cell when there are a sufficient number to place them otherwise: this is much more important than adhering to classification. I observe with much satisfaction that the magistrates have put a stop to the inconvenient practice of lodging here for the night disorderly and drunken persons from the town.

WOODBRIDGE.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Woodbridge House of Correction.

I visited this prison January 30th, the interior was unexceptionably neat and clean. The following prisoners were then confined there:—

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Suffolk.
Woodbridge House of Correction.

Untried Yard.

W. W., on a charge of housebreaking.
W. Y., on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences.
J. S., on a charge of stealing two pigs.
R. W. and J. S., on a charge of housebreaking.

Convicted Yard.

W. T., sureties to keep the peace, or six months' imprisonment; committed 8th August.
T. T., sureties to keep the peace, or six months' imprisonment; committed 5th September.
C. G., neglecting to maintain his wife and family; one month; committed 7th January.
J. S., poaching; one calendar month; committed 16th January.
W. C. and J. G., refractory paupers; 21 days; committed 16th January.
G. S., sureties, or six months; committed 18th January.
A. C., trespass; one month; committed 1st January.

For Trial in the same Yard.

W. C., aged 11; committed for trial at the next sessions for obtaining one bushel of coals under false pretences.

This child states that he is about 11 years of age, lives at Woodbridge with a stepmother. Reads a little, was at the National School for about three months before he went to sea; went one voyage to Liverpool in a trading vessel. Has not been learning to read nor seen the chaplain privately since he has been in the prison.

The chaplain performs one full service upon the Sabbath and reads prayers twice a-week in the prison; he does not see the prisoners at other times, nor is any attempt made to instruct them.

The diet consists of one pound and a half best wheaten bread daily and half a pound of Derby cheese weekly. I am of opinion this dietary is too low particularly for prisoners sentenced to longer periods than three months; the surgeon states, "I find when they are here for five months the prisoners suffer and require additional support."

Upon inspecting the punishment book I find there have been 73 punishments for breaches of discipline during the year, and 13 prisoners have been placed in solitary confinement by the keeper for 10 days each for offences against the discipline. These punishments, contrary to law, are thus explained by the keeper:—"I follow the rules according as they are laid down; they are very severe and I should like to have a discretion; in fact, I have found myself obliged to exercise it on one or two occasions, when I found the close confinement having an injurious effect upon the mind. There being no water closets in the sleeping-cells I let these prisoners down for half an hour at dinner time into the yards; they do not go out before." The following rules, printed and hung up in the prison, were produced by the keeper as his authority for inflicting such extraordinary punishments:—

The VISITING MAGISTRATES of Woodbridge Bridewell, having received an authority from the Secretary of State, that Silence be kept therein by Convicted Prisoners, order and direct that the following Rules and Regulations be strictly enforced by the Governor, and read to each Prisoner on his entrance into Prison.

First.—As to all Prisoners.

All prisoners in Woodbridge Bridewell shall rise at the following hours:—viz., from the 1st of March to the 30th of October, at 6 o'clock; from the 30th of October to the 1st of March, from 7 to half-past 7; and shall be locked up at night at the following hours:—viz., from the 1st of March to the 1st of September, at 7 o'clock; from the 1st of September to the 1st of November, at 6 o'clock; from the 1st of November to the 1st of February, at 4 o'clock; for February, at 5 o'clock. A bell shall be rung at the hour of rising, at the hour appointed for exercise, at the hour of dinner, supper, and locking-up time. The prisoners shall be allowed half an hour to dress in the morning, at the expiration of which time (to be signified by a bell) each prisoner shall stand up facing the door of his cell. That the breakfast hour shall be 8 o'clock, the dinner hour 12, supper hour according to the time of the year.

Secondly.—As to Untried Prisoners.

The governor shall then unlock each cell, call the prisoners forth separately, inspect their dress, see that their beds and bedding are spread out to air, and order them into the yards, see that they wash themselves properly, and permit them to remain there for exercise till breakfast time. He shall then deliver to each his rations for the day, and march them back to their cells, where they shall be locked up for one hour, during that time each prisoner shall clean his cell and pack up his bedding in an orderly manner. Between breakfast and dinner they shall be allowed to go into the yard for exercise for two hours, and between dinner and supper for two hours for the same purpose. One of the prisoners shall be appointed monitor during the time they are in the yard for exercise, who shall report any improper conduct or conversation to the governor.

Thirdly.—As to Convicted Prisoners.

Perfect silence shall be kept by them both by day and by night, and no communication, either by speech, sign, or gesture shall be permitted. One of the prisoners shall be appointed monitor to assist the governor, his cell shall be the first unlocked, and he shall take his place at the end of the passage, facing the centre of the building. Each prisoner, on stepping out of his cell, shall face the outside wall of the prison, so that the monitor may have a distinct view of each prisoner. On receiving a word of command from the governor, the whole shall face to the right or left, as the case may be, and march from the passage into the yard, the monitor leading them, and each preserving his respective distance from the other. Each prisoner shall be distinguished by a number, and no name shall ever be mentioned. When they have all been brought in this order into the yard, they shall be placed at a still greater distance from each other, if the space in the yard will admit of it, and the

monitor shall take up such a position as will enable him to see every man's movements accurately. The governor will then order the monitor to wash himself, and afterwards each prisoner by his number separately. This being done, the whole will march round the yard till breakfast time, preserving the same order and distance. At the hour of breakfast the governor shall deliver to each prisoner his rations for the day, and they shall return to their cells in the same order and with the same regularity that they quitted them. In going to and returning from their cells to the yards for exercise, between the hours of dinner and supper and between the hours of supper and locking-up time, the same order shall be observed. The monitors to each class shall report to the governor every circumstance that occurs in their respective yards, and shall receive some indulgence as to food for the faithful performance of their duties. The hours of exercise shall be two hours between breakfast and dinner, and the same between dinner and supper.

These rules shall be read to every prisoner on his entrance into the gaol, and the smallest breach of them shall be immediately punished.

For the First Offence.—By shortening the allowance of one meal.

For the Second Offence.—By solitary confinement in a dark cell, upon bread and water, for 48 hours.

For the Third Offence.—By solitary confinement in a dark cell upon bread and water for 10 days, and for any further offence by such greater punishment, such as whipping, as the visiting justices, under the authority of the Act of Parliament, shall direct.

Having applied to the clerk of the peace for the rules as approved by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, I found no authority given by them for such punishments, and addressed myself to the visiting justices, requesting an explanation, which has been given as follows:—"The rules for the gaol were drawn up by the visiting justices for the purpose of carrying out the silent system, and the three rules for punishing offenders were formed in conformity to the 41st and 42d section of the 4th of George the Fourth, cap. 64, and ordered to be read over to every prisoner on his entrance into the gaol; the third was intended to be enforced by the visiting justices on complaint made. It appears, however, that the gaoler mistook the intentions of the justices and his own powers, and that the justices were not aware of these circumstances until you pointed their attention to them." There is no sort of labour carried on in the prison; the number of each cell is painted upon the two opposite walls of the airing yards, and the prisoners are compelled, during the greater proportion of the day, under pain of punishment, to walk backwards and forwards in an undeviating line between them. After this walking they return to their cells, taking their meals in them. Silence is enforced upon the convicted, but not upon the untried. The greatest number of prisoners, at one time, during the year 1838, was 22.

The discipline of this prison is severe, particularly so for untried prisoners, being unmitigated either by labour or the inculcation of moral or religious knowledge. I am of opinion that the chaplain should not confine his ministry to the performance of public worship only, but that he should during the week see the prisoners individually, administering admonition, advice, and consolation, as their respective cases may seem to him to require. He should likewise superintend and direct the elementary instruction of the prisoners, which ought at once to be commenced with the untried, as having a tendency (independently of other reasons for its introduction) to soften down the penal character of the discipline to which this class are subjected. Five of these prisoners who were walking from wall to wall in the airing yard on the day of inspection could neither read nor write.

By a communication subsequently received from the magistrates, I am informed that they have given directions to the chaplain to see each prisoner individually for the purpose of imparting moral and religious instruction, and have also ordered that stoves shall be placed in the passages adjoining the sleeping cells.

It is to be regretted that there should exist a necessity for continuing so small a prison within so trifling a distance as eight miles from the central county gaol and house of correction. I recommend the discontinuance of it to the magistrates of the county, whenever practicable. It is impossible to apply corrective discipline efficaciously on a small scale, without a pecuniary sacrifice incommensurate with the object. I should advise, in preference to its continuance as a prison for males, that it should be exclusively reserved for female criminal prisoners from this division of the county. Nor does the distance preclude their being engaged, as at present, in washing and needlework for the men. In every instance, where such a separation has been accomplished, I have found it of the greatest advantage, and one of the most valuable adjuncts toward establishing a good system of penal discipline.

IPSWICH.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Ipswich Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Inspected this prison on the 30th of January; the cells and day-rooms were clean and orderly. From the number of tobacco pipes lying about, it was clear that smoking is still permitted. On going through at night I found the prisoners sleeping two in a cell, one on the floor, there being but a single bedstead in each. Two boys were sleeping in one bed. Neither labour or employment is provided for the prisoners. They each receive one pound and a half of bread and a penny daily; the latter they lay out as they think proper, the turnkey executing their commissions every morning; they are also permitted to have a pound of meat on the Sundays, if able to provide it themselves. The chaplain's duties are limited to the performance of divine worship once upon the Sabbath day. No record or entry is made of either the chaplain's or surgeon's visits. There has been no death in the prison since my last visit. A case of small-pox manifested itself in a prisoner after he had been 13 weeks in the gaol

Return of the number and description of prisoners present on the morning of inspection.

No. 1, Day Room.

W. W., tried at sessions, sentence not known.
J. H., age 15. ditto.
W. T. ditto.
J. S., sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to be severely whipped.
J. C., sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and to be whipped.
H. R., sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.
J. J., sentenced to two years' imprisonment.
J. B. S., sentenced to two years' imprisonment.
G. J., sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

No. 2, Day Room.

J. N., sentenced to two years' imprisonment.
R. G., sentenced to three months' imprisonment.
J. G., tried last sessions, sentence not known.
J. D. ditto ditto.
W. W. ditto ditto.
J. B. ditto ditto.
J. W. ditto ditto.
J. E., sentenced to two years' imprisonment.
W. R., sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

No. 3, Day Room.

E. B., sentenced to two years' imprisonment.
P. A., tried last sessions, sentence not known.
J. W., age 19, ditto.
G. M., age 18, ditto.
W. B., age 18, ditto.
T. S., ditto.
J. F., age 17, sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to be whipped.

Females.

M. P., six months' imprisonment or find sureties.

Debtors.

Three from the Court of Requests.

In the above return it will be seen that the sentences of several of the prisoners, who had been tried at the sessions four days previously, had not been communicated to the gaoler, the person executing this office being a female, and not attending the court with the prisoners. It is now three years since I first pointed out to the authorities the detriment to the public by their continuing a woman in such an employ. I have now addressed the mayor and town council on the subject, and have the satisfaction of stating that a committee has been appointed to take the subject into consideration. The following is a copy of my communication:—

Sir, *Ipswich, January* 30, 1834.

Being engaged in visiting the prisons in this vicinity, and learning that the town council will meet this day, I consider it my duty to press upon them the necessity of appointing an efficient male officer as keeper of the Borough Gaol. I regret to state that in the absence of any superintendence, the unchecked intercourse, idleness, and laxity which prevail in this prison, can scarcely be otherwise than tending to encourage crime rather than to repress it. Morality and policy require that such a state of things should be put an end to, and I beg most earnestly, but respectfully, to solicit the town council to take this preliminary but important step to a thorough reform of their penal establishments.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient humble servant,
The Worshipful the Mayor, Ipswich. W. J. Williams, *Inspector of Prisons.*

Upon a survey of this ill-constructed and ill-arranged prison, the only remedy for its deficiencies appears to be the pulling it down, and erecting a new gaol and House of Correction sufficient for the exigencies of the borough, where, under a rigid superintendence, something like punishment may be dealt out to offenders, and by which the expense and impolicy of maintaining two ineffective establishments may be saved. I am quite aware of the impoverished state of the borough fund, but am so satisfied that this measure must ere long press itself upon the notice of the town council, that I recommend them seriously to prepare for it.

A very serious and extensive settlement in the walls of part of the building will also call for considerable repairs, and this appears to have already attracted the notice of the magistrates, by the following Minute from their book:—

8th July, 1836.

It appears upon an inspection of the gaol that the settlement which has existed for some years increases, and that it is necessary that some competent person should take a survey, to ascertain what would be necessary to be done to prevent any further increase of the settlement. There also appears to be several other repairs necessary, but in the unsettled state of the corporation there are no means at present to defray the expenses.

Although, for reasons before adverted to, it would be vain to expect that any very perfect system of discipline could be attained while this prison is in its present form, still the management of it may be very considerably improved. I recommend the appointment of visiting justices, and their exercising a vigilant superintendence over the prison; more frequent visits of the chaplain, and some attempt being made to instruct the prisoners; the substituting a regular diet for the present pernicious practice of paying the prisoners 1*d.* daily, and the introduction of some labour or employment. At this time there are several prisoners sentenced to the long imprisonment of two years, who have no resource from idleness, neither provided with labour nor supplied with the means of instruction; it can excite no surprise if these men come out of the Ipswich Borough Gaol confirmed in habits of vice and idleness. I recommend also the suppression of all tobacco smoking, and also that the establishment should be rendered more effective by the appointment of a keeper, matron, and male turnkey.

IPSWICH.—BRIDEWELL.

Ipswich Bridewell.

Upon going through this prison in the evening after locking up, I found the prisoners were sleeping two in a cell, although there was ample accommodation for their being separated from each other during the night.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection.

W. C., committed 28th December, two months for leaving his family.

J. A., three months, vagrant, and with intent to commit felony.

T. C., committed 21st January, to find sureties or six calendar months.

S. G., committed 21st January, one month, assault.

G. P., committed 24th January, one month, leaving his family chargeable.

The prisoners were all together in the same day-room, one of them was infected with the itch. The keeper states, "that he allows them to have a little tobacco, it being an excellent thing in a gaol. They receive 1½ lbs. of bread daily, and have permission to introduce provisions on a Sunday, which many of them have no means of providing, having no friends; they are dreadfully bad off, and he occasionally gives them a few onions, &c.; he is also allowed to give them a little gruel when he thinks they require it. There is no Divine service performed, nor are the prisoners visited by a minister. One death took place on the 1st of last March, a male prisoner committed for vagrancy. The prison is seldom or ever without an inmate, 198 have been confined there during the year 1838." The keeper further states, "That at one period during the last winter they were in a horrid mess; he had eight male prisoners and one female; that four of the men, who were married, were infected with the venereal, and the other four with the itch."

A ward for the nightly reception of vagrants also forms part of the establishment, but since the introduction of a police force in the town their numbers have greatly diminished. As many as 800 have been lodged here during a year, while in 1838 they only amounted to 100.

This prison forms a portion of a charitable institution, entitled Christ's Hospital, which dates its origin from a period prior to 1572, and was established by the corporation of Ipswich. The objects were twofold; to provide for "the poor, the aged, widows, the sick, and others in want; and to establish a place of correction and safe custody for vagrants, beggars, and disorderly persons." In 1572 a charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth, enabling the corporation to receive and acquire real estates to the value of £200, to be applied under the direction of the corporation for "the aid and relief of the poor, infirm, and others inhabiting the hospital;" and authorising the corporation and the governors of the hospital "to make, search for, apprehend, and punish idle ruffians, slothful vagrants, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, and other suspected persons whatsoever, and men and women of bad name and reputation."

Until the year 1634, the several gifts made to the hospital appear to be in accordance with the original purposes for which it was founded. Subsequent to this period, several endowments have been made to it for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing poor children belonging to Ipswich.

I recommend most strongly its discontinuance as a House of Correction, the only tendency of imprisonment there, is to confirm vicious and idle habits, in direct opposition to those beneficial purposes for which it was founded as expressed in the charter. There is also another and more powerful reason which may be urged for its suppression, its contiguity to the school (both being in the same building), and thereby exposing the morals of youth to corruption, and their health to disease in case of infectious fever. It appears to me that the payment of an annual sum towards the expenses of a House of Correction attached to the Borough Gaol, would embrace all the intentions of the founders.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE LIBERTY OF BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

Gaol and House of Correction for the Liberty of Bury St. Edmunds.

I visited this prison on the 1st of February 1839. The number and distribution of the prisoners are shown in the annexed return.

II. Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons

Suffolk.

Gaol and House of Correction for the Liberty of Bury St. Edmunds.

Return of the Number and Description of Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction at Bury St. Edmunds on the 1st February 1839.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Sleeping in Single Cells.	Sleeping in Double Cells, Three in a Cell.	Total.
Male debtors	6	..	6	6	..	6
Males for trial	12	..	12	12	..	12
Males for further examination	1	..	1	1	..	1
Males convicted of felony	35	..	35	23	12	35
Males convicted of offences against Game Laws	28	..	28	22	6	28
Males convicted of misdemeanours	31	..	31	25	6	31
Males for want of sureties	2	..	2	2	..	2
Females for trial	..	1	1	1	..	1
Females convicted of felony	..	10	10	10	..	10
Females convicted of misdemeanours	..	2	2	2	..	2
	115	13	128	104	24	128

The pernicious practice of appointing prisoners as wardsmen does not exist in this prison; and two only are employed in sweeping and cleaning out of the whole number.

The keeper was absent upon public duty, being engaged in conveying convicts to the hulks. Every part of the prison was clean and regular.

There is little or no alteration in the management of this establishment since my preceding visit.

The chaplain performs two full services to the males and one to the females on the Sabbath, and prayers daily; the average of his daily attendance in the prison is from two to three hours. He states, "I never thought it quite proper to administer the sacrament, we have so many recommittals, and of persons in whom I had the greatest hopes, and even after long imprisonments. If the sacrament were administered it would, I am convinced, be to hypocrites. There have been but very few instances of prisoners asking to be attended by ministers of their own persuasions, but when desired it has always been immediately complied with; the few Catholics who are here are generally Irish vagrants. I superintend the schoolmaster in the performance of his duties, and hear the prisoners read, and examine the writing to ascertain their progress. I make no entry in my journal of my observations upon particular prisoners." The entries in the chaplain's journal are confined to recording the performance of his duties, such as "Read prayers and some portions of the Scripture, and visited generally." The schoolmaster is engaged the whole day in the instruction of the prisoners in reading and writing. He keeps a book in which he inserts every prisoner's name whom he instructs, which is laid before the magistrates every month. He says, "The prisoners are generally very ignorant, some of the boys come here as if they never had a person over them, without knowing a single letter or even the Lord's Prayer."

Return of Prisoners under the Schoolmaster, and Particulars of the Instruction imparted to them in the year 1838.

Further instructed in writing	92
Began to write	68
Further instructed in reading	216
Began to read	233
	609

A RETURN of the Number and Names of the whole of the Prisoners confined in the Liberty Gaol and House of Correction at Bury St. Edmunds, in the County of Suffolk, describing their Age and Religious Persuasion, from an actual Inquiry made this Day to each Prisoner individually by me,

THOMAS WEST, *Chaplain.*
Bury, 6th February 1839.

No.	Names of Prisoners.	Age.	Religious Persuasion.						
			Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Unitarians.	Other Dissenters.	Jews.
1	J. P.	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	J. R.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	S. B.	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	G. S.	82	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	J. W.	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	S. S.	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	W. D.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	F. A.	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
9	J. M. B.	70	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	J. D.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	J. M.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	J. L.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	W. B.	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	L. M'G.	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
15	J. T.	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
16	J. R.	15*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	E. D.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	J. R.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	G. H.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	D. F.	24	..	..	..	..	..	Inde-	..
21	R. R.	32	1	..	..	..	..	pendent	..
22	A. C.	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	J. C.	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	W. J.	50	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
25	J. J.	45	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
26	W. S.	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	J. K.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	J. S.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	J. D.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	C. H.	44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	W. P.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	W. A.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	R. H.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	J. D.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	E. S.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	G. P.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	J. G.	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	W. C.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	G. C.	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	A. B.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	W. T.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	W. S.	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	D. S.	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	J. W.	37	..	..	..	..	..	Scotch	..
45	B. S.	24	1	..	..	..	..	Church	..
46	J. M.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	D. W.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	J. C.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	J. F.	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	J. G.	19	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
51	W. B.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	W. R.	29	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
53	J. S.	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	W. A.	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	H. S.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	I. C.	41	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	W. B.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	J. E.	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	H. T.	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	J. C.	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	J. B.	24	Does not believe in truth of Christianity.						

* Neither this boy nor his parents ever attend any place of worship, but, he says, if he went anywhere he should go to church.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Suffolk.
Gaol and House of Correction for the Liberty of Bury St. Edmunds.

A Return of the Number and Names of the whole of the Prisoners confined in the Liberty Gaol and House of Correction at Bury St. Edmunds, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Names of Prisoners.	Age.	Religious Persuasion.						
			Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Unitarians.	Other Dissenters.	Jews.
62	W. E.	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	W. S.	28	1	..	..	..	.	..	..
64	W. B.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	R. B.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	E. P.	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	J. B.	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	G. F.	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	G. S.	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	R. L.	32	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
71	W. G.	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	J. T.	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	W. P.	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	J. P.	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	R. F.	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	J. E.	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	J. A.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	I. C.	44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	W. W.	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	J. W.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	R. W.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	C. C.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	G. R.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	T. S.	28	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
85	J. R.	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	J. T.	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
87	G. D.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	J. C.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	G. B.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	J. B.	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	J. W.	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	C. A.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	W. R.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	J. R.	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	FEMALES IN THE DETACHED BUILDING CALLED THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.								
95	E. H.	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	M. A. R.	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	S. D.	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	E. N.	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	M. A. N.	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	C. B.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	M. L.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	S. J.	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	E. C.	45	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	E. S.	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Of the Established Church	90
Roman Catholics	4
Methodists	3
Baptists	3
Independent	1
Scotch Church	1
Infidel	1

There were but two prisoners on the surgeon's list on the day of inspection; one described as convalescent, the other as simulating disease.

In consequence of the absence of the keeper, I was unable to obtain access to the books.

The number of cells are too few to afford one for each prisoner, which is a most serious obstacle to good discipline, for unless separated at night all attempts to prevent contamination are useless. The day-rooms and the buildings on each side of the lodge are made but little use of, and might be made available for this desirable object, at a very trifling outlay. A separate building for the infliction of solitary confinement is likewise wanting. The distinc-

tion between this punishment and the ordinary discipline of the prison is not sufficiently marked. Prisoners so sentenced are placed in the common sleeping-cells, attend Divine service, and take exercise singly in the yards.

There has been one escape since the period of my last visit, which is thus noticed in the magistrates' book:—"18th July 1838.—Visited the gaol on the report of the governor that ——, a convict under sentence of transportation, had escaped. All due diligence for the recovery of the prisoner seems to have been used, and no blame to attach to the governor in the business."

The prison for the females (as it should in all similar establishments) stands detached, and at a considerable distance from the buildings appropriated to males. The treatment of women is, I think, better understood here than in most other places. The prisoners remain in the cells during the day, except when taking exercise or at labour, and, in the winter, when allowed to sit in the day-room for a certain time at a fire. They are employed in the washing, making and mending the prison clothing. The matron instructs them in reading, and visits them generally twice a-day. A female turnkey resides on the premises. Two prisoners were undergoing sentence of solitary confinement; one for a week from the sessions, and the other for 14 days for escaping from the union workhouse. The females are now entirely confined within the precincts of the place appropriated to them, and do not go to the prison to wash the linen, as was formerly the case. The chaplain performs Divine service to them once on the Sabbath. I think the number of his visits during the week might be increased, to the advantage of the prisoners, particularly of those undergoing solitary confinement.

The male prisoners confined for breaches of the game laws in this prison and others, in this part of the country, form a very large proportion of their ordinary inmates. It is impossible to fail being struck with the robust and manly appearance of many of these offenders. I annex a return of those at present confined here, with their answers as to whether they were willing to emigrate, with other particulars, compiled, at my request, by the very intelligent and long-experienced keeper.

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners now in Confinement under the Game Laws, specifying their Names, Ages, whether Married or Unmarried, the Number of their Children; distinguishing those for Night Poaching, Killing Game, or Using Instruments, or for Trespassing in Pursuit of Game; and Answers to Questions as to Emigrating.

Names.	Age.	Married or Single.	Number of Children.	Night Poaching.	Killing Game.	Trespass in pursuit.	Terms of Imprisonment.	Recommittals.	Answers as to Emigrating.
J. B. . .	41	Married	6	1	..	..	3 months &	6	No.
W. M. . .	26	Single	..	1	..	..	find sureties	2	No.
W. P. . .	45	Married	6	1	..	..	or imprisoned	2	No.
J. P. . .	32	Single	..	1	..	..	6 months more	4	No.
J. B. . .	20	,,	..	..	1	..	3 months .	2	No.
J. T. . .	21	,,	..	..	1	..	,,	..	No.
J. C. . .	21	Married	3	..	..	1	2 months .	..	No.
R. F. . .	39	Single	..	..	1	..	3 months .	7	No.
G. F. . .	31	Married	1	..	1	..	,,	6	Don't know.
G. D. . .	26	Single	..	..	..	1	2 months .	..	No.
J. W. . .	17	,,	..	..	..	1	,,	..	No.
J. R. . .	18	,,	..	..	..	1	,,	..	No.
R. R. . .	19	,,	..	..	..	1	,,	..	No.
W. R. . .	21	,,	..	..	1	..	3 months .	..	No.
G. R. . .	30	Married	2	..	..	1	6 weeks .	2	No.
G. S. . .	31	,,	..	..	1	..	3 months .	8	No.
H. T. . .	21	Single	..	..	..	1	1 month .	1	No.
W. G. . .	29	Married	1	..	1	..	3 months .	10	No.
C. A. . .	21	Single	..	..	1	..	2 months .	..	No.
J. C. . .	23	Married	2	..	..	1	,,	2	No.
J. R. . .	15	Single	..	..	..	1	1 month .	..	No.
J. P. . .	17	,,	..	..	..	1	2 months .	..	No.
G. B. . .	18	,,	..	..	..	1	,,	..	No.
R. S. . .	32	Married	1	..	1	..	,,	..	No.
J. C. . .	18	Single	..	..	..	1	15 days .	..	No.
J. C. . .	21	,,	..	..	..	1	,,	..	No.
J. W. . .	22	,,	..	..	..	1	2 months .	1	No.
J. R. . .	17	,,	..	..	..	1	21 days .	..	No.
Totals .	..	..	22	4	9	15	..	..	..

The number of prisoners in custody, under the Game Laws, on the 1st February 1830, before the alteration of the Act, was 47; 1st February 1839, the numbers are 28: but it should be observed that 15 of these are for trespass in pursuit of game, which was an offence not punishable in a summary way until the passing of the late Act.

The keeper states, "The poachers generally say they take game for want of work. This I believe is mostly false. There was a large meeting of magistrates here yesterday, and I

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brought this subject before them, when in all cases it was proved false, and that the want of work arose only from their own neglect, arising from the dissolute lives they lead. I have long observed that it is not the most distressed labourer who takes to poaching. The present Game Laws enables any person to take out a licence to sell game; and we have instances where old poachers take out licences, but never carry a gun; but it enables them to have any quantity in possession, and to sell it to the licensed dealers; and these fellows decoy younger men to get game for them, for their season is hardly ever out, as they can always find a market for eggs and live game."

The schoolmaster states, "I was advising a man to abandon poaching, who had been committed here three times, and he said to me, 'It was a great temptation to get money, when he had no work to do.' I have heard them say that they get as much as 9*s*. for a live pheasant for breeding from gentlemen; and eggs are likewise in great request."

I examined several of these prisoners; they all complained of low wages and want of work having driven them to this resource, and ended their tales with the words, "I might have done worse." One of the number requested my interference to prevent the sale of a family Bible, on which he set much value; and the Bible has since been procured for him by the keeper, from whom I have received the following communication relative to the individual, which I insert for the purpose of showing how little credit is to be given to men who have habitually abandoned the paths of honesty and truth. It is useless to look for any motive to falsehood in such men beyond the gratification of creating a momentary interest in the listener's mind. I have known them frequently enter into the most minute details of transactions in other prisons, which I was satisfied, from their description, they had never been inmates of, and which, even if they had, could not have taken place:—

I have got the Bible for the man; it was pledged for half-a-crown. I was sorry to learn that he had more than once offered it for sale.

This man's name is ——. I have known him for some years; he is a shrewd, intelligent, clever fellow. Some years since, when he was here, I had him taught the art of platting straw, by which, for some time, he got a good living. He has now six children dependent on him. He belongs to a parish about five miles from hence, and, from what I can learn, no poor man has had better chances. I have just seen the chief occupier, who is a man of fortune, and has a bank in this town. He assures me he has always desired him to go to him for work whenever he was inclined to do so, though his bailiff had great doubts of his honesty; that he constantly gave him all the straw he wanted for platting, at which he is very ingenious in making fancy baskets, which readily sell for 6*s*. or 7*s*. each; that some time since he furnished him with 50*s*. to pay his rent, which he squandered, and then left his parish, saying he could do better at Bury; that he now employs, I think, two of his children; that he has offered to furnish him with the means of emigration, or to send him where platters of straw are wanted, and where his children might be employed, but he has always declined leaving his native place—indeed I fancy his wife objects to leaving what she calls her home. I am sorry to learn that, when he was last taken, he had a set of pick-lock keys upon him. He is very ingenious in taking game. He has a daughter, whom he is said to have taught also; and she is the only female I ever had in custody for poaching. He is an exceeding well-behaved man.

I annex other observations of the keeper:—

"It is surprising how prevalent the itch is become of late; some time since it was principally among the wandering vagrants; it is now largely spread among the peasantry, which I am inclined to think is one of the evils of the beer-shops, where these vagrants mix with labourers, who used formerly to confine themselves to lodging-houses.*

"With respect to transportation, so much has been said of late about the horrors of it, that I firmly believe nothing short of death is more dreaded; and I am sure any person who witnesses the anguish and distress of mind both from offenders and their connexions must be of the same opinion. I am confident I have discharged many, after a long imprisonment, that have gone out with a firm intention to act right and honest; but, on getting to their parishes, they are viewed with suspicion, neglected, and thus thrown back upon their evil ways; and this would be the case to an alarming extent if transportation was done away."

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—BOROUGH GAOL AND LOCK-UP.

Bury St. Edmunds Borough Gaol and Lock-up.

This prison is used for the purpose of a lock-up for persons charged by the police of the borough, and while under examination by the magistrates. The municipal authorities contract with the magistrates of the county for the maintenance of their prisoners. The cells, day-room, and bedding were unexceptionably clean on the period of my visit, and it contained but one inmate, committed for want of sureties. The number of persons who have been in custody therein, from the 31st December 1837 to the same period 1838, was 301.

SUDBURY.—BOROUGH GAOL AND LOCK-UP.

Sudbury Borough Gaol and Lock-up.

This small prison was extremely clean, and is solely appropriated for the reception of prisoners until their cases are disposed of before the borough magistrates. A book for the insertion of the prisoners' names and description, &c., is much wanted; from there being no such document kept, I am unable to procure any account of the number of persons who have passed through the prison during the last year. The borough having recently obtained a grant of separate quarter sessions, application has been made to the county magistrates to maintain the prisoners at the county gaol at Bury St. Edmunds; this request has, however, not been complied with, and it behoves the town council to take some measure to meet the exigency. The lock-ups are, from their situation, incapable of extension, and, in the event of building a prison, it will be necessary to provide accommodation for debtors in execution from the borough court.

* I fear that the fact of the agricultural labourers being of late years so much infected with eruptive disease may be rather ascribed to physical causes, such as the want of more nutritive food, than those here suggested by the worthy keeper.

NORFOLK.

NORWICH CASTLE.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Religious Persuasions of the Prisoners in Norwich Castle, 26th January 1839.

No.	Names of Prisoners.	Age.	Religious Persuasion.				
			Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Presbyterian.
1	H. P.	38	1	Has received the sacrament in prison.			
2	W. B.	30	1	Has also received the sacrament.			
3	W. D.	22	1				
4	J. C.	37	1	Has received the sacrament in prison.			
5	E. S.	18	1	Occasionally goes to Methodist meeting.			
6	H. G.	19	1				
7	R. M.	18	1				
8	J. J.	17				1	
9	T. P.	17	1	Occasionally to Methodist meeting.			
10	W. E.	24	1				
11	T. P.	18	1				
12	J. F.	19	1				
13	H. H.	20	1				
14	E. P.	43	1				
15	J. S.	23			1		
16	J. E.	17			1		
17	R. I.	17			1		
18	J. F.	28			1		
19	W. N.	20	1				
20	J. T.	19	1				
21	J. H.	41	1				
22	J. F.	26	1				
23	J. D.	37	1 Of late. Was formerly a member of Meth. meeting.				
24	S. P.	32	1				
25	J. G.	52	1				
26	J. H.	19	Occasionally to church.		1		
27	W. D.	51	1				
28	J. F.	28	1				
29	J. S.	17	1				
30	E. B.	20	1				
31	R. C.	26	1				
32	H. B.	17		1			
33	C. L.	25	Occasionally to church.		1		
34	T. M.	38	1	Has received the sacrament in prison.			
35	W. G.	33	1	Occasionally to Methodist meeting.			
36	W. W.	23	1				
37	R. B.	28	1 Of late. Was a class leader in Methodist meeting.				
38	J. C.	19	1				
39	E. A.	71	1				
40	C. E.	26	Occasionally at church.		1		
41	J. G.	69	1				
42	S. C.	30	1				
43	J. G.	31	1 Of late. Was a member of Methodist meet. 3 years.				
44	T. A.	21	1				
45	J. B.	27	1				
46	C. B.	20	1 *Very* seldom.				
47	R. W.	22			1 Wishes to attend the church.		
48	G. J.	23	1				
49	G. B.	23	Occasionally to church.		1		
50	H. M.	20	1 Received sacrament in prison. Occasionally to Methodist meeting.				
51	J. P.	24	1 Received sacrament in prison. Sometimes to Methodist meeting to mock.				
52	J. J.	27	1	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
53	T. W.	58	1				
54	S. W.	46	1				
55	G. M.	38	Baptized in the Established Church.	1 occasionally, but belongs to no sect.			
56	J. C.	36				1 Occasionally to Methodist meet.	
57	J. B.	26	1				
58	J. B.	32	1				
59	C. S.	21	1				
60	J. W. C.	25	1 Received sacrament in prison.				
61	J. R.	42	1				
62	W. H.	20	1				
63	J. C.	41	1				
64	F. F.	25	1				
	Carried forward		51	2	9	2	..

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Norfolk.
Norwich Castle. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Religious Persuasions of the Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Names of Prisoners.	Age.	Religious Persuasion.				
			Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Presbyterian.
	Brought forward .		51	2	9	2	..
65	J. Y.	30	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
66	J. K.	45	Frequently	to church.	1	. .	. .
67	W. N.	48	1	. .	Occasionall	y to Method	ist meeting.
68	C. B.	37	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
69	T. W.	30	Occasional	ly to church.	1	. .	. .
70	W. D.	18	. .	. .	1	. .	. .
71	W. A.	51	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
72	W. S.	45	. .	. .	1	. .	. .
73	J. L.	29	1	. .	Occasionally to	Methodists	& Baptists.
74	J. C.	21	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
75	P. B.	21	. .	1	. .	. .	. .
76	W. S.	20	. .	1	. .	. .	. .
77	R. B.	29	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
78	J. M.	22	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
79	J. N.	16	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
80	W. N.	17	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
81	C. L.	18	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
82	I. N.	27	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
83	W. S.	45	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
84	T. S.	30	. .	. .	. .	. .	1
85	W. L.	10	Sometimes	to church.	1	. .	. .
	DEBTORS.						
86	W. C.	82	. .	. .	. .	1	. .
87	J. F.	70	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
88	W. R.	45	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
89	R. T.	62	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
90	F. W.	35	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
91	J. W.	38	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
92	J. W.	60	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
93	S. F.	73	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
94	F. M.	32	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
95	H. B.	29	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
	COMMITTED SINCE THE ABOVE LIST WAS COMMENCED.						
96	M. M.	76	1	. .	Occasionall	y to Method	ist meeting.
97	S. E.	16	. .	. .	1 Ver	y seldom.	. .
98	A. C.	19	1	. .	Occasionall	y to Method	ist meeting.
99	W. M.	24	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
100	J. F.	47	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
101	J. F.	22	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
102	R. C.	27	1	. .	Occasionall	y to Method	ist meeting.
			79	4	15	3	1

JAMES BROWN, Chaplain.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Great Yarmouth. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

This prison presented an agreeable contrast to its discreditable condition at my previous visit. The interior was clean, the bedding neatly arranged, and the personal cleanliness of the prisoners provided for. An entire and advantageous change of officers has taken place. The former keeper has been allowed to retire with a pension of £80 a-year for life, and £20 to his wife should she survive him. There appears to be every disposition on the part of the municipal authorities to render this gaol as effective as possible for it to be, under its irremediable disadvantages of inconvenient site and faulty construction. The prisoners were classed on the day of inspection in the following manner:—

Old Prison.

W. G., age 16, remanded for further examination on a charge of felony.
T. L., 16, ditto.

No. 1, Day Room.

G. M., 14, for trial on a charge of felony.
J. B., 21, ditto.
J. S., 57, ditto.
G. W., 16, ditto.
W. G., 14, summarily convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment; placed with the untried for the purpose of separating him from some notorious characters among the convicted.

House of Correction.

D. W., 37, leaving his family chargeable, two months.
J. M., 28, rogue and vagabond, three months.
W. S., 33, rogue and vagabond, one month.

Females' Day Room.

E. W., 22, for trial on a charge of felony.

Infirmary.

M. H., 21, illegally pawning, six weeks.
N. M., 53, for trial on a charge of felony.

Debtors.

From Borough Court, 2.
„ Court of Requests, 3.

One cwt. of coal is allowed for each day-room from September to March, and 50 lbs. during the remainder of the year.

The diet consists of 2 lbs. of bread daily, served out in the morning, a quarter of a lb. of cheese on three days in the week, and 5 lbs. of potatoes every seven days. Prisoners upon obtaining the sanction of the surgeon are permitted to have butter instead of cheese.

Debtors receive 1½ lbs. of bread daily without distinction.

There are two wardsmen selected from the prisoners, who are paid 2½*d.* weekly and half a pint of beer on Saturdays, the general cleaning day. The gross amount of this allowance is paid to them on their discharge. Their duty is to clean the sleeping cells, day-rooms, and yards.

A surgeon has been appointed at a yearly salary of £20. He visits the prison thrice a-week, and at other times when required. He examines the prisoners before they are classed.

RETURN of Sick Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction at Yarmouth, January 26, 1834.

Males.

D. W., venereal.
W. S., gonorrhœa.

Females.

M. M., inflammation of the bowels, infirmary case.

There has been but one death during the year, occasioned by disease of the lungs.

The surgeon's journal is arranged under the following heads:—Name; age; disease; commencement of attendance; date of discharge.

The moral and religious instruction of the prisoners is still provided for in the manner described in my former report of this prison. The chaplain to the corporation performs Divine service in the afternoon every Sunday.

The benevolent female, who has for so many years devoted herself to improving the moral and physical condition of those confined here, still continues her exertions with undiminished energy. Independently of her performing Divine service with a sermon on the Sabbath mornings, not a day passes without her visiting the prison for the purpose of instructing both sexes in reading and writing, and superintending the work provided by her. Nor are her good offices limited to the time of their imprisonment; her active philanthropy extends itself to furnishing prisoners on their discharge either with the means of temporary subsistence, rejoining their distant families, or procuring them situations, and, if residing in the neighbourhood, satisfying herself by frequent visits as to the stability of their good resolutions. It is very pleasing to see how much good has been effected by personal exertion, and at a trifling expense. The donations of a few humane individuals at Yarmouth, and a small sum annually from the British Society of Ladies in London, under the auspices of Mrs. Fry, are the only resources besides her own of which this estimable person has to avail herself. The whole of the pecuniary transactions are accurately entered and balanced in books kept by her for the purpose. She also keeps a journal of the progress made by the prisoners under her tuition, arranged under the heads of name; crime; for trial or convicted; whether able to read or write when committed; neither; whether taught in prison; school days and conduct in school. She notes down all the information she receives from time to time relating to the conduct of liberated prisoners and I make the following extracts from her journal:—

" What the following liberated prisoners are now doing,—
" S. B., living with husband, and all is well.
" W. W.. he is at length employed by Mr. —— to drive a fish cart.
" S. B. is gone in a vessel to Quebec.
" G. R. is employed but not improved.
" W. F. has obtained work as a cooper.

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" C. H. is working at his trade, picture framer, &c.
" J. M. is wanting work, but conducting himself well.
" — P. is selling fruit about the town.
" — K. is gone as carpenter in the vessel to Quebec.
" — S. is at work with his former master.
" — H. obtained work, and was seized with sudden illness.
" — S. has left off his ill usage to his wife, but not yet obtained work. I think ere now he might have done it.
" — B. is gone on a voyage to the north.

" B. B. has been repeatedly sent to the gaol for disorderly conduct in the streets, or petty thefts, and always comes infested with dirt or vermin. I had despaired of his reformation, but he certainly did seem improved at the end of his last imprisonment. He has been liberated 14 weeks. His uncle tried him on a first voyage to sea. I promised him a shirt if he left off his bad habits, which, as he has hitherto done, gives him a claim to it, and he had it this morning with a Prayer Book. He now sails with Capt. —— in the ——.

" December 1. I called this morning, as was agreed, on H. —, one of the most thoughtless of men. He could neither read nor write at all, but declined being taught as his imprisonment was but for one month. He has a wife and two fine boys of 10 and 12 years of age, who have been in charity schools once. I have furnished them with a book to teach their father every evening. It appears as if attention here might succeed.

" December 5. H.'s wife called this morning. She says, yesterday was the happiest Sunday she has spent for many years; her heart was full with thankfulness. H. already able to read the first leaf of the Lesson Book for adults. I am to see his boys frequently, and superintend his progress, in the hope that attachment to his home and family may follow, and the public-house be forsaken.

" G. A. and J. W. The former the son of a shepherd at ——, and the latter the son of a farmer's labourer at ——, were convicted of stealing two five pound notes on May 14, 1838, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. I saw them before their departure, and their parents are poor and have large families; also that the mother of A. and the father of W. came above 40 miles for them, to see them home safely. I gave each of the lads a shirt, which they greatly needed, and paid 2*s.* each for their passage to Norwich by the Sovereign packet. Their parents have promised to write, to inform me in a few months how they are getting on.

" P. C. was liberated on Monday, September 24th. He was committed for two months' imprisonment for an assault on board the Hibernia steam packet, to which he belonged. He did not know a letter in the alphabet, not common figures; yet on discovering his wish to learn, I ventured to say that, short as the time was, he should be taught sufficiently to be of use to him, nor was he disappointed; with considerable labour on his part and my own, the success was greater than I ever witnessed in so short a period. C. is an Irishman; when committed, his wife, a Scotch woman, was residing at Liverpool, with her two children. I went on board the packet on Monday, September 3rd, to ask a seaman to ask if they were well, and found them there. She, C.'s wife, said to me, ' First they told me my husband had left the vessel; then, that he was in prison; but I said no, my husband would not have left the vessel without sending me his pay, and I am sure he is not in prison, my husband is drowned, and you keep it from me.' With this impression she left Liverpool and came to Yarmouth. Next morning I went to give her a bottle of milk and some bread, not considering that she must have left the packet, as was the case, but a young sailor eagerly directed me for information to the keeper of a fruit stall near the bridge. On going I was told that she went the evening before, and begged to be allowed to sit with her two babies in their chair all night, which the poor people could not think of, but procured her a lodging at a public house for one night only. She was then approaching; her children were, one four months old, and the other twenty months. She had no money, nor any change of clothing, extremely good-looking, and 23 years of age. I sent her to the relieving officer, who could do nothing, but referred her to another, who gave her a little bread, and directed her to apply to the parish guardians on the next Thursday, which she did, but obtained nothing. The case was extreme. I procured her a lodging, and by help kindly afforded from this person and that, fed and clothed them. I found C. in great distress of mind after having seen them. He said, ' The case was bad before, but it is worse now.' I found it right to impart hope and consolation, for he *had* to *act*. On hearing him say, ' She should have gone to my father and mother,' I asked the question, ' Had you not better go now?' and the result is, it is thus settled. His parents reside on the border of Drogheda, a sea port about twenty miles from Dublin. On the day of C.'s liberation I applied to the captain and agent of the Mersey steam-packet, (that which supplied the place of the Hibernia,) for the purpose of procuring a free passage for them all to London, and by the kindness of those gentlemen was successful. C. said he did not care at all about the slight difficulty of getting from Dublin to Drogheda, but being a stranger to all connected with the packets from London to that city, the question was, how, on reaching London, was he to get there? Not thinking it right to have the woman and children cast off there, to aid their getting at once to the place of destination, I gave him ten shillings from the liberated prisoner's fund; there was also three shillings besides, which the woman earned for that purpose by work I gave her to do.—September 26th, 1838.

" R. D.—This remarkable person was discharged on April 3rd, after two years' imprisonment for felony, under very aggravated circumstances. His extremely bad general conduct before his trial, and very corrupting influence over others, had led me strongly to hope that

his sentence would have been that of transportation, and I had great reason to regret even for all the first twelve months that it was not so. The under gaoler, who entered on his office in March, 1837, and against whom D. made a violent resistance at first, was successful in his firm discipline, and his influence over D. was powerful. I began to teach him to read and write when he first entered the prison, (for he had been in the gaol several times,) yet had discontinued it at different times for bad conduct, and forgiven him again. M. says no prisoner ever accustomed himself to more horrid language, but that has long been entirely left off. There has been frequently much to correct in D. since he seemed returning to his senses, as his temper was singular, and his original peculiarities not few. Yet was he to be overcome, and when sharply met with determined firmness and plain argument, on a succeeding visit success was generally evident, and no person found less obstinate, nor more docile in the end. He entered the gaol a curse to his fellow creatures, a common nuisance. So lazy in his habits that in hot weather he would leave the writing table in the middle of his copy to lie down on the stones in the yard to rest. His language has been alluded to, and he was altogether reckless of the future as to what became of him, although from natural violence and rebellion of temper he swore at the Recorder for not transporting him for seven years. Now he is reasonable and not the slave of his temper, and of late has corrected the faults of his fellow prisoners with kindness. He is also diligent in the improvement of time, always at bone work, books, or mending his clothes. He has long seemed provident, and anxious about future employment, so that his improvement is great and remarkable. Time, however, can alone explain whether it be only an external change of habits, right as far as it has advanced, or what alone is sufficient, an effectual change of character. Much of the history of R. D. is written in my other books.—April 5th, 1838.

" R. D. knows no trade, but could heave coals. During his imprisonment, I procured large beef bones for him, out of which, with a file and other implements, he cut spoons and seals. I sold for him 16*s.* 6*d.* worth, and declined selling more, for this reason,—another prisoner, P., made spoons also, and when D. found I was going to sell them for him, his envy was excited, and he said I needed not to trouble myself to sell any more spoons for him. I observed the disposition, expressed my regret, and replied, 'Then I shall sell all for P.' After having left the day-room I heard D. say 'She thinks she did me a favour to sell the sixteen shillings' worth of spoons, I don't want the sixteen shillings;' and then he came out and said 'I needed not trouble myself to sell any more spoons, for the tools were his, and he should lock them up.' Mr. —— then came and reasoned with D. without effect. In a few days after he begged my pardon, and hoped I would forgive him, and this I did, but reproved his envy, selfishness, and ingratitude. Another week, in the presence of the prisoners, he begged that I would forgive him and *sell his spoons* again. I freely forgave him, but refused selling his spoons any more, because I should, in so doing, teach him a bad lesson, that on entering the world he might act as badly as he pleased, and make restitution by only saying 'forgive me.' I requested a lady who had known D., Miss ——, to take his money until his liberation, which, with a little he had, made one pound, to which Miss —— added five more. The poor fellow having worn his own clothes two years in the prison, wanted more; but with such a sum to begin with he had no claim to the gentlemen's fund. He has not yet obtained work, except a little shoemending, which he learned in gaol, where also he used to cut hair, and can shave. I gave him two papers to place against his mother's window, on which were written 'Hair cutting done here,' and 'Shaving done here;' perhaps he may earn a few pence thus.—April 19th.

" Yesterday morning R. D. came to speak to me; his appearance was, as usual, remarkably clean, but his countenance woeful. He said he had very bad news to tell me. 'What is it?' I asked. He said 'he had been doing wrong, and had to go at twelve o'clock before the mayor.' I was extremely displeased, and expressed it strongly. D. was silent, and wept. What he had done was this:—On Saturday evening he went up Gaol-street for a hat for his sister, who made bonnets, and saw W. B., a prisoner just liberated, who joined him, and succeeded in prevailing on D. to enter a public-house and drink with him, which he did. They drank two quarts, which, considering D. had been weak since leaving the gaol, and ill the last week, made him entirely drunk, and in his madness having assaulted a watchman, the latter knocked him down and shut him in the cage. Seeing how sorry he was, I advised him to search for that watchman, acknowledge his fault, and beg his pardon, and to do the same to the magistrates, which he promised, and begged leave to come and tell me after it was over; this he did, and I gave him the advice I could. He said he must tell Miss —— of it, and dreaded doing so. This I engaged to do for him. Mr. —— he also alluded to, and I promised also to manage that. This is a perfectly new case. I never saw more evident concern for having done wrong, but that he could not rest without coming immediately to declare, it was remarkable. I have seen Mr. ——, who did know of the circumstance, and D. came again to-day to bring some books I gave him to cover. I desired him, if he ever entered a public house again, except on business unavoidable, never to set foot under my roof again.—May 8th, 1838.

" E. C., who was imprisoned in —— six months, with five others, for smuggling, is now belonging to a schooner, and obtained leave, on passing Yarmouth, to come on shore and see me. This man was a pupil of mine. I have had four letters from him and his wife since his liberation; they have six children. He informed me that W. S., another of their company taught by me, had abandoned smuggling, and was not forgetting his former instructions. Two, he says, are yet in that traffic, yet he thinks one is likely to be reclaimed; the poor fellow has been, with his family, in that occupation from his childhood. C. did not think it wrong when

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he entered the gaol, but left it afterwards, and said to me 'I will never enter on that line again.' He saw S., formerly a felon, who was in the same gaol with him, and of whom at that time I almost despaired, and assured me that my labours for him had not been in vain. I believe, from my own observation, that S. is reclaimed; he could not get a ship in Yarmouth, and was half starving for a fortnight in London before he succeeded there. Since then I have seen him in the best of seaman's clothing, and well off."

Norfolk.

Great Yarmouth. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

There is still a great deal to be done, and much that requires amendment in this prison. I consider the allowing prisoners to remain in their day-rooms until eight o'clock at night as exceedingly improper, and recommend that they should retire to their cells at dusk. I advise the discontinuance of all extra allowances, whether in money or food, for work done in the prison. It is quite lamentable to see the prisoners here huddled together in the day-rooms passing their days away in idleness and vicious intercourse; it is absolutely necessary that some means for employing them should be found, and which surely cannot be difficult in a sea port. Clothing for the convicted is much wanted; it is quite impossible to maintain the requisite cleanliness in an establishment of this kind without it. The food for the prisoners ought to be cooked for them, and they should take their meals with regularity, and in the presence of an officer. Rules and regulations should also be drawn up for the government of the prison. There is a great want of proper accommodation for females, there being but a single day-room for all classes, including debtors. The portion of the building termed the old prison, is below ground, and unfit for the reception of prisoners; the use of it should at once be discontinued. Taking into consideration, that although this establishment be improved to the utmost extent of which it is capable, it will still be imperfect, and little suited to the real purposes of prison discipline, I think it highly desirable that the town council of this borough should, if possible, enter into a contract with the magistrates of the county for receiving at Norwich Castle, or elsewhere, all such male prisoners whose sentences of imprisonment exceed three months; by such an arrangement the management of this prison would be facilitated, and at the same time those convicted of serious offences would be subjected to more effective penal treatment.

GREAT YARMOUTH—BOROUGH LOCK-UPS.

Great Yarmouth Borough Lock-ups.

In the room where the police assemble are two wooden cages, in which prisoners, males and females, are placed, while in temporary custody, previous to being brought before the magistrates. These dens are secured with strong wooden bars, and have a narrow bench for the prisoners to sit upon. Their dimensions are

No. 1 cage, 8 feet 2 inches long, 2 feet 8 inches wide, 5 feet 8 inches high.
No. 2 „ 4 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 8 inches wide, 5 feet 8 inches high.

In these places from seven to ten persons have been placed at a time, a circumstance hardly credible, from no accident resulting. Tubs for their natural occasions are placed in each; and males and females are exposed to each other, and also to the constables in the room. I have in no other instance witnessed so glaring a contempt of common decency. These contracted dens are the only places for temporary custody, at the disposal of the police, for the large and lately extended jurisdiction of this borough. The superintendant of police, on being questioned by me, stated, "I am frequently obliged to leave the place in consequence of the effluvia from the tubs, and the prisoners have at times been so seriously affected by it as to compel me to resort to brandy to restore them. We had ten people in these cages at one time, and I really thought they would have been suffocated." It is certainly a great mercy they were not. I addressed a letter to the mayor on the subject, and have recommended the immediate provision of more suitable accommodation. Six cells attached to the station-house would be amply sufficient for all exigencies.

Total number of persons confined in the lock-up house from the 1st January, 1838, to January, 1839		325
	Males.	Females.
Greatest number at one time	10	0
At other times	4	3

KING'S-LYNN—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

King's-Lynn Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

I visited this establishment upon the 24th of January, and have little or no improvement to record since the last inspection. The day-rooms were dirty and untidy, provisions and other articles were scattered about them, and the prisoners were lounging in them without even employment. Six of the cells were unoccupied at night, while the men were sleeping three together in the others. Upon going through the prison in the day-time I found five men locked up together in one small cell, and four in another; and was informed "that it was the practice to do so for three hours each forenoon, to make the punishment more severe." The walls of one of these cells were defaced with scribbling, the bedding not folded up, nor the cells clean.

The prisoners were classed as follows on the day of inspection:—

No. 1 *Yard—Males.*

1. T. W., age 16, felony; one month.
2. S. T., „ 13, „ one month.
3. E. C., — — „ twelve months.
4. G. D., — — base coin; ———.

Misdemeanants in same Yard.

5. T. H., — — two months.
6. T. W., want of sureties to keep the peace; been in for about five months.
7. J. L., absconding and leaving his family; two months.
8. G. F., age 19, refractory apprentice.

Debtors' Yard.

9. R. M., refractory apprentice; five days.

No. 3 *Yard.*

10. J. S., a prisoner who escaped but was apprehended, and is now undergoing his former sentence, six months imprisonment, for felony.
11. J. C., highway robbery, accomplice of No. 3; twelve months.
12. J. P., felony; six months.
13. J. L., felony; four months.
14. S. J., age 9, felony; one month. Was here two months before trial.
15. B. B., committed for trial at the next sessions for felony.
16. W. P., age 18, refractory apprentice; two months.
17. J. C., age 17, refractory apprentice; three months, third committal for the same offence.
18. W. F., want of sureties to keep the peace.
19. S. B., want of sureties to keep the peace.
20. J. N., want of sureties to keep the peace.

Debtors.

		Debt and Costs.
21.	G. C., court of requests	£2 0 0
22.	E. P., borough court	5 9 2
23.	J. R., „	7 4 3¾

These persons were each paying the keeper 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week for being provided with superior accommodation.

Females. No. 1 *Room.*

24. A. W., under sentence of transportation for seven years.
25. A. M., summary conviction, three months.
26. M. H., felony; three months.
27. M. E., felony; one month.

No. 2 *Room.*

28. A. F., detained to give evidence in a case of felony, with child.
29. M. B., under sentence of transportation for seven years.
30. A. M., felony; twelve months.
31. J. H., felony; six months.

The child of No. 28, was suffering under the small pox. Upon inquiry, I find that the eruption upon the child was noticed by the matron upon its admission into the prison, but having no means of separation, and observing that it did not increase, indeed was only visible when the child was warm, no particular attention was paid to it, and the mother was placed with the other prisoners. The surgeon states, "The small pox occurred in this way:—I was sent for to look at a child who had symptoms of an eruption on the skin; I examined it, but was not certain it was the small pox, but it afterwards proved to be so." The child was admitted into the prison on the 14th of the month, and the surgeon first saw it on the 16th. The necessary precautions were taken to prevent its being communicated to the male prisoners. As there were symptoms of the disease appearing in another female prisoner, I waited on the mayor recommending that there should be no further committals to the infected ward.

RETURN of Sick Prisoners, on the day of Inspection.

Males.

W. F., syphilis.

Females.

A. W., influenza and syphilis; transport.
M. B., syphilis; transport.
Child, small pox.
S. M., syphilis.

The heating of the cells by hot water, on Perkins' principle, has been discontinued, in consequence of the bursting of the pipes. The keeper thus describes the occurrence:—"On the 9th of February, while half of the prisoners were locked up in the forenoon, the pipes burst with a tremendous noise in two places, and in two different cells; luckily no persons were in them at the time, or they would have been killed. I heard the explosion, and the cries of the prisoners, who were dreadfully alarmed; I ran to the cells and found the passage almost impassable from heat and steam. The men in the cells did not feel it so much as I did, I could scarcely get along to open the doors and let them out. They have always said they would rather be without the pipes than with them." Two stoves, upon Dr. Arnott's principle, have been placed in the day-rooms, but prisoners are scarcely fit to be trusted with their management; upon my testing their temperature by the thermometer, I found it 65°, and the room scarcely endurable.

A turnkey has been added to the establishment since my last visit, and the county magis-

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trates have most judiciously discontinued holding quarter sessions at Lynn, and put an end to the mischief and inconvenience arising from the crowded state of the prison at those periods.

I have to repeat my opinion, that the construction of this prison is so irremediably faulty, its size and accommodation so restricted and so ill arranged, that the town council will do well to turn their attention how to provide the means of building a new one; a subject, I am satisfied, which will, ere long, force itself upon their consideration.

In the meantime some of the discredit attaching to the borough from so defective a penal establishment may be removed by the introduction of a more rigid system of discipline, and affording the means of moral and religious instruction to the wretched inmates. A set of rules and regulations defining the duties of the officers, and the discipline of the prisoners; the substitution of employment for corrupting idleness; the establishing a regular dietary; attention to the personal cleanliness of the prisoners, and their being invariably inspected by the surgeon before being placed with others; these, and many other wholesome measures, with the frequent visits of the justices appointed for that purpose, are all wanting here.

THETFORD.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Thetford. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

A grant of quarter sessions having been lately conceded to this borough on condition that a suitable prison should be provided for the detention and correction of prisoners, I found the gaol undergoing alterations with this view; these, as far as they go, are improvements, but the site and arrangements of the building afford little hope of its ever being made an effective penal establishment. I recommend that all offenders whose sentences exceed the period of six months, by arrangement with the county magistrates, should be sent to Norwich Castle to serve their time.

There was but a single prisoner on the morning of inspection, committed for want of sureties; he had been there four months, and was employed as a carpenter in working for the prison. The gaol also serves the purpose of a police station, the keeper, with a salary of £50, acting as superintendent.

The number of prisoners, of all descriptions, from the 1st of January, 1838, to the like period, 1839, appear to have been 53.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridgeshire. Ely. County House of Correction.

ELY.—House of Correction.

Visited this prison on January the 23d. On going through the interior I found it tolerably clean; the prisoners came forward and complained they had neither soap nor towels, which proved to be the case. Only two pounds of soap appear to be charged in the keeper's accounts for the use of the prisoners during the last half year.

A List of Prisoners in the House of Correction at Ely, on the day of Inspection, being January 23d 1839.

Name.	Age.	Read or Write.	Offence.	Sentence.
W. S.	24	Read and write	Felony	18 calendar months' hard labour.
J. W.	22	Neither	Felony	18 calendar months' hard labour.
W. C.	15	Neither	Felony	18 calendar months' hard labour.
T. R.	18	Read, not write	Felony	1 year hard labour.
J. R.	27	Neither	Assault	3 years.
J. W.	19	Neither	House breaking	12 calendar months' hard labour.
W. G.	25	Neither	Larceny	12 calendar months' hard labour.
J. V.	26	Read and write	Assault	12 calendar months.
J. E.	17	Neither	Rogue and vagabond	3 calendar months' hard labour.
T. A.	30	Read and write	Assault	1 calendar month.
J. C.	20	Read and write	Vagrant	1 calendar month hard labour.
R. S.	23	Neither	Breaking a window	6 weeks' hard labour.
G. B.	23	Neither	For fishing in hired water.	1 calendar month each.
R. B.	21	Neither		
W. F.	24	Neither	Larceny	9 calendar months' hard labour.
J. S.	38	Read and write	Larceny	2 calendar months' hard labour.
D. W.	27	Read and write	Larceny	12 calendar months' hard labour.
R. B.	(female.) 22	Read and write	Larceny	3 calendar months.
R. C.	28	Neither	Assault	21 days' hard labour.
M. G.	30	Neither	Getting over the wall of the Union workhouse.	21 days' each hard labour.
J. T.	46	Neither		
J. W.	25	Read and write.		
J. K.	33	Read and write	For not maintaining his family.	3 calendar months' hard labour.

Eight prisoners were sleeping two in a cell, and the remainder singly. One, a vagrant, was closely confined to a day-room by himself night and day, without fire or bedding, and with only loose straw on the paved floor, the glazed window had also been removed. His pail had remained uncleansed for two days. The keeper states, in explanation, "That he was treated so because he was incorrigible, and would not leave the neighbourhood." No prison clothing is provided for the prisoners; when absolutely requiring any article the keeper purchases it second-hand. The prisoners are described as coming in almost naked, and without shoes to their feet, and that their condition in this respect is much worse than it was formerly. There is no separation of tried from untried, indeed the division of the prison into two equal parts and the convicted prisoners always outnumbering those for trial, renders such a regulation impracticable. The surgeon makes no entry of is visits, he has no regular salary, but charges for medicines and attendance. The chaplain performs Divine service on Sundays, and the keeper states, "He generally calls once a week, and asks if all is right and any complaints, but does not usually go through the prison, nor see the prisoners on these occasions." The chaplain's journal contains only entries of duty performed.—"Jan. 13, Divine service performed." The keeper states that solitary confinement by sentence of the Court is occasionally enforced by placing the prisoner in a dark cell. That the chaplain does not visit prisoners when so situated, nor the surgeon, unless they are ill. They are allowed half an hour's exercise in the morning, and do not attend Divine service. The keeper's punishment book records the following attempts to escape :—

"Jan. 27th, 1836.—J. J., T. G., H R., S. W., and J. V., made their escape by breaking a hole through the day-room with the bucket iron of the pump. S. W., gave himself up on the 11th of January, ordered not to be put in irons by the magistrates. H. R. was allowed to pay his fine and costs. Oct. 24th, 1836.—H. S., who was committed on the 20th of October, on suspicion of felony, attempted to make his escape by throwing his blankets over the wall, and was for safe custody put in irons. March 31st, 1838.—W. S., who was committed on the 26th of March for felony to Ely for 18 months, attempted to make his escape by picking the wall and sawing the iron bars; he was by me, for safe custody, put in irons."

The labour of the prisoners is merely nominal; the treadwheel will only hold four prisoners at a time, and the practice is to appoint one gang of eight to tread the wheel for a fortnight, and then another, those not on the wheel remaining in idleness. There were 18 under sentence of hard labour on the morning of inspection. Upon causing the bread to be weighed as delivered in the prison, 17 loaves out of 25 were found deficient in weight. It is supplied by a baker at the market price, and not by contract. Since my last visit, a turnkey has been appointed at a salary of 16*s.* a week, the airing yards have been paved, and present a much more cleanly and healthy appearance. The keeper has also commenced a proper register, arranged under the following heads: Name | Age | Height. Feet | Inch. | Make | Visage | Complexion | Eyes | Hair | When committed, and by whom | Offence | General remarks as to trade, &c. | Sentence.

The entire management of the prison is defective; there is not the slightest attempt made to instruct the prisoners, who, in the absence of any compulsory labour, (the treadwheel scarcely forming an exception,) pass a great proportion of their time in idleness and contaminating intercourse. Thirteen prisoners, out of 23 present on the morning of inspection, could neither read nor write, and, from the evidence of the keeper and others, this state of ignorance is general among those who are usually inmates of this prison. He states, "It is not often that men come here who can read." I recommend that some attempt should be made to teach the elements of reading, and that the visits of the chaplain should be frequent during the week, and that he should see the prisoners individually, for the purposes of private admonition and instruction; that he should insert in his journal the particulars of his having done so, and the general effect produced by his ministry; that he should also invariably visit prisoners undergoing a sentence of solitary confinement. The surgeon should inspect all prisoners before they are classed, and see every prisoner at least twice a week, and should enter his having done so in his journal; he should also note therein every case of sickness, or any alteration in the established diet made by his direction. A bath should be provided for the use of the prison.

I have now to call attention to what I consider the most pressing evil in the discipline of this prison, the mixing together and associating of tried and untried prisoners. I am satisfied that one of the yards may be so divided as at least to palliate this mischievous practice. The form of this prison is so faulty and inconvenient, that the obtaining any very high state of discipline there is quite hopeless. I recommend that the bread should be served out in three portions, and that the keeper or under officer should be invariably present at meals; that grace both before and after taking them should be said, and the strictest order and decency maintained; also the gaol clothing should be provided for the convicted prisoners, and such of the untried as require it; it is impossible to maintain the requisite cleanliness without it in an establishment of this kind. The two cells for refractory prisoners are useless; confinement therein inspires no terror, and therefore prevents no offence. I suggest to the magistrates the propriety of removing them from their present inconvenient situation, and building others where prisoners under sentence of solitary confinement may be really secluded.

I am persuaded that the carrying out of these suggestions would be highly beneficial.

ELY.—Old Gaol.

Ely Old Gaol.

This prison, which, since the passing of the Act of Parliament for abolishing the separate jurisdiction of the isle of Ely, has been discontinued as a place of confinement for prisoners

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Cambridgeshire.
Ely Old Gaol.

charged with criminal offences, is now most beneficially applied to the imprisonment of debtors from the Courts of Request, who used previously to be herded with felons and other offenders in the adjoining House of Correction. There were but two debtors on the day of inspection, undergoing 40 days detention for debts under 40*s*. These prisoners are allowed a half-quartern loaf daily from the county or isle, and are permitted to receive provisions, tobacco, and a pint of ale daily. The prison appeared clean, and the rooms neat. The greatest number of debtors at one time in the last year was 15, and during 1838 the entire number was 66. It is observed that they always increase before harvest time, the creditors usually proceeding against them at that period, to induce them to come to a settlement rather than forego the high wages customary at that time by lying in prison. The son of the keeper of the House of Correction acts as superintendant over this place of confinement.

Wisbeach.
House of Correction.

WISBEACH.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Inspected this prison on the 24th of January. Went through the wards in company with the keeper, and upon going into the airing-yard where the whole of the male prisoners were assembled, I requested him to bring his register and muster the prisoners. He refused to do so, and in opposition to every persuasion on my part persisted in his refusal, and finally obliged me to leave the prison. I was compelled to summons him before the magistrates, on a charge of obstructing me in the execution of my duty, and they having heard the case adjudged it to be proved, and fined him in a mitigated penalty of 1*l*. The keeper then, in the presence of the magistrates, proceeded to muster the male prisoners in the yard, who answered as follows:—

R. R., sentenced to 7 years' transportation.
J. M., Ditto Ditto
C. B., a boy for extinguishing the gas lights.
T. M., want of sureties.
E. G., disorderly pauper, 1 month.
T. W., falsely representing himself as a deserter, 6 months.
F. G., disorderly pauper, 1 month.
W. G., ditto
T. E., want of sureties.
J. K., burglary, 12 months.
W. T., felony, 6 months.
J. C., ditto
W. J., leaving his wife and family.
J. H., disorderly servant.
W. G., felony, 3 months.
W. C., felony, 12 months.
W. S., ditto
W. D., ditto
J. R., felony, 6 months' imprisonment, and 7 years' transportation.
R. B., felony, 3 months.
J. K., felony, 12 months.
J. R., debtor, amount of debt and costs 2*l*. 7*s*. 5½*d*.

Females.

E. M., felony, 7 years' transportation.
M. F., ditto
A. L., for trial at sessions on a charge of picking pockets.
O. B., debtor, amount of debt and costs 2*l*. 9*s*. 9½*d*.

Three prisoners under sentence of transportation were in irons; there had been no previous written sanction to their being so placed by the magistrates, but this was given in my presence upon the representation of the keeper that they would not be in safe custody without. The prisoners complained of having no soap, which proved to be the case. The interior of the prison was unexceptionably clean and neat. The female prisoners were not sleeping apart. Five cells in the part of the building allotted to them are either occupied by the keeper and his family, or as depositories for lumber or stores. Debtors sleep in the same cells, and with the prisoners for criminal offences. The chaplain performs a full service on the Sunday mornings. He does not visit prisoners in solitary confinement. The keeper says the prisoners have Bibles and Prayer books when they ask for them, but they so misuse them that they are taken away when not actually in use. There is no attempt made to instruct the prisoners. The chaplain's book is arranged under the heads, Attendance | Number of Prisoners | Observations. The health of the prisoners is remarkably good; the last entry in the surgeon's book of his attendance is three weeks ago, "Jan. 2d, 1839." There is no bath for cleansing the prisoners, nor regular clothing; the keeper purchases such articles as are absolutely needed. Upon weighing the bread for the prisoners, it appeared that since the alteration in the sale of that article the prisoners have, without the cognizance of the magistrates, been receiving a less quantity by some ounces daily, 2lbs. only being issued to them instead of the half-quartern, or 4lbs. for the quartern. The bread is not contracted for, but purchased at the discretion of the keeper from tradesmen in the town. Solitary confinement by sentence is enforced by confining the prisoner in one of the sleeping cells. Prisoners so circumstanced attend chapel on Sundays. There have been no punishments for prison offences; one escape took place on the 7th of April 1836, by a prisoner sentenced to six months' imprisonment scaling the walls while the keeper was absent, attending the sessions at Ely. The treadwheel

grinds for the public, and about clears its expenses. The number of debtors from the courts for recovery of small debts from the 11th December 1838 to the 18th January 1839, have been 85, out of which 25 have either paid or settled with their creditors before the term of their imprisonment expired. The keeper states "that the greatest number of these prisoners is always just before harvest time."

The interior of this prison presents the discreditable spectacle, happily now but of rare occurrence, where the convicted felon, the untried prisoner, and the debtor, are thrust together in unrestrained communion; where crime can receive no check, repentance no encouragement, and innocence no security. On the morning of my visit here were to be seen in the airing-yard appropriated to male prisoners three transports in irons, men detained for want of sureties, a boy of 16 for extinguishing the gas lights, disorderly paupers, a refractory servant, felons sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for serious offences, among them burglary, and a *debtor*. In the day-room allotted to females were a debtor, a transport, and one for trial on a charge of felony; a transport at the same time was engaged in assisting the keeper's servant in his kitchen. It would seem impossible even to devise means more calculated to spread the contagion of vice, than such an amalgamation. To compel persons sent to a prison for simple breaches of contract to associate, day and night, with none but the most corrupt of their fellow creatures, is no less offensive to morals than mischievous to society. I feel myself compelled to animadvert thus strongly upon the system pursued in this penal establishment, but at the same time I beg to be understood as not reprehending the officers directly engaged in its management. I believe they tread in the steps of their predecessors, and do what has been required of them, but I must strongly recommend the magistrates to give their immediate attention to measures for its improvement.

The greater portion of the remarks made in my report on the House of Correction at Ely, apply to the prison at Wisbeach, particularly those referring to the want of moral and religious instruction, the separation of the convicted from the untried, &c., and need not be repeated.

The two prisons in the isle of Ely are among the most inconvenient and ill-constructed buildings of the sort I have ever visited. I am persuaded that one well-regulated house of correction for the whole isle, which should receive all offenders sentenced to corrective discipline, and one gaol for those before trial, and for debtors, would be found more beneficial than two ineffective ones on a small scale, and subdivided as they must be for such distinct classes of prisoners.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

HUNTINGDON.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Huntingdon. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Inspected this prison on the 22nd of January. The cells, bedding, and the persons of the prisoners, were clean; and every part of the establishment in excellent order.

Return of the Number and Classification of Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction in and for the County of Huntingdon, on the 22nd day of January, 1839.

Ward.	Class.	Number of Prisoners.	Single Cells.	Cells for three and more.
No.				
1	Convicted females	2	1	3
2	Debtors	1	4	1
3	Untried	3	6	1
4	Convicted misdemeanants and vagrants	9	6	1
5	Convicted felons	8	6	1
6	,, misdemeanants . . .	6	5	1
7	Convicted of assault, &c. . . .	8	5	1
8	Females untried	2	1	2
Infirmary	,, convicted of assaults . .	2	0	1
		41	34	11

Report of Prisoners Sick, 22nd January, 1839.

Infirmary—S. C., child-birth.
No. 4—J. S., gonorrhœa.
J. H., symptoms of general debility.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Huntingdonshire.
Huntingdon. County Gaol and House of Correction.

A RETURN of the Number and Names of all the Prisoners confined in the Gaol and House of Correction in and for the County of Huntingdon, (Debtors excepted,) on the 22nd day of January, 1839, describing their Offences and Religious Persuasion.

No.	Names.	Offence.	Religious Persuasion.				
			English Church.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Other Dissenters.	Roman Catholic.
	UNTRIED.						
1	J. C.	Highway robbery	1	..	..	..	..
2	J. O.	Stealing a sheepskin	1	..	..	..	..
3	C. C.	Housebreaking	1	..	..	..	..
4	S. T.	Stealing £420, &c.	1	..	..	..	..
5	M. T.	Same	1	..	..	..	..
	CONVICTED.						
6	J. E.	Cutting and wounding the person	..	..	..	1	..
7	J. H.	Same	1	..	..	..	..
8	J. C.	Stealing clothing	1	..	..	..	..
9	H. A.	Stealing beer	..	1	..	..	..
10	W. W.	Stealing money	1	..	..	..	..
11	T. A.	Same	1	..	..	..	..
12	G. N.	Stealing turkies	1	..	..	..	..
13	J. C.	Stealing clothing	1	..	..	..	..
14	M. C.	Stealing beer	..	1	..	..	..
15	H. S.	Cutting and wounding the person	1	..	..	..	..
16	W. E.	Attempting to commit a felony	1	..	..	..	..
17	T. T.	Using a gun to kill game	..	1	..	..	..
18	N. R.	Same	..	..	1	..	..
19	W. G.	Same	1	..	..	..	..
20	J. D.	Searching for game	1	..	..	..	..
21	J. H.	Same	1	..	..	..	..
22	J. W.	Rioting	1	..	..	..	..
23	W. G.	Same	1	..	..	..	..
24	J. S.	Attempting to procure alms by false pretences	..	..	..	..	1
25	J. M.	Torturing dogs when they were drawing him in a cart	1	..	..	..	..
26	J. D.	Same	1	..	..	..	..
27	J. R.	Leaving his family	1	..	..	..	..
28	J. K.	Same	1	..	..	..	..
29	W. W.	Breaking ploughs and gates	1	..	..	..	..
30	T. T.	Same	1	..	..	..	..
31	J. H.	Breaking fences	1	..	..	..	..
32	J. C.	Same	..	..	1	..	..
33	G. C.	Same	1	..	..	..	..
34	T. H.	Assault	1	..	..	..	..
35	J. G.	Same	1	..	..	..	..
36	J. B.	Same	1	..	..	..	..
37	C. M.	Same	1	..	..	..	..
38	S. D.	Same	..	..	..	1	..
39	E. D.	Same	..	..	..	1	..
40	T. W.	A criminal lunatic	1	..	..	..	..
		Total	31	3	2	3	1

One prisoner, acquitted on the grounds of insanity, is confined here during her Majesty's pleasure. He was committed on the 11th of February, 1823, to take his trial for the murder of his wife; acquitted on the grounds of insanity at the March assizes, remained a prisoner in the gaol until the 8th of December, 1831, when by order of the Secretary of State he was sent to an asylum near Woodbridge, was received back therefrom as cured on the 12th of June, 1834, and has continued to be an inmate of the gaol until now. The surgeon states, "I have seen nothing about this man since I have been here to lead me to believe him *insane*. He is irritable and easily-excited. I have made one entry in my journal the 24th December, 1838, of 'deranged stomach producing some slight mental disturbance, to which he is liable occasionally.' He is employed in the bakehouse, and I have allowed him extra provisions in consequence of the severity of the labour. I also saw him excited upon one occasion, after a sermon preached by a stranger in the gaol. I cannot certify he is insane." The chaplain says, "I think he is a man of imbecile mind; I should imagine he is a man likely to be excited. On one occasion a friend of mine performed the duty for me, and came subsequently to see the prisoner, having taken an interest in him. The prisoner's mind was at that time in a state of great excitement; he fell down on his knees and addressed the Almighty in a vehe-

ment manner. He is perfectly contented, and unwilling to be removed. My opinion is, if released, his malady would return. I once adverted to the circumstances which led to his trial, but I observed he shrank from the subject, and I did not pursue it further."

The surgeon states that cases of scurvy occasionally occur, and generally after six months' imprisonment; "There has been one extremely severe. J. C. was committed on the 17th March, 1838, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour; symptoms of scurvy first manifested themselves on the 7th of November following. On the 22nd the disorder suddenly increased in severity, exhibiting petechiæ, bleeding gums, spasms of the heart, and exhaustion of system. Port wine and lemon juice administered liberally I believe saved his life. This is the worst case I have met with. I think small beer would be a salutary addition to the diet; I am obliged to order it for six out of ten who have been here for six months." The following statement is connected with the subject.

A STATEMENT showing the Number of Prisoners in custody in the said Gaol and House of Correction on the 17th day of June, 1837, who were committed for the period of Six Months, or more, distinguishing those who have been exempted from Hard Labour by the Surgeon, and ordered by him to receive Extra Diet.

Name.	When Convicted.	Sentence.	Surgeon's Orders.
W. C. . .	Summer assizes, 22nd July, 1835.	2 years' hard labour .	March 11th, 1836, light labour only. —(March 17th, this case was specially noticed by the gaoler in the sick list book.)—March 21, a lemon and a pint of beer daily.—September 28th, 1836, exempted from all labour.
H. M. .	Midsummer sessions, 27th June, 1836.	1 year's hard labour .	November 30th, 1836, to labour half a day only, having been relieved twice before for a few days. —March 22nd, 1837, to light labour only.
T. S. . .	Same	18 calendar months' hard labour, 1 in solitude.	April 4th, 1837, to labour half a day only.—April 6th, half a pint of beer daily.
N. K. . .	Summer assizes, 20th July, 1836.	1 year's hard labour .	March 22nd, 1837, to light labour only, and half a pint of beer daily. —May 10th, ½ lb. of meat daily in addition.
W. W. .	Michaelmas sessions, 17th October, 1836.	1 year's hard labour, 1 month in solitude.	April 10th, 1837, ½ lb. meat, ½ pint beer, and a lemon daily.—April 19th, to labour half a day only.
W. B.. .	Same	Same	April 12th, 1837, ½ lb. meat, ½ pint of beer, and a lemon, daily.—April 24th, to labour half a day. —April 28th, to light labour only.
W. B.. .	January sessions, 2nd January, 1837.	6 calendar months' hard labour, 1 in solitude.	June 16th, 1837, ½ pint of beer daily.
W. B.. .	January sessions, 2nd January, 1837.	6 calendar months' imprisonment.	April 19th, ½ pint beer, and a quart of porridge or broth, daily.
J. H. . .	Lent assizes, 14th March, 1837.	1 year's hard labour .	March 3rd, ½ pint of beer daily.—April 4th, exempted from labour.
R. H. . .	Same	1 year's hard labour, and then transported for life.	June 16th, to labour half a day only.
R. W.. .	April sessions, 3rd April, 1837.	8 calendar months' hard labour.	May 24th, ½ pint of beer daily.—May 31st, to labour half a day only.
T. R. G.	January sessions, 2nd January, 1837.	1 year's imprisonment.	April 17th, porridge or broth every other day.—June 8th, ½ pint of beer daily.—June 12th, a pint of beer and ½ lb. of meat daily.
W. H. .	13th April, 1837 . .	6 calendar months', or sureties.	April 17th, porridge or broth daily. —May 18th, the same every alternate day.
G. N. . .	Lent assize, 14th March, 1837.	1 year's hard labour.	. . . .
T. E. . .	April sessions, 3rd April, 1837.	Same	. . . .
J. R. . .	Same	Same	. . . .
W. J.. .	Same	6 calendar months' hard labour.	. . . .
T. H.. .	27th May, 1837 . .	1 year, or sureties . .	. . . .
Total 18			

Of the abovementioned, 13 have either received extra diet, or they have been exempted from labour altogether, or in part; and ten of that number were so relieved *before the expiration of six months;* by which it appears that the discipline of the prison cannot be effectively enforced for a longer period than *six months*, without resorting to medical aid, and by such means the punishment designed in most cases evidently becomes merely nominal.

George Smith, Gaoler.

Huntingdonshire.
Huntingdon. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Diet.—One pound and a half of wheaten bread, to those not committed to hard labour; to those at hard labour, two pounds of bread, if not above 14 days. To those confined for a longer period, in addition, one quart of oatmeal and milk porridge, five days in the week, and soup, composed of meat and vegetables, on the other days.

The above diet appears to be sufficient in quantity and quality, but the low and humid situation of the adjoining country is conducive to diseases of this character. I am persuaded that by warming the sleeping cells in the winter months, if the scurvy did not altogether disappear, its prevalence would be decreased, and its severity mitigated. I recommend this suggestion to the consideration of the magistrates.

I subjoin the following extracts from the surgeon's journal:—

19th July.—Sent for to visit E. R., who had fallen from the wheel and fractured the tibia of the left leg.

14th July, 1838.—I found T. D. labouring under an attack of the small pox; it is mild, and very considerably modified by previous vaccination. I have directed him to be kept alone, and his clothes and cell to be well fumigated with chloride of lime.

15th.—Visited the gaol and find eight have had neither cow-pock nor small pox.

The prisoners requiring it were vaccinated. I find the two following entries in the keeper's journal:—

November 9th, 1837.—About 11 o'clock this morning the prisoner J. M., convicted of an assault, attempted to commit suicide, he having suspended himself with his neck handkerchief from the iron bars of his cell window; he was discovered before he became much exhausted.

December 12th, 1837.—The prisoner W. H. having intimated that it was his intention to commit suicide, as a means of prevention I have placed two other prisoners with him by night, and allowed him access to the airing yard instead of confining him to his cell by day, subject to the approval of the visiting justices.

The surgeon states that "the prisoner J. M. laboured under great debility and depression of mind; and that the second prisoner W. H. was suffering from delirium tremens; he felt greatly the loss of his usual stimulating diet. He was obliged to allow him a pint of beer daily. His mind had previously been affected by his attachment to drinking."

There have been no deaths in the prison since my last visit. The surgeon visits prisoners in solitary confinement.

Under the head of moral and religious instruction, there is little or no alteration. The chaplain is generally every other day in the prison, remaining there for two or three hours, and states, "There is no regular system of instruction pursued with the prisoners. In the game season a small number of boys come into the prison for poaching; we have attempted to form them into a class, but their numbers are so few that it was not thought worth while. They often improve themselves in reading by the little help I give them. The description of prisoners who come here are most ignorant. I visit the prisoners when in solitary confinement. I have not found any of them in a sufficient proper frame of mind to receive the sacrament; I have often adverted to the subject in the chapel, and in my personal visits, but they have never come forward."

I am satisfied that much more might be done in this prison for the instruction of the prisoners than is the case at present. I particularly advert to those for trial, who pass their day in vicious and idle communication. The employment of these prisoners in learning tasks assigned to them, the personal and daily attendance of the chaplain, and an appointed schoolmaster, would occupy a portion of their time much more beneficially than in corrupting each other. On the day of inspection there were six boys in the prison, whose offences and state of education were as follows,—three for breaking fences could neither read nor write, one for damaging a plough could read imperfectly, one for poaching could both read and write, and one for stealing could do so likewise. These boys alone might have furnished employment for an instructor, and might have been taught in a class together. In an establishment of such importance as this, I think that prayers should be read daily either by the chaplain, or one of the officers.

The tread-wheel, when unemployed in grinding and pumping, is applied to the working of three pair of large bellows, as a conteracting power against the weight of the men on the wheel; it is regulated by the means of a self-adjusting lever. The cost of the bellows, and applying them, was about £30. The presence of a turnkey over the men while engaged in labour, is much required. The earnings of the mill from Michaelmas sessions, 1837, to the same period, 1838, have been £67. 17*s.* 8½*d.* The keeper has erected a capstan, worked with four bars, in the centre of one of the airing yards; it is constructed by simply placing a wheel horizontally upon its axle, without any counteracting power, and is made use of as light labour or employment for those who are exempted from the mill by order of the surgeon. This practice appears to answer well, and might perhaps be extended with benefit to small prisons, where the introduction of a tread-wheel is too expensive, or the number of prisoners too few to man it effectively.

A crank-wheel has also been placed in the female wards, which is regulated according to the strength of the prisoner. The keeper states that it has produced the best effects upon the disorderly women sent from the borough. No earnings are paid to prisoners.

I inspected the whole of the prison books, and found them accurately and neatly kept, and examined the quality of the food, which was excellent.

Solitary confinement is enforced by placing the prisoner in one of the ordinary sleeping-rooms, with exercise in the yards morning and evening; prisoners so circumstanced, do not attend the chapel. I think the chaplain should see them daily.

The following escapes, or attempted escapes, have taken place since the period of my last visit.

"April 24th.—Confined J. S., a prisoner charged with felony, in double irons, for having repeatedly proposed to several other prisoners for them to aid and assist him to attack the keeper and turnkey at the time of locking up at night, and take away their keys, and therewith liberate themselves and others from the prison.

"June 9th.—Visited and inspected the gaol, and the keeper having stated to me strong grounds for suspecting a conspiracy to escape between the two prisoners —— and ——; and having further stated there were additional causes for suspecting that —— had attempted twice to escape from his cell; I this day ordered that —— be confined in irons till the time of his trial, and there be a nightly watch employed in the gaol till the next quarter sessions.

"G. RUST, visiting justice."

"January 9th, ——, a debtor, escaped this evening, about seven o'clock, from the debtors' ward, by climbing over the iron fence in front of the said ward, and afterwards ascended by the window of the store-room to the roof of the building which formed the boundary of the prison, and from thence descended by means of a new rope which was supplied to him by some person who had previously visited him in the debtors' ward.

"January 15.—We this day visited the gaol, and made full inquiries into the escape of —— from the gaol, and found no reason for attaching blame to any of the officers of the establishment.

"————
————
————
————
} Visiting justices."

Since the above escape a row of iron chevaux-de-frise has been fixed round the lodge buildings, which will render evasion there more difficult, but I still am under the impression that this prison is generally insecure.

The water closets in the female wards are deficient in ventilation, and cause an unpleasant smell in the interior, which might easily be obviated by the doors being made to open into the airing-yards. The windows of the sleeping cells in the wings front each other, and require blinds. The prisoners are often detected calling to each other after locking up, particularly in the summer time. Two of the windows in the front of the prison appropriated to felons are also in want of the same precautions.

The keeper still continues to receive an allowance from the county of £10 for taking a convict to the hulks, and £8 a head if more than one. If he has to proceed to Portsmouth £12 for a single convict, and £10 a head if more than one. I recommend the magistrates most strongly to discontinue this practice, and to throw the average emoluments arising from it into a fixed salary. The keeper appears to be a very valuable and attentive officer. There is one gratifying fact with respect to this prison meriting notice, which is, that by the calendars of the last four quarter sessions and the assizes, which contain the names of 56 prisoners, only three appear to have been in custody before.

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for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. C. 38.

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

III.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1839.

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III.

FOURTH REPORT of the Inspector of the Southern and Western District.

INTRODUCTORY LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

My Lord,

I have the honour to submit to your Lordship my Fourth Report, which includes a summary of my observations on nearly fifty Prisons, being about one-half of those comprehended within my district.

In the course of its contents several instances will appear of beneficial alterations which have taken place in these establishments, originating in communications which I have made to the Magistrates, and to which they have generally afforded the most ready attention.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lord,

Your most obedient servant,

BISSET HAWKINS.

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

DORSETSHIRE.

Expenses incurred by the County on Prosecutions and Convictions, Prisoners, Prison, &c. for the Year ending at the Midsummer Sessions, 1838.

For Gaol and House of Correction	£2,702	3	1¾
For Shire Hall and County House	440	7	6
To Constables, &c. for conveying Offenders to Prison	565	19	1½
For Prosecuting and Convicting Offenders	1,589	4	0
For conveying Thirty Transports	78	15	6
To Debtors in Queen's Bench and Fleet Prisons	20	0	0

DORCHESTER.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Dorchester. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—No alteration under this head has occurred since my last visit. The approach from the surrounding garden is easy, as is also the power of communication in general. But the prison is remarkably clean, neat, and well arranged, as far as its contracted limits permit. The water-closets are in excellent order and totally free from odour in every instance. The most prominent defect is the want of a sufficient number of cells. There are not cells enough to enable each prisoner to sleep in a separate cell; but all the convicted prisoners, and most of the women, are now in occupation of a separate cell.

Disposition of the 134 Prisoners on the night of the 24th October, 1838, in regard to Cells.

MALES.	No. of Cells.	No. of Prisoners.	
Cells containing One Prisoner	79	79	
,, Three ,,	2	6	
,, Four ,,	3	12	
,, Five ,,	3	15	
In the Infirmary		9	
			121
FEMALES.	**No. of Cells.**	**No. of Prisoners.**	
Cells containing One Prisoner	8	8	
,, Two ,,	1	2	
,, Three ,,	1	3	
			13
Total			134

The magistrates purpose to build three new cells for the use of prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement. The dimensions of these three cells will be 9ft. by 7, and 11ft. high. Each cell will have a small open fire-place, a water-closet, and double doors. They will be lighted from the roof. A separate yard will be provided for the use of the prisoners confined in these cells; to and from which yard the inmates can be removed without being seen. A communication will also be made between these cells and the chapel.

In order to facilitate a judgment as to the proportion between the size of this prison, and the wants of the population, I may state that the greatest number at one time here during the last year was 169, and the lowest number 100. The average of the last quarter was 127¼.

Management.—The boys read about an hour a-day in the autumn season, and about half-an-hour in winter, and more than two hours in the summer, in a class, in the presence of a paid turnkey. This plan has been adopted for nearly two years. The Bible and Prayer-Book are the only books they read aloud. Grace is said before and after every meal by a prisoner. The women read aloud occasionally in the presence of the matron. There are now no wardsmen nor wardswomen, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but only certain prisoners who are appointed to clean the male and female wards.

When the prisoners at the tread-mill have occasion to go to the privy, they approach the turnkey, who is placed in a kind of sentry-box, and on their making a particular sign, he gives them one or two small square pieces of paper, uniformly cut. Each one, when at the privy, places a small piece of wood outside as a signal of its being occupied. The expense of the paper is inconsiderable; about two or three reams are used quarterly, and the expense of each ream is 9*s.* 6*d.* This plan deserves universal adoption in prisons, on the ground of health and cleanliness, and also as a means of preventing the destruction of the Bible and other books for purposes of waste. Meals are taken by the untried in the day-rooms; by the convicted and by those sentenced to hard labour on benches in front of the tread-wheel. When these last have finished their meal, they are allowed to read, and books are supplied for them on the spot.

Any system of separate confinement is quite impracticable here, on account of the inadequate number of cells. The untried prisoners sleep often five in a single cell of very moderate dimensions. The facility of communication between the prisoners is the evil most sensibly felt, next in order to the chief defect of a scanty number of cells.

A night watch is constantly maintained in a particular room, which is warmed by a stove; this watch is composed of two prisoners, usually a smuggler and a debtor. Their business is to prevent escapes and to maintain silence. The first part of their duty it is believed that they faithfully discharge; and, with respect to the latter, they have occasionally reported breaches of silence.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Dorsetshire.
Dorchester. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Silence continues to be as well maintained here as the number of officers will permit; it appears that the number of punishments incurred by the breach of silence is diminishing. A good van has lately been constructed for the purpose of conveying prisoners.

During the last twelve years eight prisoners have escaped outside of the wall; all but one were retaken, and that one was subsequently brought hither for another offence. Two took advantage of a ladder which had been accidentally left. Bells are now attached along the walls for the purpose of giving the alarm.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been latterly more orderly than usual. The smugglers are here, as elsewhere, the best-conducted class. A few years ago they protected the keeper and clerk when attacked by some prisoners. The convict's distinctive red cloth dress is made out of the prison, but a piece of leather to strengthen the part which covers the knee is sewn on within the walls. The shirts and shifts are made by the female prisoners. A considerable saving has been made by using the Lancashire clogs instead of common shoes, as heretofore; the pauper lunatics at the County Lunatic Asylum are taught to make these clogs. The prisoners were at first very averse to the use of them, but are now reconciled to them, and they keep the feet dry; but, in addition to this advantage, and that of their superior cheapness, they are also useful as tending to increase the line of demarcation which ought to exist between the usages of a prison, and the customs and comforts of the world outside. The principal objection urged against clogs is the noise which they create. The average cost of shoes during ten previous years had been 101*l.* 5*s.* 7¼*d.* annually, whereas the cost of clogs (made by the pauper lunatics at the County Asylum) has been 16*l.* 8*s.* for one year. One turnkey has been added to the establishment since my last Report; so that there are now six turnkeys and a miller, besides the matron and keeper, all resident within the walls of the prison.

No new journals nor registers have been introduced; the registration continues to be excellent, and reflects great credit on the clerk. Among the journals is a register for the purpose of recording the visits made, including remarks. The rules remain as before; there have been none made since Lent, 1835.

Fire.—There has been no alarm for seven or eight years.

Suicide.—There has been no case for thirteen years, but some trifling attempts have occurred during that time.

Punishments.—The number of punishments for the last year, ending Michaelmas, 1838, has been 369, which is considerably less than the amount of punishments for the previous year, ending Michaelmas, 1837, as will be seen by one of the subsequent tables (No. XXV.). Most of these punishments were incurred by breaches of silence. Of the 369 instances, all except two, consisted of confinement in the dark cell. One was a case of whipping. All these punishments were incurred by offences committed within the prison.

This prison continues to maintain the character which it formerly acquired, and is one of the best in my district in proportion to the capabilities afforded by its construction.

DIETARY in October, 1838.

Days.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sundays . .	1½lb. bread, 1½ pint gruel.	6 oz. cooked meat, 1 lb. potatoes.	1 pint gruel.
Mondays . . Wednesdays . Fridays . . .	the same	¾ lb. bread, 3 oz. Dorset skim milk cheese.	the same.
Tuesdays . . Thursdays . . Saturdays . .	the same	1½ lb. potatoes.	the same.

Prisoners under 14 years of age are allowed one-third less throughout. The untried receive no food from without.

FEMALES.

Mondays . . Wednesdays . Fridays . . .	1½lb. bread, 1½ pint gruel.	½ lb. bread, 3 oz. cheese.	1 pint gruel.
Sundays . . Tuesdays . . Thursdays . . Saturdays . .	Same as the Males.		

One ounce of oatmeal to a pint of gruel.
Sufficient salt is allowed for use.
Vagrants have no meat allowed them.
Debtors are allowed meat on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, but no cheese.

Labour.—No untried prisoners are set to labour, except in cases of breaches of the peace, and then only when there is a want of hands. No baking is done in the prison, except for the use of the prisoners. No one now works in the garden or nursery, of which the plants used formerly to be sold. A large manufacture of hats was formerly carried on here, but the prison sustained a loss of considerable sums due to it from various individuals for a supply of this article.

A paid turnkey is present at all the labour. No crank has been put up. Many of the hard labour prisoners, who from rupture or other causes are excused from the tread-wheel by the surgeon, are employed in keeping different parts of the gaol clean, in the cooking kitchen, or in the bakehouse.

AN ACCOUNT of the Capital employed in Trade in the Gaol and House of Correction, and the Profit thereon for Three Quarters of a Year, ending 25th March, 1838.

1837. DR.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Debts due for Goods sold	19 12 6	
— Net value of Stock in Trade, viz.:—		
— Value of Implements and other Stock	£. s. d.	
Coal	5 8 0	
Gardening	26 9 0	
Mill	1 18 0	
Baking	30 4 0	
Miscellaneous	1 12 6	
Slops	36 18 4	
	102 9 10	
Cash in Hand	404 19 6½	
	527 1 10½	
Deduct Debts due and owing to 20 Prisoners, in 1836, their shares of earnings	21 10 10	
— Balance of Charity Fund	32 10 1½	
	54 0 11½	
		473 0 11
To Profit to 25th March, 1838	..	54 13 2½
Total	..	£527 14 1½

1837. CR.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Debts due for Nursery Plants sold	26 12 6	
— Net Value of Stock in Trade, viz.:—		
— Value of Implements and other Stock.	£. s. d.	
Coal	9 12 0	
Gardening	21 7 0	
Mill	1 18 0	
Baking	18 6 0	
Miscellaneous	1 12 0	
Slops	52 4 6	
	104 19 6	
— Cash in Hand	431 18 5½	
	563 10 5½	
Deduct Debts due and owing to 20 Prisoners, in 1837, their shares of earnings	26 19 2	
— Balance of Charity Fund	8 17 2	
	35 16 4	
		527 14 1½
Total	..	£527 14 1½

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Dorsetshire.
Dorchester. County Gaol and House of Correction.

The Earnings of Prisoners.—These are now only given to debtors and to prisoners not sentenced to hard labour who may choose to work.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain visits the Infirmary twice a week regularly, and more frequently if there are dangerous cases. Every part of the prison is visited by him twice in the week. The chapel is not heated in winter, and is very cold at that season. For the prisoners books are plentifully supplied. A few miscellaneous books on religious subjects are provided, in addition to the Bible and Prayer-Book. A majority of the prisoners are believed by the chaplain to have at some period attended Sunday Schools; several who have formerly received some instruction have subsequently forgotten their reading.

There is no schoolmaster, and no regular system of instruction is adopted. No teaching to read exists here; a smuggler used to be selected formerly for that purpose, but this plan has been disused since the introduction of silence. Some tracts in French and English have been provided for the use of the French smugglers now confined here. A French Bible or Testament was in the act of being sought for at the time of my visit.

The chaplain lives in the town. He has discharged this office during thirteen years. He has a small living, but he performs no other duties than those attached to the prison, with the exception of one service every Sunday at the County Lunatic Asylum, which is situated about four miles from Dorchester. The behaviour of the prisoners towards the chaplain is very good. He always administers the Sacrament four times in the year.

Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—I found, on the first day of my visit, in the infirmary rooms ten men and one woman. Exclusively of those in the infirmary, there were seven prisoners receiving medicine at the same time for trifling ailments. The number affected with venereal disorders was five; there was no case of itch. It has not hitherto been the custom here to exempt from tread-wheel labour those who are labouring under the itch; but I think it is very desirable that all such individuals should be cured of their malady before they are placed in company with the healthy. There is no lunatic confined here at present; nor within the thirty-three years during which the surgeon has discharged his office has any case of insanity made its appearance subsequently to the admission of the prisoner.

There are four infirmary rooms in use for the male prisoners, and two excellent water-closets, most conveniently placed immediately adjoining them, entirely free from odour, and in the best order. The windows have been considerably improved since my last visit, in consequence of a suggestion which I then made, and the ventilation is now more complete. There is a fire-place in each room. The nurse who attends to the sick is a male prisoner. Sheets are allowed to all the sick. Two additional rooms have been occasionally used for the men when the number of sick has been large. One room is allotted to the female sick prisoners; it has a fire-place, but no water-closet. Another room above is available for a female infirmary if required; there is a chimney in it which has been walled up. But during ten years the number of females in the infirmary at one time has never exceeded three, and it is believed not even two; so that more than one room has not been in demand.

No epidemic cholera has occurred here; nor has any epidemic fever been observed here since my last Report. Intermittent fever has rarely been seen here, and it has then been imported from without.

The surgeon keeps two journals; one of infirmary cases, the other of slight cases requiring occasional medicine.

The following are the chief disorders which have occurred during each of the two last years, not including, of course, the trifling indispositions:—

From July, 1836, to July 2, 1837.

One case of dysentery; 1 of carbuncle; 4 of obstinate constipation; 1 of venereal swelled testicle; 9 of debility; 1 of venereal ulcerated leg; 2 of venereal affections; 3 of common fever; 1 of intermittent fever; 13 of catarrh; 2 of swelled face; 2 of scrofula; 1 of scald head; 1 of ulcerated leg; 20 of diarrhœa; 1 of injury of the knee; 1 of fits; 2 of typhus fever; 1 of tumour on the back (which was removed); 2 of weakness; 2 of hemorrhage from the penis; 2 of tumour; 3 of abscess; 3 of boils; 2 of erysipelas; 1 of pain in the side; 2 of inflammation of the eye; 1 of inflammation of the chest; 2 of eruption; 1 of inflammation of the liver; 1 of bowel complaint; 1 of lepra; 1 of itch; 2 of bilious disorder; 1 of wound in the foot; 1 of dropsy; 1 of frost-bitten foot; 1 of inflammation of foot; 1 of wound in the leg.

From July 2, 1837, to July 2, 1838.

Seven cases of boils; 1 of inflammation of chest; 3 of intermittent fever; 3 of fits; 1 of swelled face; 1 of scrofula; 1 of abscesses in thigh; 1 of hydrocele; 2 of pleurisy; 1 of bubo; 1 of inflammation of foot; 2 of dropsy; 18 of influenza; 22 of catarrh; 1 of hernia humoralis; 1 of carbuncle; 1 of pains in the head; 1 of asthma; 4 of fever; 2 of venereal cases; 1 of diarrhœa; 1 of constipation; 1 of hæmoptysis; 1 of inflammation of liver; 3 of rheumatism; 5 of bowel complaints; 3 of erysipelas; 2 of dysentery; 2 of abscess; 1 of inflammation of toe; 1 of bruised leg; 1 of inflammation of eye; 1 of pain of head and limbs; 1 obscure case from drunkenness (supposed); 1 case, accidentally not named.

TABLE of the Mortality during the Years 1830 to 1838 inclusive, showing the proportion between the Number of Deaths and the Number of Commitments during Nine late Years. Each Year is reckoned from Michaelmas to Michaelmas.

Years.	No. of Commitments.	No. of Deaths.
1830	602	2
1831	433	3
1832	564	3
1833	491	1
1834	666	0
1835	558	1
1836	548	3
1837	598	4
1838	625	5

NUMBER of Lyings-in during Three Years.

Number of Lyings-in in 1836 . . None.
,, 1837 . . None.
,, 1838 . . One.

The following Table exhibits a View of the State of Health during the year 1837 (from January 1st to December 31st), and of the expense of maintaining it :—

Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Number admitted in 1837.	Total cases of Sickness in 1837.	Average on the Sick List in 1837.	Number of Deaths in 1837.	Amount of Surgeon's Salary.	Amount of Extra Charges in 1837.	On what Terms the Medicines are supplied.
$124\frac{249}{365}$	546	Infirmary Cases . . 100 Casualties, or slight complaints . . 437 Total . . 537	$6\frac{99}{365}$	3	£50 a-year		The Surgeon has nothing to do with the supply of Medicines. The Magistrates, by his recommendation, have ordered all Medicines to be made up by the Druggist whom they have appointed.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS OF THE SURGEON RELATIVE TO THE FOREGOING TABLE.—I was appointed Surgeon to the Gaol in the year 1812, and in the year 1823 I recommended the Magistrates assembled in Quarter Sessions to allow me any sum they thought sufficient to compensate me for my *attendance* as Surgeon and Apothecary to the Gaol, and to appoint some Druggist to make up whatever medicines I might think necessary to prescribe for the sick, from which I have never derived the smallest emolument. The Magistrates awarded me 50*l.* per annum. By this mode I cannot have any personal advantage in refusing medical assistance, often applied for without sufficient cause by prisoners who are inclined to take any opportunity of avoiding the hard labour to which they may have been sentenced in the courts of justice. I have had more sickness than usual in the last year, namely, from January 1st to December 31st, 1837, and the cost of medicines has been 81*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

The average cost of medicines annually during the last fourteen years has been 49*l.* 5*s.* $8\frac{1}{4}$*d.*

Alterations made in the Diet in consequence of the prevalence of Diarrhœa.

The surgeon recently observed that the prisoners sentenced to hard labour were suffering considerably from diarrhœa and weakness, and made a strong representation to the magistrates, on the necessity of augmenting the diet. This was accordingly acquiesced in, and the following is a copy of two orders made by the visiting magistrates :—

March 10, 1838.—It having been recommended by the surgeon, in consequence of the prevalence of diarrhœa amongst the hard labour prisoners, to substitute more solid food for the gruel, we direct that 3 ounces of Dorset skim milk cheese, and an extra half pound of bread should be given, instead of the potatoes for dinner, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, to all male prisoners sentenced to hard labour, except vagrants, until further orders.

March 16, 1838.—From the representation of the surgeon, it becomes highly necessary to make an immediate change in the dietary of the prison, and to allot an additional apartment for the reception of the sick, the increase of whom is now so great, that the hospital is not large enough to contain them, and therefore we direct that the room formerly occupied by —— be appropriated to that use, and that 3 ounces of cheese and an extra quarter of a pound of bread be given to *all* male and female prisoners in the gaol every other day until the next sessions, when the subject can be discussed.

The Charity Fund.—This excellent system, which has gradually produced a very considerable sum, originated in a visit made to the prison by George the Third and the Royal Family.

I have published a copy of this apparently trivial circumstance from the debtors' register, because it laid the foundation of a plan of relief of the highest importance to society, and which is now beginning to attract the attention which it merits.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Dorsetshire.

Dorchester. County Gaol and House of Correction.

September, 1792.

"Their Majesties,
"The Prince of Wales,
"The Duke and Duchess of York,
"The Princesses
„ "Augusta,
„ "Elizabeth,
„ "Mary,
„ "Sophia,
„ "Amelia,"

"Visited this prison. Their Majesties were most graciously pleased to order John Pitfield, committed 14th September, 1788, to be discharged, and he was discharged."

The above-named John Pitfield was confined for a debt of £220 in execution. Two landlords having quarrelled as to the right of certain lands which John Pitfield was holding, on the part of one he was arrested and thrown into prison, where he remained until the visit of their Majesties. The hardship of the case having been explained to His Majesty, he most graciously paid the debt of £220. This act of munificence suggested to the then gaoler, (the father of the present one,) that it would be, if possible, desirable to establish a *Charity Fund*, for the purpose of rendering assistance to poor debtors, similar to the society now established in London for the "relief and discharge of persons imprisoned for small debts," and also for rewarding criminals whose conduct for a year after their discharge from the gaol had been such as to warrant the master who had employed them, and the clergyman of their parish, in giving them a good character. The suggestion was mentioned by the gaoler to William Morton Pitt, Esq., a magistrate who visited the prison in company with their Majesties; it was acted upon, and the fund has happily accumulated, by benefactions and by a share of the earnings of hard labour prisoners (which is now stopped), to £1950, which is placed in the 3 per cent consols. From this fund prisoners now receive something to assist them on their way homewards, when discharged from gaol.

It will be seen from the following table that very little use has recently been made of the interest of this large sum; a circumstance which is owing, I believe, to the desire felt of augmenting the capital. One shilling has been hitherto the sum usually given to discharged prisoners; occasionally two, four, and five shillings have been granted. In some cases the carriage homeward has been paid.

CHARITY FUND Account, kept in the Gaol and House of Correction, for Three Quarters of a Year, ending March, 1838.

1837.	DR.	£.	s.	d.	1837.	CR.	£.	s.	d.
June 25.	To Balance of Account 24th June, 1838	32	10	1½	Oct.	By Cash given to ———, for good behaviour since his discharge	2	0	0
July.	„ Cash of Grand Jury, by the Right Hon. Lord Ashley	1	13	6	Nov.	„ Cash paid Messrs. Williams, Cox and Co., for 50*l.* Stock 3 per Cent. Consols	45	18	9
Nov.	„ Cash of Messrs. Williams, Cox and Co. for half a year's Dividend on 1850*l.* Stock, 3 per Cent. Consols, due Midsummer last	27	15	0	1838. Jan.	„ Cash given to ———, for good behaviour since his discharge	2	0	0
1838. Jan.	„ Cash found in the Charity Box	1	8	3½		„ Cash paid to Prisoners discharged in the course of the year	6	11	0
	Ditto, being a Donation of the Hon. Henry Ashley, on being returned Member for the Borough of Dorchester, 1837	2	0	0		By balance in hand, 25th Mar. 1838	8	17	2
	Total	65	6	11		Total	65	6	11

Passes on leaving Prison.

NUMBER of Passes granted to discharged Prisoners from the said Prison.			NUMBER of Forged Passes that have been returned, purporting to have been issued from the said Prison.		
1836.	1837.	Total.	1836.	1837.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.

This return was directed to be made in consequence of the request of the House of Lords, presented to Her Majesty in an address dated the 15th May, 1838. The magistrates very seldom give a pass on any account, but if accepted by the prisoner, a certificate is given, a copy of which is annexed:

County Gaol and House of Correction, Dorchester, 24th October, 1838.

The bearer, A. B., was this day discharged from the House of Correction at Dorchester, having been confined one calendar month for an act of vagrancy, and received one shilling to assist him on the road to Bristol. Age, 37; height, 5 feet 10 inches; hair, brown; eyes, grey; complexion, fair. Marks. Has a cut in the middle of the forehead, little fingers of both hands crooked. Dress. Blue coat, blue waistcoat, corduroy trowsers, black hat.

Keeper.

General Statistics.

No. I.—Classification of Crimes, Character, Birth-place, and Sex, from the Year 1786 to the Year 1800.

I have extracted the following Tables from an old printed Return, on account of the labour bestowed in it on the classification of offences, and on the important history of the subsequent behaviour of the discharged prisoners. I know of no similar statement on so large a scale, and the whole is also valuable as illustrating the comparative criminal statistics of the past and the present.

A SUMMARY ACCOUNT of the Number of CRIMINALS committed to the County Gaol from 25th March, 1786, to 25th March, 1800; and also to the House of Correction, from the Time of its Removal to Dorchester (25th Dec. 1793) to the same Period; showing their several Crimes, and in what Manner they have left Prison, or been otherwise disposed of; with the Result of an Inquiry into their present Characters, excepting those in whose Cases no Inquiry was practicable or necessary, and also those not of this county.

	M.	F.	Total.
Number of Names in the Prisoners' Register	1022	217	1239
Deduct Re-Commitments of the same Persons	56	17	73
Total Number who have been in Custody	966	200	1166

DETAIL.	Not of the County.		Of the County.		Total.	Characters. Not inquired into.		Characters. Inquired into.	
Committed :—	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
For Felony	412	57	308	91	1166				
„ Riots			16	7					
„ Breach of the Peace			42	10					
„ Smuggling			20	1					
„ Poaching			33	..					
„ Bastardy			38	1					
„ Vagrancy			4	6					
„ Deserters			13	..					
„ Misdemeanours			80	27					
Total	412	57	554	143	1166				
Discharged, left Prison, or otherwise disposed of:—									
Executed	3	..	7	1	11	7	1	..	..
Transported	19	1	38	4	62	38	4	..	..
Admitted Evidence for the Crown	4	..	3	4	11	..	..	3	4
Removed by Habeas Corpus	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..
Whipped and Imprisoned	51	40	219	79	389	..	..	219	79
Pardoned	3	1	11	4	19	..	..	11	4
Broke Prison	1	..	2	..	3	2	..	..	..
Enlisted into the Army and Navy	16	..	33	..	49	..	..	33	..
Deserters removed to their respective Regiments	261	..	13	..	274	..	..	13	..
Died in Prison	..	..	3	1	4	3	1	..	..
Insane	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Idiot	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Acquitted	52	15	221	50	338	..	..	221	50
Total	412	57	554	143	1166	53	6	501	137

RESULT OF INQUIRY.	M.	F.	Total.
Fair Characters	361	76	437
Bad Ditto	139	61	200
Not ascertained	1	0	1
Total	501	137	638

RESULT OF INQUIRY as to FELONS only, omitting two Males who broke Prison, one ditto insane, and two Males and one Female who died.

	M.	F.	Total.
Fair Characters	199	50	249
Bad Ditto	103	40	143
Not ascertained	1	0	1
Total	303	90	393

No. II.—Solitary Confinement, and the Number of Prisoners in Solitary Confinement on the 27th October, 1838.

I found 4 thus placed, all men; 3 by sentence of court, and 1 for misconduct. Prisoners thus placed by sentence of court do not go to chapel, and have no exercise; but their diet is the same as that of the other prisoners. Their confinement lasts rarely longer than ten days or a fortnight; excepting soldiers, who have 28 days. Prisoners placed in a dark cell, for refractory conduct, receive only 1 lb. of bread daily, and water. Warm gruel is ordered for them by the surgeon in severe weather.

No. III.—Proportion of Prisoners belonging to various Trades and Stations.

There is no prisoner here at present who has kept a shop, and only one (a soldier) who has had a superior education.

Of Soldiers there are	6	
Of Smugglers .	10	French; English, 3; (all sailors.)
Do. (landsmen)	8	
Of Sailors . .	0	
Of Servants . .	2	(domestic female servants.)
Of Poachers . .	5	
Of Artisans . .	0	

Nearly all the other prisoners are agricultural labourers. About 6 of the male prisoners are farm-servants who have quitted service.

No. IV.—Debtors.

On the 27th of October, 1838, 4 debtors only had been discharged through the new Act. Of the debtors then in gaol, only one was confined on mesne process.

There is only one room set apart for female debtors, and I found only 1 female debtor here.

No. 5.—A Return, showing the Number of Prisoners tried at Assizes or Quarter Sessions for Seven Years past, distinguishing Felons from Misdemeanants.

	1831.			1832.			1833.			1834.			1835.			1836.			1837.		
	Felony.	Misde-meanors.	Total.	Felony.	Misde-meanors.	Total.	Felony.	Misde-meanors.	Total.	Felony.	Misde-meanors.	Total.	Felony.	Misde-meanors.	Total.	Felony.	Misde-meanors.	Total.	Felony.	Misde-meanors.	Total.
Epiphany Sessions . . .	29	11	40	21	31	52	22	8	30	34	10	44	33	4	37	32	5	37	45	7	52
Special Commission of Assize	52	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lent Assize	28	18	46	49	9	58	43	5	48	60	6	66	37	3	40	41	2	43	40	4	44
Easter Sessions	6	9	15	6	5	11	14	7	21	12	9	21	20	5	25	16	4	20	22	2	24
Midsummer Sessions . .	18	6	24	32	7	39	15	5	2	29	5	34	25	2	27	32	3	35	56	7	63
Summer Assizes	25	1	26	14	1	15	17	..	17	9	..	9	9	2	11	6	..	6	8	..	8
Michaelmas Sessions . .	30	14	44	23	6	29	20	18	38	19	8	27	20	3	23	34	4	38	55	4	59
	188	59	247	145	59	204	131	33	164	163	38	201	144	19	163	161	18	179	226	24	250

In the Year 1831 a Special Assize was held for the trial of agricultural rioters; and in 1832 other riots took place in different parts of the County connected with the Elections.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Dorsetshire.

Dorchester County Goal and House of Correction.

No. 6.—A Return of the Number of Commitments for Criminal Offences to the Gaol and House of Correction for the County of Dorset, at Dorchester, for the following Periods, being 3 Years previous to the passing and operation of the 4 & 5 Will. IV., cap. 76, intituled, "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relative to the Poor in England and Wales," viz.:—

	No.
From Michaelmas 1831 to Michaelmas 1832	540*
1832 to Michaelmas 1833	490
1833 to Michaelmas 1834	622
Total	1652

No. 7.—A like Return for 3 Years after the passing of the 4 and 5 Will. IV., cap. 76, viz.:—

	No.
From Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835	528
,, 1835 to Michaelmas 1836	526
,, 1836 to Michaelmas 1837	552
Total	1606

No. 8.—A Return of the Number of Prisoners tried at the several Sessions from Michaelmas 1833 to Michaelmas 1834, and from Michaelmas 1836 to Michaelmas 1837.

	1834.	1837.
Epiphany Sessions	44	52
Easter Sessions	21	24
Midsummer Sessions	34	63
Michaelmas Sessions	27	59
Total	126	198

No. 9.—RETURN from the COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION at DORCHESTER for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	39	9	4	..	162	14	21	8	226	31
,, Convicted	30	8	3	..	115	8	8	6	156	22
,, Acquitted at the Bar	6	1	1	..	36	6	2	..	45	7
,, No Bills found	3	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	9	..
,, Not prosecuted	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	2	10	2
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
,, Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	5	..

No. 10.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

	M.	F
By Courts Martial	14	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..
Under the Game Laws	28	..
Under the Revenue Laws	19	1
Under the Bastardy Laws	10	..
Under the Vagrant Act	70	7
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	63	11
For Assaults	17	2
For want of Sureties	10	..
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	25	8
Total	259	29

No. 11.—Debtors in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process	39	..
In Execution	14	..
Total	53	..

* Some discrepancy exists, between the number of commitments here given, and that which is previously stated under the head of "Care of the Sick," but it does not materially affect the proportion of deaths.

No. 12.—Total Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	61	10
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	480	60
Committed for Re-Examination	5	..
Total	546	70

No. 13.

	M.	F.
The greatest Number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the same Year	130	17

No. 14.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the same year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	83	12	61	14	54	2	17	2	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	31
Ditto after Trial (except Debtors)	16	3	10	2	24	4	17	2	25	4	28	3	14	3	1	..	135	21
Ditto under summary Convictions	20	1	25	3	91	15	54	4	37	6	28	..	4	..	..	..	259	29

No. 15.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	4	..
12 Years and under 14	12	3
14 Years and under 17	18	4
17 Years and under 21	36	3
21 Years and under 30	76	16
30 Years and upwards	80	5
Total	226	31

No. 16.—Ages of Prisoners committed on Summary Convictions in the same Year.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	1	..
12 Years and under 14	5	..
14 Years and under 17	10	3
17 Years and under 21	49	8
21 Years and under 30	100	8
30 Years and upwards	94	10
Total	259	29

No. 17.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as above.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	64	9
Can read only	46	15
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	101	7
Can read and write well	15	..
Total	226	31

No. 18.—State of Instruction of Prisoners committed on summary Convictions, as above.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	90	9
Can read only	57	18
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	87	2
Can read and write well	25	..
Total	259	29

No. 19.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

	M.	F.
Slight indisposition	345	30
Infirmary cases	89	4
Greatest number of Sick at one time	20	..
Deaths	4	..

No. 20.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons, from Michaelmas 1836 to Michaelmas 1837.

	M.	F.
Once	82	10
Twice	26	2
Thrice	11	1
Four times or more	5	3

No. 21.—Ditto from Michaelmas 1837 to Michaelmas 1838.

	M.	F.
Once	71	..
Twice	25	..
Thrice	15	..
Four times or more	9	..
Six times	2	..
Nine times	..	1

No. 22.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year ending at Michalmas 1837, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	356	50
Employment, not being Hard Labour	72	4
Not employed	118	16

No. 23.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year	25	8

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Dorsetshire.

Dorchester County Goal and House of Correction.

No. 24.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly	..	..
Privately	34	..

No. 25.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	2	..
Whipping	1	..	..	..
Dark Cells, Solitary Cells	379	4	45	..

No. 26.—Table of Clothing and Bedding. The number of Articles issued to each Prisoner is as follows, according to the respective Sex:—

	M.	F.
Day Caps	1	..
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	2	..
Shoes	..	1
Clogs	1	..
Gowns (Bed)	..	1
Shifts	..	2
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1

No. 27.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	Ten Hours in the Summer, and as long as the Daylight will admit of in the Winter.	Three Wheels. One of these is divided into two for Vagrant boys. (Two will hold 18 each: one will hold 16.)	8 Inches.	Two revolutions per Minute.	Summer $\frac{2}{3}$ on, $\frac{1}{3}$ off. Winter $\frac{3}{4}$ on, $\frac{1}{4}$ off.	By the Miller, in a Day-labour Book.	Grinding Corn for the Public.

No. 28.—EXPENDITURE of the Prison, &c. (including Salaries) for the Year ending Michaelmas 1838.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. By Cash paid for Improvements and Repairs		..		174	10	4
2. — Ditto for Prisoners' Earnings		..		194	10	0
3. — Ditto for Salaries, viz.:—						
Chaplain, one year, to Lady-day, 1838	200	0	0			
Surgeon ,, ,,	50	0	0			
Gaoler ,, ,,	330	0	0			
Clerk ,, ,,	60	0	0			
Turnkeys ,, ,,	215	16	0			
Miller ,, ,,	52	0	0			
Matron ,, ,,	53	0	0			
				960	16	0
4. — Ditto for Food and Maintenance, viz.:—						
Bread, 8,784 loaves, at $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per loaf (£. 100 13 0)						
,, 32,850 ditto at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ditto (£. 342 3 9)						
41,634	442	16	9			
Diet and Maintenance	136	19	$9\frac{1}{2}$			
Extra Diet to Sick Prisoners	38	15	$8\frac{1}{4}$			
Medicines to ditto	89	15	$0\frac{1}{2}$			
				708	7	$3\frac{1}{4}$
5. — Ditto for Raiment and other Necessaries, viz.:—						
Clothing, one year, to Lady-day, 1838	143	10	4			
Bedding ,, ,,	91	0	7			
Furniture ,, ,,	67	2	$6\frac{1}{2}$			
Carried forward £	301	13	$5\frac{1}{2}$	2038	3	$7\frac{1}{4}$

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward . . .	301	13	5½	2038	3	7¼
Firing, one year, to Lady-day, 1838	68	19	0			
Candles ,, ,, ...	22	11	11			
Washing ,, ,, ...	35	0	6			
Funerals ,, ,, ...	4	6	6			
Bathing ,, ,, ...	22	12	0			
				455	3	4½
6. — Ditto for conveying Prisoners, &c :—						
To and from Sessions and Assizes	25	11	0			
For fetching ——— from Bristol	4	10	0			
Executing Sentences of the Law	10	10	0			
				40	11	0
7. — Ditto for Casual Payments, viz. :—	£.	s.	d.			
Watchmen	15	7	0			
Extra Turnkey	37	4	0			
	52	11	0			
Taxes, one year, to Lady-day, 1838	14	4	7			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage to ditto . . .	89	14	7			
Calendars for Lent and Summer Assizes . . .	2	2	0			
Advertising	7	8	0			
Sacramental Bread and Wine	0	10	0			
Chimney-sweep's Salary	1	15	0			
				168	5	2
Total . . .			£	2702	3	1¾

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Total.
Number of Prisoners committed within the Year . . .	577	45	622
Average daily Number of Prisoners in custody			125⅓

No. 29.—EXPENDITURE on Offenders and Transports for One Year, ending Midsummer Sessions, 1838.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Cash paid Constables for conveying 482 Offenders to Prison				565	19	1½
— ,, Prosecuting and Convicting 70 Offenders at Assizes				629	2	7
— ,, ,, 187 ,, at Sessions				878	15	11
— ,, for Officers' Fees at Assizes				81	5	6
				2155	3	1½
— ,, ,, at Sessions—[See Clerk of the Peace, No. X.]—	101	3	4	..		
— ,, ,, conveying 30 Transports				78	15	6
Total . . .				£2233	18	7½

No. 30.—At the close of the Year 1837 the estimate of the expense of the Prison Diet per head per annum was 4*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; but an alteration has since taken place in the diet, which has probably slightly increased this sum.

No. 31.—The following is a more minute detail of the Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c., of the Officers, than the Summary afforded in Number 28. It was framed at the close of the Year 1837.

Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.			Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.			Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
			£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Gaoler . .	61	Mar. 1801	320	0	0	None.	320	0	0	Residence, Coals, Candles, and Washing.
Chaplain . .	43	July 1825	200	0	0	..	200	0	0	
Surgeon . .	49	Jan. 1811	50	0	0	..	50	0	0	
Matron . .	51	Aug. 1827	53	0	0	..	53	0	0	Residence, Coals, and Washing.
Clerk . . .	34	July 1827	60	0	0	..	60	0	0	
Head Turnkey	39	April 1832	52	0	0	..	52	0	0	
2 Ditto . .	51	Oct. 1834	46	16	0	..	46	16	0	
3 Ditto . .	31	April 1835	41	12	0	..	41	12	0	Residence, Coals, Candles, and Washing.
4 Ditto . .	27		39	0	0	..	39	0	0	
5 Ditto . .	36	Nov. 1836	36	8	0	..	36	8	0	
Miller . .	36	Dec. 1821	52	0	0	..	52	0	0	
Extra Turnkey	58	Dec. 1836	36	8	0	..	36	8	0	

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Dorsetshire.

Dorchester County Goal and House of Correction.

No. 32.—Receipts for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison	93	13	10
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners	18	0	0
Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	24	0	0
Other Receipts	141	7	7½
Total	277	1	5½

No. 33.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the same Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year	2582	9	5¾
Total Receipts of ditto	277	1	5½
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	2305	8	0½

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. To define the treatment of prisoners, placed in solitary confinement by sentence of court, in regard to their exercise. In my opinion they should be allowed to take one hour's exercise daily, and it would be better if the hour's exercise were taken at two separate periods; but, if this cannot be conveniently arranged, it is still very important that the prisoner thus situated should have some exercise daily in the yard. There appears at present to be no fixed rule on the subject, though formerly it was the usage to give them some exercise daily. With respect to their diet, it should not be less in quantity, in my opinion, than that of other prisoners not engaged in hard labour. If any rule is made respecting the treatment of such prisoners, it would be desirable to include in it a regulation of the number of visits to be made to them in the course of the day by the officers of the prison: three such opportunities of seeing the prisoner should be arranged at least.

2. A button is wanting to fix back in their place, when opened, the windows of the female infirmary and of the female cells.

3. To appoint a schoolmaster, who should act under the superintendence of the chaplain. This recommendation was originally made by the committee of the House of Lords.

4. As, by certain recent Acts of the Legislature, capital punishments have been commuted in many cases for imprisonment, and as, by the same acts, the prisoner may be placed in solitary confinement, for a month at a time, during three months in the year, it becomes important to provide a larger number of solitary cells; in which article this prison is, indeed, very deficient. Of the four condemned cells, three, perhaps, might be properly applied to this purpose, reserving one of the four only for its original destination.

5. In the cells in which five prisoners sleep, it would be very desirable, as the space is so small, and in order to prevent the prisoners from lying on the floor, and too near to each other, that one or two light iron bedsteads should be fixed to the wall.

6. One or more of the large cells should be set apart on the male side for prisoners labouring under itch, in which they might remain until cured. At present they continue to work at the tread-wheel while in that condition. I am well aware that the want of room in the gaol is an impediment to this; but it is a matter which seems to require a better arrangement. On the female side it would be proper that one cell should be set apart for the same purpose.

7. It appears that the charity fund amounts to nearly 2000*l.*, while the sums paid to prisoners on their discharge, and for good behaviour subsequently to their discharge, have only amounted to 10*l.* 11*s.* during three-quarters of a year. It is difficult to conceive any sufficient grounds for postponing, to some future indefinite period, the relief which is so urgently required at the present moment by almost every prisoner who is discharged. The greatest impediments present themselves on all sides to the discharged prisoner: he is branded with a certain stigma; it is sometimes long before he can procure employment; and he often returns to a family dependent upon him. No employment of money can be better bestowed than in affording such assistance to the discharged prisoner as may enable him to begin a course of honest industry, or may allow him the means of supporting existence until he has obtained employment. In some places, societies and houses of refuge have been formed for the express purpose of affording employment to such objects: for how can crime be permanently checked if a prisoner is thrown loose upon the world, without provision for the future, and with the loss of character? In a few days or weeks he is driven to commit a fresh offence, and thus returns again to prison. With much deference to those who have the management of the fund, I earnestly believe that no accumulation can accomplish so much good to society as an annual expenditure of the utmost amount of income. Among the many benefits which such an expenditure might promote, are the relief of acquitted prisoners and of poor debtors; the apprenticeship of the young to trades; giving decent clothing, in some cases, in others, religious books; sometimes giving a small weekly allowance for a short time after leaving prison; at other times making a small allowance to the family of the prisoner, while he is in confinement, if their character deserves relief.

8. A high wooden screen on the eastern boundary wall would interrupt the means of communication which at present exist between the houses and elevated ground without and the inmates of the prison.

9. At present the prisoners drink cold water with their dinner during the winter; after hard labour it would be better to allow them to receive their water with the chill taken off it. A better plan still would be to divide their gruel so as to allow them a certain portion of warm gruel at dinner as well as at breakfast and supper. If such an arrangement were adopted for

all the prisoners, it would form no increase of expense, and would be particularly suitable during the colder season.

10. To erect a wooden paling around the whole circuit of the gaol, several feet exterior to the boundary wall, and connected with a lodge, in which an officer of the gaol and his family might reside; a wall would be better still.

11. To place a metal slipper-bath in the females' reception cell.

POOLE.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—No alteration has taken place in this building since the former Report which I made on its contracted dimensions. I believe that the Town Council are willing to build a new prison, but they are not in possession of the requisite funds. The workhouse adjoining the prison is about to be pulled down, and the ground on which it stands will be sold; and the Town Council, I understand, have some intention of purchasing the ground, in order to make additions hereafter to their present prison.

There are, at present, only two cells for debtors, four cells for male prisoners, and one cell for females.

Management.—The prison is moderately clean and neat; I am only surprised that, with such small means, the keeper does so well. On the death of the late keeper, about nine months before my visit, the present one was appointed. He only receives 12*s.* a-week as salary, and his wife, who acts as matron, has no salary at all. Such a pittance is totally inadequate to the purpose of securing proper officers; and it is doubly necessary to secure the best services, since the keeper and his wife are the only persons who are to superintend the prison. The keeper is also, I believe, the superintendent of the police.

I found, on the 25th of August, 1838, eight prisoners, of whom six were men and two women. One of the men was convicted, and one of the women; the rest were untried. None of the prisoners were under sixteen years of age, and none of them had been committed to this prison before. There was no debtor in confinement. I found two of the men sleeping in single cells, and in two other cells four men were sleeping, two in the same bed. Two of the women also slept together, with a child, in another cell. The conduct of the prisoners is orderly at present; they occasion no trouble. There was some disturbance, however, recently experienced through some convicts who were waiting to be conveyed to the hulks. There has been no escape since November 1837, about which time the keeper came into office; nor has there been any attempt at suicide. Refractory prisoners are locked up in a cell or put in irons; the keeper has once only reduced the diet to bread and water in such a case. The worst cases sentenced to hard labour are sent by contract to the prison at Dorchester.

Diet.—Each prisoner receives during the week two loaves of brown bread, weighing 7 lbs.; he also obtains a pint and a half daily of a gruel composed of flour and water. On Tuesdays he has in addition 6 oz. of beef and 1 lb of potatoes; on Wednesdays, 1½ pint of soup; on Thursdays, 4 oz. of cheese; on Fridays, the same as on Tuesdays; on Saturdays, soup; and on Sunday an allowance of peas. The diet is no longer prepared in the workhouse as formerly, but is supplied by a publican in the town. The cost of diet per head daily is 7¾*d.* or 4*s.* 6*d.* per week.

Ordinary Description, or Classes, of Prisoners.—Shoemakers and cordwainers appear to form a majority of the inmates. Ten sailors have been confined here since November 1837, but only one of the ten was for theft. Refusing to go on board ship and disorderly conduct are the most frequent offences of seafaring men.

Religious and other Instruction.—The Chaplain performs divine service, and reads a homily, on Sundays and Wednesdays. He occasionally stays afterwards and converses with the prisoners. No sacrament has been delivered since November 1837. The Chaplain has no salary. There is no other teaching to read, except that which takes place among the prisoners themselves. No ladies are in the habit of visiting the female prisoners. There is a good supply of religious books.

Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—No death has occurred since November 1837, and no serious case of illness. The keeper has sent to request the surgeon to attend from twenty to thirty times during that period. There is no infirmary, nor has the surgeon a fixed salary. One prisoner is receiving medicine at present, but no one is seriously ill.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. I found the two cells destined for debtors, and their yard, unoccupied by prisoners. As the rest of the prison is often too full, and as two men are often placed to sleep together, it appears very desirable to remove some of the prisoners into the debtors' cell and yard when there are no debtors here.

2. A screen should be placed temporarily to separate the men and women during divine service in the room which is used as a chapel

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3. It would be better to arrange a regular and more simplified diet, to be prepared within the walls of the prison, than to have the food cooked in the town.

General Statistics.

No. 1.—Total number confined here from January 1, 1838, to August 25, of the same year—

Males . . .	22
Females . . .	8

No. 2.—The greatest number confined here at one time, since November 1837, 25.
Smallest number, ditto, 7.
The greatest number confined here from Michaelmas 1836 to Michalmas 1838, was 22.

No. 3.—Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	12	2	2	..	14	2
,, Convicted	9	2	..	..	9	2
,, No Bills found . . .	2	..	..	..	2	..

No. 4.—Number of Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Under the Vagrant Act	5	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act .	1	..
Under the Laceny Act	7	..
For Assaults	5	..
For Want of Sureties	5	..
As known or reputed Thieves . . .	1	..
Total . . .	24	..

No. 5.—Number of Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
In Execution	5	..
Total . . .	5	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment Under Summary Convictions .	3	1	4	..	19	1	6	..	1	..	1	..

WEYMOUTH.—Debtors' Prison and Lock-up House.

Weymouth. Debtors' Prison and Lock-up House.

At the time of my visits in October 1838, the new building was not yet ready for use, but it would be entirely completed before the end of 1838. In it are contained a room for the nightly watch, two rooms for the keeper, and the court rooms,—in addition to the cells; the whole is strongly built, and sufficiently spacious. On the right hand on entering are four cells for debtors; each of these has a fire-place, but the glazed window does not open; they are not all of the same size, some are large, one or two rather small.

A small yard is attached to the debtors' cells, and to the keeper's residence. In this yard are a pump and three privies.

There are three cells on the left hand side of the hall for felons; each cell has a small window, not glazed; there is no fire-place in any; they are not too small for the purpose intended; there is a little yard attached to these cells in which a privy stands; but this privy

is placed against the wall of the yard, and may thus afford a means of escape into the adjoining premises, which form the yard of a public house. It is true that there is a revolving chevaux de frise on this division wall, but escape would not be difficult to a desperate character.

No prisoner has yet been placed here. When any prisoner has been committed he has been placed in a temporary lock-up room over the fish market. No debtor has been confined in Weymouth for the last two years, except one, who came in for three weeks; the individual whom I had occasion to note in my former Report as suffering considerable privations from the nature of the then existing prison, went out about two years ago in good health. Such a case cannot occur again in the present commodious building.

Felons are only kept in confinement a single night in general, sometimes only a few hours, and the cells consequently will answer the purpose very well when they are thoroughly dry, which was not the case in October last. There is a large dark cell immediately adjoining the room, appropriate to the nightly watch, into which disorderly persons taken up drunk or otherwise at night will be introduced. It is ventilated by a tube communicating with the outer air.

The Sergeant at Mace, who is to reside here as keeper, has a register of commitments; it does not include cases of night-charges which are not registered at all.

From November 9th, 1837, to October 22nd, 1838, there have been 44 persons committed on summary conviction or sent for trial at the Quarter Sessions or Assizes. They are all taken to Dorchester Gaol after a very short stay at Weymouth. The constable who originally apprehended them conducts them to Dorchester.

None of the offences were heavy ones, chiefly trifling thefts.

Of the 44 only one was for the Assizes, five were women.

With respect to the trades of the 44:—

Three were Carpenters.

Twenty-one Labourers (so described in the Register).

Four Soldiers (three were from the barracks at Weymouth, the other appears to have been of unsound mind, and a stranger).

Three Seamen.

One Coal Porter.

Two Servants.

One Smith.

One Copper Smith.

One Printer.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. A Ventilator of some kind is wanting in the window of each debtor's cell. These windows were not made to open, because they are on the ground-floor, and look directly upon the street. It would be better still to make the upper part of the window open with a spring.
2. The walls of all the cells are more or less damp, and require some artificial means to dry them.
3. The wall of the Felons' yard might be raised higher with advantage.

DEVONSHIRE.

EXPENSES incurred by the County on Prisoners, the Prison, &c., during the last year.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Paid for conveying Offenders of every description:—							
	From the Southern Division of the Hundred of Roborough, by Contractors	262	10	0			
	From other Parts, between the Limits of Roborough South and Exeter, qrought by the Contractors	17	14	0			
					280	4	0
,,	Conveying Vagrants—						
	From other Parts of the County				100	4	9
,,	Conveying Felons—						
	From other Parts of the County				145	6	9½
,,	Conveying Offenders under the Game Laws				0	12	6
,,	Conveying other Offenders—						
	From other Parts of the County (except Roborough)				184	1	6
,,	Conveying Convicts				140	1	4
,,	Prosecuting Felons at the County Sessions—						
	From the Hundred of Roborough (except Plymouth)	692	5	10			
	From other Parts of the County	1333	18	11			
					2026	4	9
,,	Prosecuting Felons at the Assizes—						
	From the Hundred of Roborough	280	10	6			
	From other Parts of the County	1447	16	5			
					1728	6	11

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		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Paid for Prosecuting Vagrants at the County Sessions—							
	From other Parts of the County				3	7	8
,,	Prosecuting Misdemeanants at the County Sessions—						
	From other Parts of the County				105	9	4
,,	Necessaries for the Gaol	1237	18	1⅛			
,,	,, Bridewell	1321	15	2⅜			
,,	,, Sheriff's Ward	269	15	0½			
,,	,, for the Castle and Shire Hall	317	17	7			
Paid Officers' Salaries, viz.:—							
,,	Chaplain	250	0	0			
,,	Ditto for Assistant and Clerk	80	0	0			
,,	Treasurer	250	0	0			
,,	Surveyor	300	0	0			
,,	Governor of the Gaol and Bridewell	500	0	0			
,,	Deputy Governor of the Bridewell	100	0	0			
,,	Matron at ditto	60	0	0			
,,	Surgeon at the Gaol and Bridewell	100	0	0			
,,	Keeper of the Sheriff's Ward (or County Debtors' Prison)	100	0	0			
,,	Turnkey at ditto	25	0	0			
,,	Clerk at the Chapel, ditto	4	0	0			
,,	Clerk at the Chapel of the Gaol and Bridewell	8	8	0			
,,	Clerk at the Castle	6	0	0			
,,	Keeper of the Castle	20	0	0			
,,	Marshals at the Sessions, and for attending the Justices at the Assizes, &c.	44	10	0			
Paid the Clerk of the Peace, viz.:—							
,,	Ninety-five Prisoners tried and acquitted of Felony, at 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each	126	13	4			
,,	Fourteen ditto discharged by Proclamation, at 6*s.* 8*d.* each	4	13	4			
,,	Twenty-five ditto discharged by reason of no true Bill, at 6*s.* 8*d.* each	8	6	8			
,,	One Hundred and eighty-seven Conviction Orders, at 17*s.* 4*d.* each	162	1	4			
,,	Twenty-nine Traverse and Acquittal Fees for Misdemeanors, at 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* each	30	18	8			
,,	Recording and entering 27 Transport Orders for Secretary of State, &c.	28	7	0			
,,	Deputy of the Clerk of Peace for attending County Sessions	35	14	0			
,,	For relief to Poor Prisoners in the Fleet, King's Bench, and Marshalsea Prisons	35	0	0			
,,	For relief to discharged Prisoners	6	8	0½			

BARNSTAPLE.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Barnstaple. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—The debtors' window used to look upon the felon's yard; it is now altered so as to look into the keeper's court, in which the debtors walk. Iron spikes have also been placed over the two privies, and broken glass along the top of the walls for security.

The prison is large enough in point of cells, but the women have, as yet, no separate yard.

A small building, containing some lock-up cells, is immediately adjoining the prison. The constable keeps the keys, and locks up during the night disorderly and drunken offenders in these cells. They are not at all placed under the superintendence of the gaoler.

Management.—I found this prison neat, clean, and orderly. It is painted every six months, and had lately undergone that operation; it is whitewashed about once a year.

Combs, soap, and salt are now allowed, and tobacco is prohibited. There is a good stock of bedding and of clothes at present, and no difficulty is experienced in procuring such supplies.

Separate confinement is practised here systematically, but is very properly modified by exercise in the yard. There are no day-irons in use. There exists no written order to enjoin silence. Each prisoner is locked up in his or her cell constantly, except that an hour's exercise is allowed daily.

The prisoners eat in their cells.

Books are allowed.

One refractory man has been kept four hours in irons since I was last here: there has been no other instance of disturbance.

I found all the prisoners sleeping in separate cells, and locked up in the same cells during the day time.

Many of the cells have a fire-place (at least seven or eight have), and in winter the Town Council allow fires to be kept up in them. The women walk in the debtors' yard at certain hours; the debtors being then removed in order to facilitate their access. But the whole of this arrangement is extemely inconvenient.

There have been no alterations in regard to salary.

The keeper, who has been here twenty-two years, and who is sixty-two years of age, has a salary of only 30*l.* per annum. His wife is the matron, but she receives no recompense. The keeper also has the profits of the labour, but he gives the prisoner something on his discharge, according to the time during which he has been confined, usually at the rate of a halfpenny a-day. The highest sum he ever gave was 4*s.* Sometimes he gives a trifle even to those who have not been on hard labour on their discharge; and he never suffers any to go away without something. Thus about 5*l.* per annum accrue to him after all deductions. About 5*l.* per annum are also received by him as serjeant of mace.

Solitary confinement.—The term of solitary confinement by sentence of court is usually a week in a month; then the prisoners have no exercise; they merely go into the yard to wash their hands and to empty their slops. The diet is the same. The cell is darkened during the solitary confinement.

Escapes.—No escape occurred in 1836, but one took place in 1837. The prisoner was a young man.

Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon comes when he is sent for. The Justices have ordered the keeper to apply to a medical gentleman whom they have named whenever necessary. There is no insane prisoner confined here at present.

There have been no deaths since my former visit, except a case of suicide hereafter detailed. A woman has been operated on for cancer; she is now doing well. Colds and the itch are the most common disorders. No other serious disease has happened here. I found one girl in her cell suffering under an attack of rheumatism; but no other prisoner was receiving medicine.

The surgeon has no salary, but sends in a bill.

Religious and other Instruction.—No Divine Service has been performed here for the last two years. The minister of the parish has been here to visit a sick prisoner. This deficiency of religious aid is an essential evil in this establishment; and it is an unfavourable distinction, which it shares with only a very small number of the prisons in my district. I am glad to state, however, that books have been supplied, and that they are particularly abundant. It is hardly necessary to add that there is no chaplain, and no salary provided for such an officer.

Labour.—There is a good work-room. Raw oakum is provided for labour. The women sometimes wash for the men; but the men who have friends without have their linen washed for them by their friends. There is no labour for women and men besides picking and beating oakum. I found one man picking oakum.

General Statistics.

No. I.—Number of prisoners at the time of my visit, September 6, 1838.

1 Debtor (male)
1 Man for trial
1 Boy for trial
1 Boy to give evidence
1 Girl for trial
1 Man, convicted
1 Woman, convicted

Total . . . 7.—Of these 1 woman, 1 man, and 1 boy have been committed hither before.

Greatest number of prisoners at one time, since my last visit .	22 and 3 children
Lowest ditto	3
Number of prisoners on January 1, 1838	5

No. II.—Registration.

The only registers and journals are the Magistrates' Journal and the Gaol Register. This last book has ruled columns; and both the books are new since my last visit.

No. III.—Expenditure of the Borough upon the Prison, Prisoners, &c., during one recent year, ending Midsummer, 1837.

Prosecutions, Michaelmas session, 1836	30	3	0
Ditto, Epiphany ditto, 1837	22	12	2
Expense of conveying —— to Exeter for trial . .	2	3	0
Prosecution of —— at Lent Assize, 1837 . . .	50	6	6
Prosecutions at Easter Session, 1837	26	11	4
Ditto, Midsummer ditto	57	16	6
Prison-keeper's salary, 1 year, due Midsummer, 1837	30	0	0
Mr. ——, bedding for prison	0	9	0
Mr. ——, 10 rugs for ditto	3	5	0
Mr. ——, bedding for ditto	5	7	0
Carried forward	39	1	0

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	£.	s.	d.			
Brought forward	39	1	0			
Mr. —— for bedsteads, ditto	15	8	0			
Mr. ——, ditto	5	5	0			
Mr. ——, surgeon, medical attendance on prisoners	4	14	6			
Mr. —— for bread for do., 1 year to Midsummer, 1837	26	6	0			
Mr. ——, potatoes, bacon, straw for beds, &c., ditto	27	7	1			
Mr. ——, clothing and shoes for ditto	1	3	3			
Allowance to debtors, and conveying to Exeter ditto	15	6	6			
				134	11	4
Mr. ——'s expense of conveying ——, a convict, to Woolwich .				9	13	0
Mr. ——'s ditto, a convict to Woolwich, and a convict to Millbank				10	14	0

N.B.—The above statement does not include the repairs for the prison.

Suicide,—One fatal attempt has occurred since my visit; and, as such an event is rare, I have subjoined some particulars of the case, extracted from a local newspaper. It will be observed that this event could not have resulted from the operation of imprisonment on the mind, since it took place within a few hours after the admission of the individual.

A man named Thomas Kelly, by trade a mason, who resided at Newport, was apprehended on Friday May 5th, 1837, under suspicion of forging two cheques on the West of England and South Wales District Bank. He passed one forged cheque for 14*l.* 8*s.*, at the shop of Mr. Kenward, linen-draper, on the 17th of April last, when he purchased some cloth, and received about 12*l.* in cash, and on Friday morning tendered another for 18*l.* 6*s.*, drawn in favour of R. Gilbert, and signed F. Squire, to Mr. Alexander in payment for a watch. The deposition of Mr. Kenward was taken before a magistrate, and Kelly remanded to prison until the following day. In the course of the night, however, he put an end to his existence by hanging himself—the facts respecting which, and other circumstances connected with the forgeries, will be found in the following evidence taken at the inquest on Saturday morning, before T. Copner, Esq.

The keeper of the prison deposed that, between seven and eight o'clock on Friday evening, the deceased was brought to the prison. Deceased was afterwards locked up; and on witness going to the cell in the morning, at the usual hour of his visiting the prisoners, he saw deceased suspended, his handkerchief being round his neck, and fastened to the iron grating of the window; the feet of the deceased touched the ground, but he was quite dead. Deceased, when brought to the prison, did not appear intoxicated.

William Rowe, constable, stated that, between four and five o'clock on Friday afternoon, he was called by Mr. Thorne, manager of the West of England Bank, and Mr. Alexander—the latter of whom requested he would go to his shop. Witness accordingly went, and found deceased, who, on seeing him, said he wanted to go to the top of the Butchery. Witness accompanied him there, when deceased expressed a wish to go into Boutport-street. Witness followed him thither. When about half-way up the street, deceased stopped at a baker's shop, and bought a loaf, which he paid for, and then attended witness back to Mr. Alexander's. When arrived there, Mr. Thorne was in the shop. He asked deceased how he got the cheque; to which he replied that he took it of Mr. John Jones, of Babley. Mr. Thorne said it was not Mr. Squire's writing, and compared it with another cheque which he had in his possession, written in the same hand, and known to be a forgery. Deceased said, "I beg your pardon, but it is Mr. Squire's writing." Mr. Thorne then requested witness to go to Mr. Squire's, and if the cheque proved to be right, he would cash it next day. Witness accompanied Mr. Alexander to Newport, where they saw Mr. Squire, who, on his way with them towards Barnstaple, said he had seen Kelly going towards Newport; and from this information witness found him at the Southmolton Inn, from whence he took him to the station-house, and thence to the Town-Clerk's Office. Deceased there underwent an examination, and was remanded to prison. On witness taking possession of the cheque, deceased wrote his name on the back, but refused to leave it with him unless he would be answerable for the amount.

Mr. William Thorne examined. The tenor of his evidence was much the same as that of the last witness.

Mr. Cummings, assistant to Mr. Kenward, examined. On the 17th of April, about dusk, deceased called at Mr. Kenward's shop, and asked to look at some broad cloth for a coat. Witness sold him cloth for a coat, waistcoat, and trowsers, and a hat. Deceased tendered a cheque for 14*l.* 8*s.*, purporting to be drawn by Mr. Philip Rock, of Marwood, in favour of Mr. William Laramy. Witness showed the cheque to Mr. Kenward; and as they always understood Mr. Laramy and Mr. Rock to be respectable men, Mr. Kenward consented to take the cheque. Witness requested deceased to put his name on the back; but he desired witness to write it, saying he was called Thomas Barnes. Witness accordingly wrote the name, not knowing who deceased was. Cash in change, to the amount of about 12*l.*, was handed to deceased, and he left the shop. The cheque had been held in the bank some time, and on Friday last he had the cheque from the bank, and took it back to Mr. Kenward's. Witness immediately knew deceased on being introduced to him in the prison-cell. On seeing deceased, he told him he was quite satisfied he was the person who passed the cheque. Deceased said, "Oh! you are, are you?" Witness repeated that he was perfectly satisfied, and deceased said, "very well."

This closed the examination.

A son-in-law of the deceased, named Moore, with whom he said he was lodging, and to whom the Coroner put a question as to the usual state of his mind, said he never knew him

exhibit the least symptom of insanity; and it was untrue that he lodged with him at Pilton—his residence being at Newport.

It should be stated, that the deceased lodged in the same house with Mr. Squire, who had an account with the bank above spoken of, and that he had availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded him for carrying on his nefarious practices, by abstracting leaves from S.'s cheque-book. The deceased must also have known that Mr. Rock had an account with the same bank, or he would not have attached that individual's name to the cheque he passed at Mr. Kenward's.

The Coroner, after the evidence had been gone through, informed the jury that he had examined witnesses respecting the forgery for the sole purpose of ascertaining the state of deceased's mind; but neither from their testimony, or that of his son-in-law, could there be collected the slightest proof to show that deceased was at any time of unsound mind. On the contrary, he had evinced great ingenuity in the commission of the felonies with which he had been charged, and for which, had he lived, he would have been tried before another tribunal; and, when apprehended, he had endeavoured to exculpate himself by falsehood. He would, however, leave the case to the judgment of the jury, who had heard the evidence, and who would no doubt conscientiously and justly decide.

The jury retired for about five minutes, and then returned with an unanimous verdict of "*Felo-de-se.*"

The Coroner accordingly issued his warrant for the body to be interred between the hours of nine and twelve the same night, without the rites of burial.

It appears that the populace behaved very indecorously at the interment: "upon the whole, it presented one of the most disgraceful and horrifying scenes we ever witnessed." (The County and North Devon Advertiser, May 12, 1837.)

BIDEFORD.—Town Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—This prison continues the same contracted and ill-adapted house as before. Three new cells have, however, a little extended its means: they were constructed in the early part of this year (1838). I am glad to state that a new prison is likely to be soon constructed. The estimate of the cost is only 500*l.*, a sum which is probably too small to make a good prison. The magistrates are only waiting until the new workhouse is built. They intend then to sell the old workhouse (of which the actual prison forms a part), and the ground on which it is situate; and they hope from this sale to realise a sufficient sum for the erection of a new prison. An elevated ground, near the new workhouse, has been contemplated for the site of the new prison. The new prison will be no longer under the care (as now) of the master of the workhouse.

Management.—The prisoners scarcely ever take any exercise, except during a few minutes in the morning, when they are suffered to go out to wash their hands. The keeper states that they also sometimes go out for an hour into the narrow open passage which is here miscalled a yard. But one prisoner who had been in confinement three weeks, and another who had been in confinement two weeks, declared to me, in the presence of the keeper, that they had never been permitted to leave their cells, except for the purpose of washing their hands. When it is added that the cells are gloomy, and scarcely lighted at all, this system becomes still more improper. Nor have those cells any fire-place; nor is any mode practised of warming them in winter. Extra bedding is, however, distributed to them at that season. The prison is clean. No escape nor suicide has occurred since my former visit.

Treatment of Prisoners on their Discharge.—The prisoners are usually from the town. A little food is sometimes given to a prisoner on his discharge by the keeper, out of his own private store; but no relief is ever given on such occasions from the funds of the town.

Labour.—No labour was in operation at the time of my visit. The prisoners are said sometimes to pick oakum in their respective cells; and also sometimes to be employed to chop wood.

Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon to this prison was appointed to his office about two years ago. He is surgeon to the Union, and is also a Coroner. No death has occurred during the last two years. He recollects no instance of a prisoner's suffering from cold in the cells during the winter, nor does he recollect any case in which he has had occasion to order extra food, or extra exercise, for any prisoner. He believes that two cases of influenza have occurred; but no venereal complaints, and no itch: he has only observed some trifling bowel complaints. He is not dissatisfied with the diet. The care of the sick prisoners seems to have always accompanied the medical superintendence of the parochial sick poor. The surgeon sends in a separate account, or bill, for each case of sickness which may occur. During the year ending at Michaelmas 1837, only one case of slight indisposition appears to have happened. There is no insane prisoner here at present. No woman has lain-in here during the last two years.

I found the three prisoners in apparent health, and making no complaint on that head.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain receives no salary; but Divine Service is now performed in the presence of the prisoners every Sunday. The chaplain occasionally converses with the prisoners after the service. Books are plentifully supplied; I found them in each cell.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Devonshire.

Bideford. Town Gaol and House of Correction.

Registration.—No register nor journal of any kind is kept here.

General Statistics.

No. I.—*Number of Prisoners in confinement at the date of my visit, September 7,* 1838.

Three men, one of whom was convicted, and two were for trial. One of these three had been committed hither before.

During the whole year 1837 there were committed to this prison twenty-six individuals, of whom ten were females.

No debtors were ever received here.

It is stated by the keeper that sometimes no prisoner has been in confinement here during the period of a fortnight or even a longer time. Since the 1st of January of this year (1838) the prison has been thus known to be empty.

At one time since the 1st of January, 1838, so many as seven prisoners have been confined here.

The greatest number of prisoners confined here at one time during the year ending at Michaelmas, 1837, was nine, of whom five were women.

No. III.—The Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	4	6	2	1	6	7
,, Convicted	2	5	2	1	4	6
,, Acquitted at the Bar	1	1	.	.	1	1
,, No Bills found	1	..	.	.	1	.
,, Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	1	3	.	.	1	3

No. IV.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under the Vagrant Act	6	0
Under the Larceny Act	3	1
For Assaults	0	2
For want of Sureties	0	2
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	1	0
Total	10	5

No. V.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

	Males.	Females.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	2	2
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	14	10
Committed for Re-examination	1	3
Total	17	15

No. VI.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	2	4	1	1	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10
2. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	4	4
3. Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions	3	3	4	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
4. Terms of Imprisonment from the Date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors)	4	6	4	1	5	1	..	2	4	2	..	2	1	..	18	14

No. VII.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.
			£. s. d.
Gaoler . .	60	In the Year 1827 .	10 0 0
Matron . .	65	Michaelmas 1836 .	5 0 0

No. VIII.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions during the above year:—

	Males.	Females.
14 years and under 17	1	1
17 years and under 21	1	3
21 years and under 30	2	1
30 years and upwards	3	3
Total	7	8

Ages of Prisoners summarily convicted during the above year:—

	Males.	Females.
14 years and under 17	3	2
17 years and under 21	5	2
21 years and under 30	..	1
30 years and upwards	2	..
Total	10	5

No. IX.—Statistics of Education.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as above:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	2	..
Can read only	2	3
Can read or write or both imperfectly	1	5
Can read and write well	2	..
Total	7	8

State of Instruction of Prisoners summarily convicted, as above:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	..	..
Can read only	6	3
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	2	3
Can read and write well	1	..
Total	9	6

No. XI.—Recommittals.

The number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the above year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	1	5

	Males.	Females.
No. XII.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the year	4	3

No. XIII.—Clothing and Bedding.

The number of articles issued during the above year was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Jackets	3	..
Shirts	..	2
Stockings	..	1
Shifts	3	..
Beds	4	5
Blankets	9	9
Rugs	4	5
Pillow cases	1	2
Towels	1	2

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No. XIV.—Expenditure.

Total cost per annum under the following heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of prison diet	30	9	8½
Male and female clothing	3	0	6
Bedding	2	0	6½
Straw	0	2	0
Medicines	0	16	6
Washing	0	13	6½
Books	1	18	6
Officers' salaries, fees, and emoluments	15	0	0
Removing transported convicts	16	8	0
Sundries not mentioned	0	9	1
Total expenses of the prison for the year	70	12	4½
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison per annum	1	5	0
Prison diet per head per annum	6	10	0

Suggestions towards Improvement.—As the present prison is not likely to continue in existence many months longer, according to the anticipation of the persons in authority, it is unnecessary, and indeed would be useless to attempt any considerable amendment in the present building; but I have earnestly recommended,—

1. That each prisoner, who is confined here for a period exceeding three days, shall be allowed to take daily one hour's exercise in the yard, either all at once, or at two separate times during half an hour each time.
2. To commence keeping a proper Prison Register.

NOTE.—It would be very desirable both for the county of Devon, and for the town of Bideford, that the new prison should be a County District Prison, instead of a Town Prison. The very considerable distance of this district from the County Prison at Exeter, particularly favours such a plan. But I believe that the County Magistrates do not entertain any present intention of forwarding it.

EXETER.—COUNTY GAOL.

Exeter. County Gaol.

Construction.—No alteration of moment has taken place in this edifice since my former visit.

There is plenty of room in this gaol (in which also the women of the bridewell are kept); but the want of cells is much felt in the separate adjoining establishment, the House of Correction for male convicted prisoners.

Management.—The general appearance is neat and clean.

Silence is observed as far as is possible with the present number of turnkeys. The prisoners have the free use of the yards, and of the day-rooms. They cook for themselves in the presence of a wardsman. There is no common kitchen.

A bath has been introduced since my visit; there is now one for the men as well as for the women (in addition to those at the Bridewell).

Combs are not provided for the use of the prisoners; but some possess their own combs. The surgeon thinks the cells too cold in winter, and would gladly see them warmed in some manner.

All the prisoners were in separate cells at the time of my visit.

Great inconvenience is experienced from the number of soldiers sent hither from the garrison of Plymouth; there are at present in the Bridewell so many as 15 soldiers all from Plymouth, and a portion of the sentence of each is to solitary confinement. To illustrate this, I may state that, during the year 1837, there were 38 soldiers of the line admitted, all from Plymouth, and 24 marines, from the same place, making 62 in all, a majority of whom had to pass a portion of their sentence in solitary confinement.

The hard labour is restricted in the gaol to the female convicted prisoners;—128 of those women were thus employed during the year ending Michaelmas 1837.

The chaplain visits the prisoners who are placed in solitary confinement, both in the Gaol and House of Correction, twice a-week. The convicted women, who are systematically kept in separate cells, by order of the Magistrates, he visits usually twice in the month.

The only instruction in reading is imparted by one prisoner to the others in each ward. In the Juvenile Ward, the prisoner who thus teaches is selected by the chaplain. The chaplain superintends the instruction of the boys *only*. The entire instruction of the females in the Gaol and House of Correction, is confided to the Ladies' Committee, who are nominated by the Magistrates. The chaplain occasionally goes into the female wards of both Gaol and House of Correction, and examines the women for his own satisfaction, in order to see whether they have benefited by the instruction of the Ladies. He is there always accompanied by the female turnkey or matron. The matron, or her daughter, and both the female turnkeys are always present at chapel.

The governor is always present at chapel, and two of the turnkeys also.

The chaplain continues to have an assistant; the present assistant-chaplain was appointed last August; at present he has no other duty whatever than the assistance thus rendered. He was nominated by the chaplain himself, who receives 250*l.* annually, and also 80*l.* per annum for his assistant. Two full services, and two sermons are delivered at the gaol on Sundays; and one service every other day. The same routine exactly is observed at the Bridewell. There is singing in the chapel. Both at the Gaol and Bridewell are clerks, who are not prisoners. These clerks only act on Sundays; at present they are selected by the chaplain.

The Sacrament is always delivered four times yearly: the number of communicants is mentioned in the chaplain's book; they are about six on an average of the Gaol prisoners (including the Bridewell females). He always converses with them previously. The Sacrament has been twice delivered since January, 1838. Many of the prisoners are well-informed on religious subjects; others totally ignorant. But when they leave the prison they are altogether better informed on such matters than are the mass of the rural population. The chaplain has never had the least cause to complain of their conduct to him; they are always anxious to learn, when taken separately. Their behaviour at chapel is remarkably good.

The chaplain goes round nearly every day to some one or other division, and stands at the iron-gate, to which he calls some one or more prisoners to talk separately with him. He visits the women who are placed in separate cells here, makes them read to him, and hears them repeat lessons which they have learned by heart. A schoolmaster is much wanted.

The following table will afford a view of the attainments of the prisoners who have been committed to the Gaol and Bridewell during the last four quarters of the year :—

	Michaelmas Sessions, 1837.	Epiphany Sessions, 1838.	Easter Sessions, 1838.	Midsummer Sessions, 1838.
Gaol	Write well . . 21	Write Well . . 14	Write well . . 18	Write well . . 15
	Imperfectly . . 51	Imperfectly . . 37	Imperfectly . . 23	Imperfectly . . 35
	Read only . . 72	Read only . . 56	Read only . . 46	Read only . . 50
	Neither . . . 49	Neither . . . 35	Neither . . . 50	Neither . . . 48
	Total . . 193	Total . . 142	Total . . 137	Total . . 148
Bridewell	Write well . . 35	Write well . . 20	Write well . . 36	Write well . . 19
	Imperfectly . . 55	Imperfectly . . 14	Imperfectly . . 27	Imperfectly . . 23
	Read only . . 69	Read only . . 43	Read only . . 68	Read only . . 49
	Neither . . . 66	Neither . . . 42	Neither . . . 44	Neither . . . 40
	Total . . 225	Total . . 119	Total . . 175	Total . . 131

Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The following remarks apply both to the Gaol and the House of Correction :—

One man died of fever during my visit,—he had not been ill long.

The itch is very common here. No new observation, nor fact of importance has been communicated to me, nor ascertained by me, under this particular branch of my inquiries.

The surgeon repeats the remark which he formerly made to me on the subject of the water at the back of the Gaol, which might be introduced into it with much ease, and with great advantage to cleanliness and health.

The Infirmaries, which are common to the Gaol and to the House of Correction, are excellent and are well maintained.

The following is the number of cases of sickness and deaths in the course of the year, ending Michaelmas, 1837 :—

	Males.	Females.
Slight indisposition	3	5
Infirmary cases	34	26
Greatest number of sick at one time	2	7
Deaths	2	0

It is impossible, in reviewing the above table, to avoid arresting the attention on the testimony which it affords to the remarkable state of good health enjoyed by the inmates.

At the time of my visit I found two lunatics confined in the Gaol (one of whom was a woman), and two lunatics confined in the House of Correction.

Contribution of Prisoners, and the Sum paid for their Support by various Boroughs in the County which contract.

The following boroughs contract to pay the county 1*s.* per diem for their prisoners. During the year 1837, and up to August, 1838 :—

Barnstaple	sent only 1
Bideford, during the same period, sent	0
Bradninch	0
Dartmouth	0
Okehampton	6

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(Five for one crime sent at the same time.)

Plymouth	3
Plympton Earle	1
Tiverton	2

The other boroughs contribute to the county rate.

It will be observed, that the boroughs above enumerated have most of them a prison of their own.

The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Gaol (not including the House of Correction) at the date of my visit, 31st August, 1838.

Convicted Felons.				Convicted Misdemeanants.				Felons for Trial.				Misdemeanants for Trial or for Want of Sureties.				Total in the Gaol, August 31, 1838.			
Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
Under 17.	Above 17.	Under 17.	Above 17.	Under 17.	Above 17.	Under 17.	Above 17.	Under 17.	Above 17.	Under 17.	Above 17.	Under 17.	Above 17.	Under 17.	Above 17.	Under 17.	Above 17.	Under 17.	Above 17.
1	0	0	4	1	16	0	3	2	13	0	8	0	12	0	3	4	41	0	18
Total 63																			

The Number of Prisoners in solitary confinement was . None.
Number in separate confinement . . . . . None.
Number in dark cells . . . . . None.
Of the above, 13 have been committed to the Gaol before.

View of the Progress and of the Proportion of Committals to the Gaol in the late Years.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Prisoners committed to the Gaol in . . . . . 1835 .	393	97	490
,, ,, ... 1836 .	388	78	466
,, ,, ... 1837 .	414	131	545
,, ,, to 1st September, 1838 .	411	106	517

The prisoners are usually artisans and agricultural labourers; the last are most frequent. There are several poachers in the course of the year, a few deserters, and not a very large proportion of seafaring men.

There are some shoemakers now confined here: there is only one tailor in the two prisons. Only two individuals of a higher stamp are now here; one individual who has been a clerk in a bank is awaiting his trial; and an apprentice to an ironmonger; he is since dead. There have been no gypsies here for some time. At present there are three persons confined for shooting without a license. Fifteen soldiers are confined here at present, all coming, as before noticed, from the garrison at Plymouth.

General Statistics.

No. I.—The Amount of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

Number of Prisoners in the year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial . .	70	14	9	5	197	69	22	7	298	95
,, Convicted	47	7	4	2	130	51	14	3	195	63
,, Acquitted at the Bar . . .	17	6	4	..	50	13	1	..	72	19
,, No Bills found.	4	1	..	2	16	4	2	1	22	8
,, Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	1	5	3
,, Admitted Evidence on the Part of the Crown	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	4	2

No. II.—The Amount of Summary Convictions in the course of the same Year:—

	Male.	Female.
Deserters awaiting a route	14	..
Under the Game Laws	4	..
Under the Revenue Laws	15	1
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	3	..
For assaults	47	13
For want of sureties	20	6
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	11	..
Total	114	20

No. III.—The greatest number of prisoners at any one time in the course of the same year

	Male.	Female.
	92	41

No. IV.—The Ages of Prisoners for Trial at the Assizes and Sessions in the same Year:—

	Male.	Female.
Under 12 years	3	..
12 years, and under 14	3	1
14 years, and under 17	19	9
17 years, and under 21	56	20
21 years, and under 30	113	35
30 years, and upwards	104	30
Total	298	95

The Ages of Prisoners committed on Summary Conviction:—

	Male.	Female.
Under 12 years	..	..
12 years, and under 14	2	..
14 years, and under 17	2	..
17 years, and under 21	19	3
21 years, and under 30	42	10
30 years, and upwards	49	7
Total	114	20

No. V.—The Terms of Imprisonment during the same Year.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	87	31	65	18	78	30	48	15	20	1	..	..	..	..	298	95
2. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors)	6	1	17	11	4	8	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	23
3. Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions	7	3	14	..	29	10	23	4	12	..	17	2	12	1	114	20

o. VI.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	Males.	Females.
Night Caps	0	2
Day Caps	0	2
Jackets	1	0
Waistcoats	0	0
Trowsers	1	0
Shirts	2	0
Stockings	1	2
Handkerchiefs	0	2
Shoes	1	1
Clogs	0	0
Gowns	0	2
Petticoats	0	1
Flannel ditto	0	1
Shifts	0	2
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	0	0

	Males.	Females.
Pillow Cases	1	1
Towels	0	0
Infirmary Beds	1	1
,, Blankets	2	2
,, Sheets	0	0
,, Pillow Cases	1	1
,, Rugs	1	1

No. VII.—Dietary per week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.
	oz.	oz.	lbs.
Men	154	14	10
Women	112	14	7
Boys	154	14	10

No. VIII.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Governor	67	Mids. Sess. 1823	300 0 0	None.	300 0 0	Coals and Candles.
Chaplain	31	Do. 1836	100 0 0	,,	100 0 0	
Assistant Chapl.	40	Michl. Sess. 1837	40 0 0	,,	40 0 0	
Surgeon	65	Do. 1815	50 0 0	,,	50 0 0	
Matron	67	Easter Sess. 1824	30 0 0	,,	30 0 0	
Chief Turnkey	52	April 1, 1824	54 15 0	,,	54 15 0	Coals and Candles.
Second Turnkey	39	March 25, 1832	36 10 0	,,	36 10 0	Ditto.
Third Turnkey.	29	April 5 1834	36 10 0	,,	36 10 0	Ditto.
Fourth Turnkey and Nurse	55	October 10, 1835	36 10 0	,,	36 10 0	Ditto.
Female Turnkey	47	Nov. 16, 1835	30 0 0	,,	30 0 0	Ditto.
Nurse in Hosp.	57	October 10, 1835	20 0 0	,,	20 0 0	
Chapel Clerk	41	April 4, 1826	8 8 0	,,	8 8 0	

No. IX.—Total Cost for the year, under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of prison diet	445	6	11¾
Male and female clothing	160	4	11
Bedding			
Straw	12	10	0
Extra allowances by order of the Surgeon	55	3	0
Fuel	173	6	8
Soap	47	7	0
Candles and oil			
Washing	3	18	6
Cooking	10	2	6
Stationery and printing	26	8	7
Books	0	18	0
Officers' salaries, fees, and emoluments	732	13	0
Removal of prisoners to take their trials at Assizes and Sessions	3	10	0
Removing transported convicts	128	4	10
Sundries not mentioned	92	11	2¼
Total expenses of the prison for the year	1892	5	2
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison per annum	239	3	0
The cost of Prison diet, per head, per annum	5	6	2

No. X.—Receipts:—

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the prison	2	4	4
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of transports	35	16	1
Total	38	0	5

No. XI.—Total Expenses of the prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total expenses of the prison for the year . . .	1892	5	2
Total receipts of ditto	38	0	5
Actual cost to the city, county, or boroughs, not including alterations and additions	1854	4	9

Cost of each prisoner per day 1*s.* $3\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per day and $\frac{19547}{28866}$.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. Many windows are in a very bad condition as regards the facility of opening and shutting them. This remark applies to all the windows in the old part of the gaol, and is important as affecting ventilation.
2. Three windows of three cells in ward No. 1 (female side) look upon the ward No. 1 (male side), and require screens. This is also the case in No. 8 of the female side, in which four cells have four windows which overlook No. 10 of the male side, and which also require screens.
3. The prisoners who are sentenced to solitary confinement for a longer period than a week should have a larger diet than their present one of merely bread and water.

County House of Correction.

County House of Correction.

I am again obliged to notice the pressing want of cells sufficiently numerous to accommodate the demands made upon this establishment. A separate sleeping-cell for each inmate is urgently requisite in every prison, and particularly in a house of correction.

Construction.—The most easy mode of supplying a certain number of new cells would be to convert seven of the existing day-rooms into sleeping cells, by which operation a gain would accrue of about 22 new cells. The remaining day-room should, in that event, be converted into a common kitchen. The cooking is at present carried on in each day-room; for which purpose a fire is lighted in each during about three hours daily.

It has been affirmed, I do not know with what degree of accuracy, that the cost of the alterations effected in the Gaol and Bridewell some years since, in order to adapt them to the system of classification enjoined by the Prison Act, amounted to more than 30,000*l.* If so, it is not a matter of surprise that the magistracy are not expeditious in making changes.

Since my former visit a bath has been very properly provided both for the men and women. There is no receiving-cell, which appears to be a sensible deficiency, although there is a difference of opinion on this head.

The Magistrates here, as elsewhere, seem to be restrained from building new cells, in expectation of new legislative measures, which might render their expenditure abortive.

Management.—All prisoners here take their meals in their cells at present, and are always in their cells, except when at labour. They are conducted down into the yards for a few minutes before the commencement of labour, to wash themselves. On Sundays they are constantly in their cells except when at chapel. The juvenile offenders are allowed to spend the Sunday in their day-room and yard, but always in the presence of the officer who superintends them. At all other times they are locked up in cells like the rest, excepting those under 15 years of age, who are employed in picking oakum in their day-room, and are allowed the use of their yard when not so engaged. This system is a little mitigated with respect to the women, who are let out from their day-cells twice a day for the space of about half-an-hour, perhaps, although the time is not precisely defined. They pick oakum in their cells as one mode of labour. They are also taken out to scrub, to wash, to cook, and to do other general prison work, so that they do not often spend more than a week at one time continuously in their cells. They are usually taken out for such general work on two days of the week. Those who have long sentences are usually employed in the laundries, in order that their confinement may be somewhat relaxed. It would be desirable that the exact time during which the women are to be permitted to go out in the morning and evening should be defined by rule. The women in the winter are placed in the day-rooms, for the sake of warmth. Although all the females are located in the gaol buildings, it is hardly necessary to observe, that the above system does not extend to the untried females, who are not locked up in their cells in the day-time at all.

The floors of the cells where three prisoners sleep are not generally very clean, but this can scarcely be remedied, considering that the three also take their meals in this contracted space. At my visit the Bridewell male prisoner was $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours at the treadwheel, and with chapel and washing he was perhaps another hour absent from his cell; but all the remaining $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours he passed in his cell. They unlock at half-past 7 both in summer and winter. In summer they lock up at 6, and in the shortest days of winter at 4, including in this latter contingency $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours, during which three men remain together in a cell of very contracted dimensions.

When placed in solitary confinement by sentence of Court, the prisoners have bread and

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water only, and no exercise whatever except washing in the corridor outside the cells for a few minutes daily. The use of a book is allowed in the cell. The duration of such solitary confinement is generally one week in a month of the sentence—sometimes a fortnight. The soldiers have a month at once sometimes. Six out of the 15 who were here at the time of my visit were thus situated. The bread-and-water diet is too little when continued for a month. They do not go to chapel at all. When the House of Correction is crowded, prisoners are sometimes brought over to the gaol for solitary confinement. The dark cells are all in the gaol. Two boys were thus confined at my visit on bread and water.

I shall introduce in this place some extracts from reports made by the Governor on the subject of escapes and of military prisoners.

No. 1.—"I am sorry to have to notice that a prisoner by the name of * * * * effected his escape from the Bridewell on Sunday morning, the 26th November, 1837, about 8 o'clock, while the turnkeys were employed in giving out the clean shirts. This man managed to receive his shirt the first, and while the remainder were being delivered to the other prisoners of the ward, he contrived to get over a dwarf wall at the privy, and, by a preconcerted plan with a prisoner who had been discharged a few days before, and who had occupied part of the same cell with ———, to throw a rope over the boundary wall, just at the usual time of giving out the shirts, the escape was effected. ——— had not been unlocked from his cell more than ten minutes before he was over the wall, the man on the outside having been so punctual on his part; nor did ten minutes more elapse before he was missed and vigorously pursued; but a dense fog coming on at that very moment, although the turnkeys and others ran in every direction for miles round, they could never get a sight of him, nor has he been heard of since."

No. 2.—To the Magistrates of the County of Devon, assembled at their Michaelmas Quarter Sessions at the Castle of Exeter, on the 17th day of October, 1837.

"I have the honour to report to the Bench that the prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction have, in general, conducted themselves peaceably and orderly, with the exception of the soldiers committed to the Bridewell from the garrison of Plymouth by sentence of courts-martial, who have, of late, so much increased in numbers as to become quite a formidable body in the prison, and being, of course, the very refuse of the corps to which they belong, they avail themselves of every opportunity to plot mischief, to the great inconvenience and obstruction of the discipline of the prison.

On Tuesday the 3rd instant, the whole of these men, twenty-eight in number (except two, who happened to be in solitary confinement), mutinied, and refused in a body to work on the tread-wheels. On my cautioning them of the impropriety of their conduct, and telling them that I should order them on the wheel one by one, and that I should treat the first who should dare to refuse as a ringleader, they still remained without moving; but on my ordering the man nearest to me to mount the wheel, he immediately, though very reluctantly, obeyed, and the others, in the same spirit, successively followed. Had this body of strong, able men persevered in their obstinacy, I can hardly contemplate the situation in which I should have been placed with so small a force to assist me in subduing these twenty-six refractory characters.

This affair alone will, I hope, justify me in respectfully representing to the Bench the necessity of an additional turnkey. It must be obvious to every Magistrate, particularly to the Visiting Magistrates, that the four wheels cannot be sufficiently watched by three turnkeys, one, and frequently two, of whom are unavoidably called away on other duties, during which time the prisoners are necessarily left to the inefficient attendance of a fellow-prisoner at each wheel.

I beg leave to observe that there are only 71 cells in the House of Correction, and frequently from 100 to 120 prisoners confined therein, the soldiers forming about one-fourth of the number, thereby rendering anything like separation, silence, or solitary confinement, quite impracticable to any considerable extent.

I have thought it my duty to state the above for the consideration of the Bench, and am sorry to observe that the gaol exhibits a considerable increase, while in the Bridewell there appears only a decrease of six. For this increase of crime I am quite at a loss to account, and I regret to add that there is an increase of repeated offences, as compared with the preceding year, to the amount of twenty in the Gaol, and three in the House of Correction."

No. 3. (March 1838.)—"I have, to report to the Bench that a prisoner, by the name of ****, who was convicted of coining at the late assizes, and sentenced to be transported for life, attempted, on Saturday night last, to break out of his cell and escape; but having heard a noise in the prison just as I was going to bed, I caused the cells to be examined, and found the above prisoner was actively employed in working through the wall, in which he had made considerable progress. He had possessed himself of an iron bar, which he had taken out of the chimney in his day-room, and which was a formidable weapon for his purpose; and as it is very probable there are similar bars in the chimneys of the other day-rooms, I should beg to suggest they may be surveyed, and, if so found, that they may be removed."

I have no other particular feature to notice here since my last visit, excepting that one turnkey has been added to the former number nearly a year ago, and one other has been dis-

charged. At present there are four male turnkeys. The keeper's son acts as deputy-keeper of the Bridewell, by appointment, but he receives no salary, as such.

Wardsmen are still employed here. They clean out each ward, and superintend a portion of the tread-wheel labour. They are exempted from hard labour in their own persons.

Rules.—No new rules have been made here for some time. Of such there is a great want.

Suicide.—No attempt has been made either in Gaol or House of Correction since my last visit.

The proportion of Cells to Prisoners.

In order to illustrate this important subject, I shall insert the Weekly Statement of Sleeping Cells occupied by Male Prisoners in the Devon County House of Correction, during the last four Months.

Dates.	Cells containing 1 Prisoner each.	Cells containing 3 Prisoners each.	Cells Vacant.	Total.
April 26, 1838	53	17	.	70
May 3 ,,	55	14	1	70
,, 10 ,,	51	17	2	70
,, 17 ,,	52	18	.	70
,, 24 ,,	54	16	.	70
,, 31 ,,	53	16	1	70
June 7 ,,	55	14	1	70
,, 14 ,,	57	13	.	70
,, 21 ,,	58	11	1	70
,, 28 ,,	58	11	1	70
July 5 ,,	57	12	1	70
,, 12 ,,	55	15	.	70
,, 19 ,,	53	17	.	70
,, 26 ,,	48	22	.	70
August 2 ,,	47	23	.	70
,, 9 ,,	46	24	.	70
,, 16 ,,	45	24	1	70

The Two following Tables will still further elucidate this matter, as well as generally display the progress of the Population of the Bridewell.

Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the Year.		Highest Number in the Year.	Lowest Number in the Year.	Number in the Prison on the 1st day of the Michaelmas Sessions.	
1834	Males 498, Females 99 — 597	156	95	Males 77, Females 25	102
1835	Males 467, Females 90 — 557	159	88	Males 74, Females 26	100
1836	Males 453, Females 101 — 554	154	91	Males 77, Females 22	99
1837	Males 461, Females 87 — 548	147	79	Males 120, Females 25	145

Highest and lowest number of Prisoners from January 1st, 1838, to September 1st, 1838:—

Highest number of males	154
Lowest ditto	79
Highest ditto females	37
Lowest ditto	19

Recommittals at the date of my visit, September 1831:—

The number of prisoners now here who have been committed hither before is 16 males and 3 females.

Labour.—I have nothing to remark here in addition to my former statement, unless it be that the men are placed too close at the tread-wheel; they were in contact with each other. Those who cannot work at the wheel pick oakum.

Number of Prisoners in this Prison sentenced to Hard Labour, and how employed on September 3rd, 1838.

All are so sentenced, save one, and are employed as follows:—

Males.		Females.	
On the tread-wheels	91	Picking oakum	5
Picking oakum	18	Sewing	3
Wardsmen	8	In the laundry	5
Monitors	4	Nursing children	2
Tailoring	1	Wardswomen	3
Sick	5	Sick	2
In solitary confinement	3	In solitary confinement	3
	130		23

Statement of the manner in which the Prisoners, were sleeping, at the time of my visit:—

Number of male prisoners sleeping		Number of female prisoners sleeping	
1 in a cell	38	1 in a cell	23
3 ditto	31	3 ditto	..
4 ditto	1	4 ditto	..

Number and Description of Prisoners at the time of my visit.

Prisoners convicted of Felony.					Prisoners convicted of Misdemeanours.					Vagrants.					Want of Sureties.				
Male.		Female.		Total.	Male.		Female.		Total.	Male.		Female.		Total.	Male.		Female.		Total.
Under 17.	Above 17.	Under 17.	Above 17.		Under 17.	Above 17.	Under 17.	Above 17.		Under 17.	Above 17.	Under 17.	Above 17.		Under 17.	Above 17.	Under 17.	Above 17.	
5	42	0	13	60	14	43	1	6	64	1	24	1	2	28	0	1	0	0	1
Total in Prison 153																			

Care of the Sick, &c.—See under County Gaol: see also hereafter General Statistics, No. VIII.

There is one insane person here. Three have been discharged from the Gaol and House of Correction during the last two years, and transferred to a private asylum. I particularly notice one case on account of its rare occurrence in any return from our prisons. The individual became insane while in the House of Correction; before his admission he had been considered as almost deranged: he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. At the end of one month he began to show decided symptoms of insanity, and was finally removed to a private asylum, where the county supports him; but the two former are supported by their parishes. This is one of the very few instances which have yet reached my knowledge of insanity originating or developing itself within the walls of an English prison; and even this will scarcely be considered as a well-marked example.

Religious and other Instruction.—See under County Gaol.

The average number of communicants at the Sacrament is three (men only).

The only opportunity which the chaplain possesses of conversing with the prisoners here is after chapel and in the cells. He stands outside or goes into the cells generally in order to talk with the prisoners. He takes care to see that all those in solitary confinement shall have books. When he goes to visit them he makes them read aloud to him, and learn some passages by heart out of religious books, which those who are able are very glad to do.

A schoolmaster is much wanted here. The Divine service is the same as at the gaol. The Sacrament is delivered four times yearly.

Registration.—There are no new registers nor new journals either here or at the gaol.

General Statistics.

No. I.—The Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
,, Convicted	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
,, Not prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..

No. II.—The number of Summary Convictions in the course of the same year:—

	Males.	Females.
By Courts martial	49	..
Under the game laws	19	..
Under the revenue laws	3	..
Under the bastardy laws	6	1
Under the Vagrant Act	190	28
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	11	10
Under the Larceny Act	27	10
For assaults	11	4
For want of sureties	1	..
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	132	30
Total	449	83

No. III.—The number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same year:—

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the year	80	22
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	452	83
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns	122	40
Total	654	145

No. IV.—Terms of Imprisonment.

The Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Ditto after Trial	1	..	7	2	30	12	25	9	24	6	26	6	3	5	6	..	122	40
Ditto under Summary Convictions	12	..	60	10	226	55	76	11	63	7	12	..	..	..	..	..	449	83

No. V.—The Ages of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the same year:—

	Males.	Females.
30 years and upwards	3	..
Total	3	..

The Ages of Prisoners committed on Summary Convictions during the same year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	5	..
12 years and under 14	5	..
14 years and under 17	38	4
17 years and under 21	100	24
21 years and under 30	181	27
30 years and upwards	120	28
Total	449	83

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Devonshire.

Exeter. County House of Correction.

No. VI.—Statistics of Education.

The state of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions as above :—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	2	..
Can read only	..	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	1	..
Can read and write well	..	..
Total	3	..

No VII.—State of Instruction of Prisoners committed on Summary Convictions as above :—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	150	24
Can read only	147	31
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	105	19
Can read and write well	47	9
Total	449	83

No. VIII.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the year ending Michaelmas 1837 :—

	Males.	Females.
Slight indisposition	39	10
Infirmary cases	74	42
Greatest number of sick at one time	14	8
Deaths	2	1

No. IX.—Recommittals.

The number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the year who have been committed to this or to other Prisons :—

	Males.	Females.
Once	53	17
Twice	16	4
Thrice	6	3
Four times or more	7	..

	Males.	Females.
No. X.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same year	81	33

Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the same year :—

	Males.	Females.
Privately	33	..

Number of punishments for offences within the Prison in the course of the same year :—

	Tried.		Untried.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Dark cells	54	59	..	..
Solitary cells	164	..	..	..
Stoppage of diet	4	..	..	..
Whipping	1	..	..	..
Total	223	59	..	..

No. XI.—Table of Clothing and Bedding. The number of Articles issued to each Prisoner :

	Males.	Females.
Night-caps	..	2
Day-caps	..	2
Jackets	1	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	2	..
Stockings	1	2
Handkerchiefs	..	2
Shoes	1	1
Gowns	..	2
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	1
Shifts	..	2
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Pillow-cases	1	1

No. XII.—Total Cost during the same year under the following heads:—

	£	s.	d.
Total cost of prison diet	616	15	8¼
Male and female clothing	326	13	4
Straw	14	3	4
Extra allowances by order of the surgeon	117	19	10
Fuel	92	5	7
Soap, candles and oil	41	3	8
Washing	5	3	6
Cooking	10	8	0
Stationery and printing	6	11	8
Officers' salaries, fees, and emoluments	687	15	0
Sundries not mentioned	189	11	1½
Total expenses of the prison for the year	2108	10	8¾

Repairs and alterations in and about the prison per annum £64 18 8
Prison diet per head per annum 4 16 5

No. XIII.—Dietary per week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.
	oz.	oz.	lbs.
Men	154	14	10½
Women	112	14	7
Boys	154	14	10½

No. XIV.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of feet in ascent per day as per hours of employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per day.	Application of its Power.
January.	7	18	7½	48 steps.	One-fourth.	12,600	840	Grinding Corn, but when not supplied with Corn, applied to working a fly-wheel.
February.	7	..	Inches.	..	..	12,600	840	
March.	8	..	..	..	..	14,400	960	
April.	8	..	..	..	..	14,400	960	
May.	9	..	..	..	..	16,200	1080	
June.	9	..	..	..	..	16,200	1080	
July.	9	..	..	..	..	16,200	1080	
August.	9	..	..	..	..	16,200	1080	
September.	8	..	..	..	..	14,400	960	
October.	8	..	..	..	..	14,400	960	
November.	7	..	..	..	..	12,600	840	
December.	7	..	..	..	..	12,600	840	

No. XV.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c., with a view of their Ages in the Year 1837.

Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Fees.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Emoluments.
Governor	67	Epiph. Sess. 1822	200	0	0	None.	200	0	0	
Assistant Governor, or keeper of the Bridewell	74	Michl. Sess. 1823	100	0	0	,,	100	0	0	Coals and Candles.
Chaplain	31	Mids. Sessions 1836	100	0	0	,,	100	0	0	
Assistant Chaplain	40	Michl. Sess. 1837	36	0	0	,,	36	0	0	
Surgeon	65	..	50	0	0	,,	50	0	0	
Matron	67	Easter Sess. 1824	30	0	0	,,	30	0	0	
Chief Turnkey	50	September 17, 1837	54	15	0	,,	54	15	0	Coals and Candles.
Second Turnkey	50	January 10, 1817	36	10	0	,,	36	10	0	Ditto.
Third Turnkey	48	Mids. Sessions 1836	36	10	0	,,	36	10	0	Ditto.
Female Turnkey	46	Do. 1836	30	0	0	,,	30	0	0	Ditto.
Nurse in Hospital	57	October 11, 1835	10	0	0	,,	10	0	0	
Chapel Clerk	62	January 11, 1835	4	0	0	,,	4	0	0	
							687	15	0	

N.B.—Another Turnkey has been judiciously added since the date of this Return—he receives 14*s.* per week. The Governor above specified is also Governor of the Gaol at which he resides, and for which he has £300 a year besides.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

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No. XVI.—Receipts during the year ending Michaelmas, 1837 :—

Profits arising from productive labour done in the prison,	£3	10	0
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners,	93	6	0
Total	96	16	0

No. XVII.—Total expenses of prison for the same year,—

Total expenses of prison for the year	£2108	10	8¾
Total receipts of ditto	96	16	0
Actual cost to the county, city or borough, not including alterations and additions	2011	14	8¾

Suggestions towards improvement.

1. The cells are much too small to admit of three men taking their meals in them, sleeping in them, and passing there all the time which is not employed at the tread-wheel. These cells are fit for *one* individual only, under such circumstances.

2. There is a strong and immediate necessity for making new cells here; the conversion of the day rooms into cells would afford some relief to the present state of things.

3. It appears to me that some method of *warming* the cells in winter should be introduced if the *day rooms* are discontinued.

4. If the present system continues, of placing three prisoners in one cell, it would be very desirable to remove *the superfluous woodwork of the bedsteads* which obstructs the free passage of air, and is also an impediment to cleanliness. It would be better still, if *all* the *wooden bedsteads* were removed, and *iron ones* of a light form placed in their stead. I believe that there already exists in the prison a supply of *iron bedsteads* almost sufficient to take the place of the very cumbrous and ill-constructed wooden ones at present to be found there.

5. It would be very desirable in the vagrant cells to place three light iron bedsteads in the room of the *single wooden bed* on which the three prisoners sleep at present confusedly together.

6. To allow an extra vessel for the prisoner to wash himself in when in solitary confinement. At present he washes himself in the tub which has previously, during the night, been used as an urinal, and perhaps also occasionally as a night-stool.

7. A small quantity of exercise daily appears to me to be essential to the well being of those who are placed in solitary confinement for a longer period than three days.

8. To supply combs in each ward, and coarse paper or oakum (whichever may be cheapest) for *necessary purposes*. Such measures of cleanliness are doubly important in a crowded prison.

9. To appoint a schoolmaster here is highly necessary.

10. Prisoners placed in solitary confinement more than a week at a time ought to have a larger diet than bread and water.

11. A receiving cell is wanting here, (but this is the least important of all the above suggestions, so long as the receiving cells at the gaol are constantly made use of, which some magistrates indeed prefer.)

EXETER.—CITY GAOL.

Exeter. City Gaol.

Construction.—Little has been done since my last report to realise the anticipations which I was then led to make from the ready disposition evinced by the Town Council, to make any alterations or additions. The magistrates appear to delay building until some new anticipated legislative measure is enacted. Whatever may be the cause, this gaol continues much too small for its inmates, and mischief will probably ensue if this crowded state continues to exist. I must again dwell on the need of a chevaux de frise; and of renting a small portion of ground outside the wall, and of railing it off, so as to prevent communication with the prisoners from without.

The only alterations which have taken place are—1. The inner dwarf walls have been raised two feet, according to my recommendation, and thus the prisoners in the different yards are prevented from seeing each other. 2. The men were transferred to some of the cells originally appropriated to females, for a time; but when the women became numerous, (at least this is the cause which the keeper and matron assign) the cells were taken away from the men again. Probably some other reason had its weight also, because the female cells never have been so crowded as are the male ones. 3. A privy has been made in the tread-wheel yard.

Management.—No great improvement can occur here until the number of cells is increased.

As to separate confinement, as a system, it is totally impossible. Perhaps, under the operation of the new act respecting imprisonment for debt, there will be an accession of some rooms from the debtors' side,

Solitary confinement by sentence of court sometimes lasts seven days; generally ten days

in three months; and two days at the end of the term usually. I found one prisoner here, sentenced to two years' imprisonment, of which the first, sixth, twelfth, eighteenth, and last months are to be in solitary confinement. These prisoners have exercise during one hour daily,—at one time in the morning. The diet is the same as usual except the bacon; when in solitary confinement for a month, the surgeon has directed that the prisoner shall have half a pound of bacon once a week. Books are allowed in the cell, but no work. Such prisoners are allowed to go to chapel. I found only one prisoner in solitary confinement on the 4th of September, but on the 1st of September there were five so placed.

There are no dark cells; they are very much wanted. The only punishment for refractory prisoners (of whom there were none during my visit) is locking them up in an ordinary cell, and restricting them to bread and water.

At the time of my visit no prisoners were sleeping two in a bed. There were

In four large rooms,	18	male prisoners
In seven single cells,	7	do.
In one large room,	3	female prisoners.
In five single cells,	5	do.
	33	

The greatest number sleeping in one room on September 1st, 1838, was eight men.

There exists no order respecting silence. The cooking is done in the wards, in each day room, by the wardsmen. The fire burns till the hour of locking up all the year round.

The keeper preserves a register of occurrences. I found no combs provided for the prisoners; the towels were not in good order. The privies are not attended to with care.

The turnkey, at the time of my visit, was ill, and his son officiated for him.

There are no new rules.

Escapes.—There have been no escapes in 1836, 1837, or 1838, up to the time of my visit.

Relief to discharged Prisoners.—Thirteen had received a trifle on discharge during the twelve months previous to my visit; they had received from 1*s.* to 2*s.* each according to the distance. Altogether 17*s.* 6*d.* was given in this way.

Vagrants are presented on their discharge with a loaf of bread, excepting those belonging to the city, who apply to the clerk of the guardians of the poor, who sometimes gives them relief, or sends them into the workhouse.

Some Female prisoners have been transferred from hence to the excellent Devon and County refuge, of which a full account will be given at the termination of the report on Exeter.

Registration.—The magistrate's book is the only new one since my last visit.

Suicide.—No attempt has been made during the last two years.

Religious and other Instruction.—In addition to the ordinary services named in my last report, the chaplain also performs divine service on Good Friday.

The chaplain is still chaplain to the workhouse, but he holds no other office.

The supply of books is improved since my last visit. The chaplain has no class for instruction at present, except for the boys.

The chaplain visits the prisoners who are in solitary confinement twice a week, usually on Wednesdays and Fridays. He usually admonishes all prisoners before their departure. He never takes any part in teaching to read, except as far as regards boys. The short terms of imprisonment, often a week or a fortnight, and the continual change of prisoners, operate as impediments to steady instruction. The chaplain converses with the prisoners either singly or in groups occasionally; after chapel principally, on Wednesdays and Fridays. He does not visit the day rooms and cells. He goes into the female ward occasionally, accompanied by the matron. Some ladies, forming a voluntary association, (consisting perhaps of six or eight) visit, two at a time, the females. The ladies are required by the magistrates to enter their names in a book, because the number fluctuates.

The chaplain believes that there is not one individual, who has been a prisoner, at present in the workhouse. He has held his appointment about twelve years. Within that time he has observed great improvement in the religious attainments of the prisoners. He thinks that the lower classes feel a kind of pride now in knowing the bible. The prisoners deliver the responses more regularly. There is no difficulty in supplying the place of clerk. The chaplain rarely meets with a prisoner who has not some notion of his religious duties. He usually, in company with the keeper, ascertains by actual examination the attainments of prisoners in reading and writing, so that he thinks the returns under the head of education may be considered as correct. Debtors were formerly lax in their attendance at chapel, but they have been better of late. The poor debtors who do not attend chapel have their allowance of food withdrawn, by order of the magistrates. No one is permitted to be in the yard during divine service. The chaplain enjoys every facility in visiting the gaol; access is never in any way checked. He has heard of prisoners moving, subsequently to their discharge, in a decent situation, usually at a distance from Exeter, but he has not known any instance himself. He has voluntarily offered an extra service, which has been accepted. He visits the sick uniformly. On week days he delivers a selection from the liturgy, which comprises among other prayers,

the psalms, the second lesson, the collect for the day, first and second collects for morning service, prayer for all conditions of men, general thanksgiving, and concluding collect.

The Sacrament is always delivered four times a-year, and privately also when required by the sick. On some occasions no one has attended—the average number has been three. The chaplain converses beforehand with prisoners on the subject. The salary of the chaplain appears small in proportion to the duties which he has to perform.

He keeps a journal.

Diet.

	Bread Daily.	Bacon* Weekly.	Potatoes Weekly.
Male Prisoners before Trial, and Hard Labour .	22 oz.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
Female ditto ditto	1 lb.	1 lb.	7 lbs.
Convicted Male Prisoners, not Hard Labour .	1 lb.	1 lb.	7 lbs.
Ditto Female ditto	1 lb.	1 lb.	7 lbs.
Male Vagrants	22 oz.	..	10 lbs.
Female ditto	1 lb.	..	7 lbs.

Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The want of an infirmary continues to be one of the principal defects of this prison. The surgeon has now a fixed salary of 30*l.* a-year, including medicines. He has no extra allowance for midwifery-cases. At the time of my visit, a prisoner was extremely ill, and yet was obliged to pass most of his time in the day-room, surrounded by other prisoners, through the want of an infirmary. There is a bathing-tub, but no bath-room. The surgeon has lost not one prisoner by death during 34 years that he has been attached to the old and new City Gaol. There has not been a single case of fever since the new prison has been opened (I believe in 1819). There were 8 or 9 cases of itch at once, three or four months before my visit. Occasionally colds and bilious attacks occur here. The cholera did not appear here; but the influenza was severe in 1837; nearly three-fourths of the prisoners suffered under it at once. Diarrhœa occasionally occurs; there had been, just previously to my visit, 5 or 6 cases, on which occasion the surgeon had ordered the *old* potatoes to be discontinued: there were no cases of it at my visit. I found one venereal case, and one prisoner very ill, as above described. There were no insane prisoners. The number of cases of slight indisposition, during the year ending Michaelmas 1837, was 32 men and 40 women. The greatest number of the unwell at one time, during the same period, was 10 men and 4 women. There were no lyings-in, in 1836 or 1837; but at the time of my visit one woman was about to be confined.

General Statistics.

No. I.—Number and description of Prisoners at my visit, on September 1, 1838.

Males.
5 under sentence of Sessions
12 summary convictions
1 further examination
7 for trial

25

Females.
5 under sentence of Sessions
0 summary convictions
1 for further examination
2 for trial

Total . 33

2 of the male prisoners were under 17.

No. II.—Recommittals at the time of my visit.

8 males had been committed before (3 of whom three times).
1 female had been committed before, and was now in prison for the third time.

No. III.—Progress of committals.

In the year 1830	179
1835	287
1836	254
1838, up to September 1st . . .	216

No. IV.

Actual average number of prisoners during the year 1838 . . .	37
Greatest number in 1838	53
Lowest ditto in ,, ...	21

The greatest number of prisoners at any one time during the year ending Michaelmas, 1837, was 45 men and 20 women.

* The bacon is given twice in the week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, half a pound at a time.

No. V.—The Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.		Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	5	2	59	36	4	..	68	38
,, Convicted	4	2	35	29	3	..	42	31
,, Acquitted at the Bar	1	..	12	7	..	..	13	7
,, No Bills found	..	..	11	..	1	..	12	..
,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..

No. VI.—Amount of summary convictions in the course of the same year.

	Males.	Females.
Deserters awaiting a rout	12	..
Under the Vagrant Act	43	5
For assaults	29	3
For want of sureties	13	3
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	66	21
Total	163	32

No. VII.—Debtors in the course of the same year.

	Males.	Females.
In execution	37	3
Forfeitures of recognizances, or on attachments for contempt	1	..
Total	38	3

No. VIII.—Number of prisoners confined in the prison in the course of the same year:—

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the year	25	19
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	222	67
Total	247	86

No. IX.—Terms of Imprisonment.

The Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	13	13	12	8	23	11	19	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	68	38
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors)	2	1	7	6	10	7	7	5	8	10	3	2	5	..	42	31
Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions	68	12	46	10	38	8	8	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	163	32

No. X.—The ages of prisoners for trial, or tried, at Assizes and Sessions, in the year ending Michaelmas, 1837:—

	Males.	Females.
12 years and under 14	5	..
14 years and under 17	9	..
17 years and under 21	19	10
21 years and under 30	24	16
30 years and upwards	11	12
Total	68	38

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Devonshire.

Exeter. City Gaol.

No. XI.—The ages of prisoners committed on summary convictions during the same year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	..	1
12 years and under 14	6	..
14 years and under 17	8	1
17 years and under 21	24	7
21 years and under 30	49	11
30 years and upwards	76	12
Total	163	32

No. XII.—Statistics of education.

The state of instruction of prisoners for trial, or tried, at Assizes and Sessions during the same year—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	14	7
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	36	29
Can read and write well	18	2
Total	68	38

No. XIII.—Recommittals during the same year:—

The number of prisoners (except debtors) confined in the prison in the course of the year, who have been committed before to this, or to other prisons:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	14	6
Twice	4	2
Thrice	2	..
Four times or more	1	1

No. XIV.—Mode in which prisoners confined in the prison in the course of the same year, have been employed:—

	Males.	Females.
Hard labour	106	..
Employment not being hard labour	..	86
Not employed	141	..

No. XV.—Number of prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the same year:—

	Males.	Females.
Privately	1	..

No. XVI.—Number of punishments for offences within the prison in the course of the same year:—

	Untried. Males.	Females.
Solitary cells	7	3

No. XVII.—Table of Clothing and Bedding. Number of Articles issued to each prisoner, during the same year:—

	Males.	Females.
Beds	1	1
Blankets	3	3
Rugs	1	1
Towels	one to each day-room.	

No. XVIII.—Number of prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to solitary confinement in the course of the same year.

Males.	Females.
25	13

No. XIX.—Total cost per annum under the following heads:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total cost of prison diet	227	17	0
Male and female clothing	33	6	11
Bedding	29	17	0
Straw	3	15	2
Extra allowances by order of the surgeon	2	15	6
Fuel	58	1	2
Soap, candles and oil	24	15	8
Carried forward	380	8	5

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward	380	8	5
Washing	4	4	10
Books	4	18	0
Furniture	35	3	6
Officers' salaries, fees and emoluments,	282	10	0
Taxes	4	3	6
Removing transported convicts	254	12	8
Debtors' allowances	32	5	6
Sundries not mentioned	15	3	0
Total expenses of the prison for the year	1,013	9	5
Repairs in and about the prison per annum	£60	1	6
The cost of prison diet per head per annum, average	4	19	8
The cost of prison clothing and bedding per head, per ann.	3	17	6

The expense of prosecutions for the year ending September 1, 1837, was 774*l.* 7*s.*

No. XX.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour, as Reported by the Keeper.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Application of its Power.
January.	6	12	8 inches.	24 times.	One-half, and change every quarter of an hour.	Beating Hemp, or Straw if there is no Hemp.
February.	6	..	..	..		
March.	6	..	..	..		
April.	7	..	..	..		
May.	7	..	..	..		
June.	7	..	..	..		
July.	7	..	..	..		
August.	7	..	..	..		
September.	7	..	..	..		
October.	6	..	..	..		
November.	6	..	..	..		
December.	6	..	..	..		

No. XXI.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
			£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	
Keeper	31	1830	105 0 0	37 10 0	142 10 0	Gate and Acquittal Fees.
Chaplain	45	1824	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	
Surgeon	52	1806	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
Matron	54	1826	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	
Turnkey	62	1835	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
					282 10 0	

N. B.—The Ages above given apply to the close of the Year 1837.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. In order to prevent the present mixture of male and female debtors, it would be advantageous to devote the lower-room of the left debtors' ward exclusively to female debtors, —railing off a portion of the yard, and making a separate entrance for their use. This portion so railed off will include a privy already existing for their use.
2. To set apart the two rooms adjoining the chapel as a male and female infirmary; taking precautions, at the same time, to strengthen the roof, &c., as may be requisite.
3. To place light iron bed-steads in tiers, along the side of the crowded sleeping-rooms of the male-felons, in order to prevent their sleeping close together on the floor.
4. To supply combs in each ward.

DEVON.—County Debtors' Prison (at Exeter), or Sheriff's Ward.

Construction.—The front yard, which is used by the master debtors, is very insecure; it is overlooked by neighbouring houses, and is too public.

Management.—The debtors often seek for indulgence and relaxation, in granting which, the gaoler incurs great risk. New rules are on this, and on every account, much required. The general appearance is extremely neat and clean. As soon as a debtor leaves, his room is immediately scoured out by a woman engaged for the purpose. The prison is very thickly peopled. There were no women here at the time of my visit. The prisoners clean their own rooms, unless they choose to pay a fellow-debtor to do it for them. The prisoners play at skittles, and have injured the wall in so doing. The keeper has offered to put up a wooden railing to protect it.

Wine and tobacco are allowed; but no spirits.

At the time of my visit only two men were sleeping two in a bed.

Escape.—No attempt at escape has occurred here since my last report.

The number of Inmates.—At the time of my visit in September, 1838, there were 23 debtors.

Of whom,	12	were in execution.
	10	on mesne process.
	1	attachment.
	23	

All the above were men: for the first time during ten years there was no female debtor. Eleven of these prisoners maintained themselves, and twelve were allowed 6*d.* per day from the county. The keeper advances the 6*d.* himself, and takes a certificate to the Quarter Sessions, in order to be repaid. If a man affirms that he cannot maintain himself, the keeper writes to the Minister and Churchwarden of his parish, to request them to make enquiry if the applicant is possessed of any property, and to send back a certificate (which is furnished to them by the keeper) signed. The Society for the Relief of Debtors in London are the means of relieving about fifteen debtors annually from this prison. From Michaelmas 1836, to Michaelmas 1837, were received,—

	Males.	Females.
On mesne process . . .	86	3
In execution	27	3
Attachments for contempt .	4	1
Crown debtors	3	..
	120	7

On an average of seven years, I find that two-thirds of the number admitted have been on mesne process:—

In 1838.	In 1831.	In 1832.	In 1833.	In 1834.
24 in execution.	29 in execut.	21 in execut.	20 in execut.	30 in execut.
91 common warrant.	120 com. war.	115 com. war.	98 com. war.	93 com. war.
115	149	136	118	123

The greatest number at one time has been 72 in the year 1831.

The average number hitherto has been about 37 (of women 3 or 4.) About one half usually maintain themselves.

Religious Instruction.—The chaplain performs divine service with a sermon on Sundays, and he reads morning prayers on Wednesdays. He is quite satisfied with the conduct of those who attend; only two or three absent themselves at present. The sacrament is delivered four times a year: the average number of communicants is about six.

General condition of the Inmates.—The whole aspect of this prison is more orderly than is often the case with debtors' prisons; and I could not perceive any harsh or revolting feature. A complaint had been made against the keeper by a debtor to the under sheriff while I was in Exeter. The under sheriff requested me to be present at the discussion of this matter. But we could not ascertain any just ground for complaint after hearing the whole statement. A printed pamphlet has lately been sent to me, consisting of eight pages 8vo. and entitled "Imprisonment for Debt, as the system exhibits itself in the Sheriff's Ward, Devon." It is printed by Featherstone, printer, Exeter.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—There was only one death from July 1836 to September 1838. In 1837 there were four cases of illness (all men) amongst the poor debtors.

The expenses of extra food during illness, and of nurses for the poor debtors in 1837, were 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Recommittals.—Four of those here at the time of my visit had been committed hither before: one has been here four times; one three times; and the other two twice.

The longest time that any inmate has been here is 16 years.

1	has been	9	„
2	„	8	„
1	„	4	„

These are the only ones who have been here so long as one year.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. To make a partition between the front court and the yard belonging to the female debtors, so as to prevent the communication of the sexes.
2. To make a privy in the female yard. The females at present have none of their own, and are obliged to pass through the house, in order to make use of that belonging to the keeper.
3. To make a revolving *chevaux de frise,* all around the wall, for the sake of security.
4. To appoint a matron by a written regulation. The person who at present acts as such has received no regular appointment; and a female debtor, in a recent instance, has declined on that ground to obey. She asks for no salary, being the niece of the keeper.

Before leaving the subject of Exeter, I shall give some account of the Refuge there lately established. The great importance to society of such institutions, and the small number at present in existence, render it desirable to diffuse information on this topic.

Devon and Exeter Refuge, for the Instruction and Improvement of Discharged Prisoners of both Sexes.

Devon and Exeter Refuge.

Rules and Regulations.

1. The designation of this institution shall be the Devon and Exeter Refuge, having for its object the instruction and employment of those persons of both sexes, who shall have completed the term of their imprisonment in any of the prisons within the county of Devon, or the county of the city of Exeter.
2. This institution shall be supported by donations and voluntary subscriptions; and all subscribers of one guinea and upwards per annum, or donors of ten guineas and upwards, shall be members of the institution, and, as such, entitled to vote at all annual or general meetings; and all subscribers of two guineas per annum, or donors of twenty guineas or upwards, shall be standing members of the committee of management; a subscriber of one guinea per annum, being also a donor of ten guineas, to have the same privilege as a donor of twenty guineas.
3. The officers of this institution shall be a patron or patrons, president, vice-presidents, chaplain, medical officers, treasurer, and secretaries.
4. The general management of this institution shall be intrusted to a committee of gentlemen, consisting of the members thereof, by virtue of their subscriptions, all honorary or gratuitous officers of the institution, with twelve other members, to be elected annually; five to constitute a quorum.
5. The committee of gentlemen shall act in all respects for the benefit of the institution, and in case of a vacancy, shall be empowered to nominate all the officers and servants, and to fix all salaries, subject to the confirmation of the next annual or special general meetings. They shall meet once a month, or oftener if necessary, for the transaction of the business of the institution, and at every monthly meeting shall choose a sub-committee of five, who shall meet weekly, or oftener if necessary, at the institution, for transacting business; three to be a quorum; the transactions of each sub-committee to pass under the review of the general committee.
6. The candidates for admission shall be recommended by the visiting magistrates or chaplain of the prisons; or, also, if females, by the committee of visiting ladies at the prisons, and such recommendations shall set forth the general character and conduct of the person during his or her imprisonment; but no person shall be permanently admitted as an inmate of this institution, without evidence of a sincere disposition to a reformation of conduct, nor without a certificate from the medical officer of this institution, or the surgeon of the prisons.
7. Suitable employment shall be found for the inmates of either sex, under the direction of the committee, and their earnings applied to the expenses of the establishment; the committee being empowered to reward, at their discharge, in consideration of their earnings, those who have conducted themselves satisfactorily during the term of their residence in the house.
8. Each inmate shall have a separate bed; and a suitable and uniform dress, of the plainest sort, shall be provided for each; which, in the case of the females, shall be purchased by the committee of ladies, under the direction of the committee of gentlemen.
9. In accordance with the main object of this institution, the religious instruction of its inmates shall be regarded as a matter of the highest importance, and shall receive particular care and attention. For this purpose the institution shall be placed under the care of a clergyman of the established church, as chaplain, to whose arrangements, in reference to this

object, under the direction of the committee, the governor, and matron, will be required to conform; it being permitted to any of the inmates to be attended by a minister of their own religious denomination, on application to the matron or governor for that purpose.

10. The establishment shall be conducted by a governor or matron, or both, with such assistance as may, from time to time, be sanctioned by the committee of gentlemen. The internal economy of the female department of the house, shall be under the direction of a committee not exceeding twenty-one ladies, to be appointed by the committee of gentlemen; any lady being a donor or subscriber, or forming part of the family of a member of this institution, being eligible for the ladies' committee; they shall meet once a month, or oftener if occasion require; they shall make arrangements that one of their number shall visit the house daily in rotation, and inspect the female department, and enter a report in a book to be kept for that purpose, making such observations, or suggesting such improvements as may, from time to time, occur to them.

11. No inmate shall be permitted to remain in the institution for a longer period than eighteen months; and at the expiration of nine months, every effort shall be made to dispose of such inmate in a suitable manner; provided, however, that if on the discharge of any inmate by the committee, application shall be made on the expiration of the above period of eighteen months, to retain the inmate for a still longer period, it shall be competent to the committee to grant an extension of not exceeding three months; the applicant or applicants undertaking to maintain the inmate for such further period free of all charge to the institution.

12. The secretaries, both of the ladies' and gentlemen's committees, shall be empowered to call special meetings of their respective committees, at the written request of not fewer than three members thereof, specifying the object for which such meeting is to be convened. Special meetings of the sub-committees may also be convened at the written request of two members of such committee.

13. Two auditors shall be chosen by the committee of gentlemen from out of the general body of subscribers to the institution, and one from the members of the committee, to audit the annual accounts.

14. A general meeting of the subscribers shall be held annually, in the month of January, when a report of the institution shall be presented by the committee, together with an account of the receipts and expenditure.

First Report of the Committee of the Devon and Exeter Refuge, published January 31, 1838:—

In laying before the subscribers the report of the proceedings of the society for providing a Refuge for Discharged Prisoners in the County of Devon, and the County of the City of Exeter, your committee feel it incumbent on them, to call on this meeting to join with them in the expression of gratitude to God, that they have been permitted thus far to carry on the benevolent designs with which this institution was established, and to make some progress in the cultivation of the ground, even, though the period of its existence has not as yet been sufficient for any decided development of its fruits. A foundation has, they hope, been deliberately and securely laid; and, by the blessing of God, they trust the time will come, when a goodly superstructure shall be raised upon it.

It is their duty in the first place to state, that although the rules of the institution have been framed with a view to the eventual admission of males as well as females, they have not as yet been able to extend it beyond the reception of females. However much they might have desired to extend it to both sexes, the pecuniary support which the society has received has not hitherto been sufficient to enable them to do so. And even had it been otherwise, much advantage would probably have arisen from the experience to be acquired in commencing at first on the more limited scale. Still, there can be no doubt, but that the principles of the institution apply to both, and that though the aid of the refuge is more urgently required by the outcast female, to receive her at the time of her destitution and need, yet, that to the male also, more especially to the young and inexperienced, a temporary asylum where the desire of reformation may be encouraged and resolutions of virtue be confirmed, would be in numerous instances of the highest value.

A few words will suffice to record the progress of the institution in the course of the past year. Eleven females have during that period been admitted, nine from the county, and two from the city prisons. Of these, one has left at her own request, after a short residence; one has been discharged for misconduct; and nine remain at present in the establishment. These have been employed in needle-work, washing, and the various business of the house; and by their labour, the sum of 18*l*. 11*s*. 1*d*. has in the course of the past twelve months accrued to the institution. The principles of management laid down in the rules have been strictly attended to, and while every care has been taken for the necessary provision of the inmates, they have been dieted in the plainest possible manner, and no inducement has been afforded them to remain in the house beyond that which a refuge from temptation, and the hope of acquiring such a character, as may enable them eventually to recover their lost station in society is calculated to afford.

It must be remembered, that by the rules of the institution, eighteen months is the full extent of the period during which it is contemplated the inmate should remain in it. It is hardly therefore to be expected that during the first twelve months of its existence, any positive result should have arisen.

The treasurer's report for the year has been audited, and will speak for itself as to the

funds of the establishment. The committee desire to press upon the friends of the institution, the importance of continuing every active measure for its support.

It remains further to speak of the prospects of the society in reference to a permanent building for the use of the institution. The present premises are occupied at a rental of 40*l.* per annum. An offer of them was made at a fixed price to the society by the present proprietor, who holds them for a term of years, determinable on lives under the Duchy of Cornwall and Corporation of Exeter; but it was the unanimous opinion of the committee, that it would be undesirable to purchase on this holding.

The subscribers are aware, that Dr. Lindoe, of Southampton, made a liberal offer to the society of a donation of 200*l.* towards the purchase of suitable premises, if provided within a limited period, which will expire at Midsummer, at which time, if the refuge is not in a condition to receive it, it will, by the original terms of Dr. Lindoe's offer, be made over to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

To accomplish the object in view, it is necessary that considerable further exertion be made to augment the funds of the society, which are at present totally inadequate to meet the expense of purchasing premises, even with Dr. Lindoe's valuable and generous aid.

Your committee cannot conclude their report without acknowledging the obligations under which the institution lies to the ladies' committee, whose exertions have been indefatigable in every way calculated to insure the success of the undertaking; nor to the gratuitous officers of the institution, the medical gentlemen, the chaplain, and the secretaries, who have readily laboured on all occasions to promote the same end, and they would desire to conclude, by calling to remembrance those encouraging words, "Let us not be weary in well-doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not."

The Treasurer's Report for the past year, was received as follows:—

The Devon and Exeter Refuge Institution, in account with J. Milford, Esq., Treasurer, from 29th September, 1835, to 31st December, 1837:—

29th September, 1835, to 31st December, 1837.

Dr.	£.	s.	d.
For Cash paid on Account of Housekeeping Expenses	69	19	4½
Ditto for Clothing	32	13	5
Ditto for Wages, including Matron's Salary	39	16	10
Ditto Printing, Stationery, and Advertising	11	6	8½
Ditto Furniture	59	4	7
For Fuel	12	15	4
For Rent, Taxes, and Repairs	69	1	3
For Incidental Expenses	10	4	5
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer	116	15	11
Ditto in the hands of the Ladies' Cash Secretary	6	4	1
	123	0	0
	£428	1	11

Cr.	£.	s.	d.
By Subscriptions	84	14	0
By Donations	304	16	10
By a Legacy	20	0	0
By work done by Inmates	18	11	1
	£428	1	11

The following is an address lately issued to the nobility, magistrates, clergy, and gentry, of the county of Devon:—

GENTLEMEN,

Your attention is earnestly requested to the following statement of the present condition and future prospects of that valuable institution, the Devon and Exeter Refuge, for the instruction and improvement of discharged prisoners of both sexes.

The committee beg to remind you that this institution was established at a public meeting of the magistracy, clergy, and gentry of the county of Devon, and city of Exeter, held at the Castle in November 1836. The Earl of Devon, who had kindly assisted the committee in their preliminary labours, by his advice and experience, presided on that occasion.

A deep and general feeling of interest was manifested by the meeting in behalf of the unhappy objects of this charity, who at each gaol delivery are turned adrift on the world, without means of subsistence, and without the power, however well disposed, of retrieving their character in society. Abandoned to temptation and want, can it be wondered at, if these poor outcasts again relapse into their former vicious and illegal courses, if they again undergo the sentence of the law, and again run the same round of crime and punishment? It is well known that the fear of punishment affords no effectual security against the repetition of the offence. The only sure preventative is the reformation of the offender. That the magistrates of the county are deeply impressed with this truth, is evident from the admirable regulations of prison discipline which they have recently established. An excellent foundation is thereby laid for the reformation of the prisoner. This, however, can be considered only as a preparation for a more comprehensive plan of discipline, which admits of being more effectually carried into execution, without the prison-walls, after the discharge of the prisoner. It is just at that important period, when the religious impressions which he has received are yet fresh in his mind, that the Refuge opens her doors to the penitent outcast, supplies him with food and shelter, trains him by christian instruction and watchful discipline to sober and industrious habits, and thus enables him, with the Divine blessing, to become an honest and well-conducted member of society.

That institutions of this nature are capable of realising these desirable effects, is not a

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT. — Reports on Separate Prisons. — *Devonshire.* — Devon and Exeter Refuge.

matter of conjecture. The trial has been successfully made in London, Liverpool, and Dublin, and with the most satisfactory results, as set forth in the published reports of those institutions. To these testimonies the committee have much satisfaction in adding the high authority of Mr. Justice Bosanquet; who, in his address to the Grand Jury at the late Lent Assizes, introduced the subject to the attention of the Grand Jurors, and expressed his opinion in the most decided terms as to the beneficial tendency of these institutions, in promoting the great ends of humanity and justice by the reformation of criminals. The sanction of this enlightened Judge (who left a donation of 10 guineas to the institution) when added to the testimonies of the Earl of Devon, and of the distinguished magistrates who have given not only their approbation but liberal support to the Devon and Exeter Refuge, will, it is hoped, have its due weight on every intelligent and well-disposed mind.

It now remains for the Committee to state the immediate object of the present address, which is not only to make known the nature and objects of the institution, but also to present the very critical situation in which it is placed as to financial concerns. The building which is at present occupied by the institution, is in many respects unsuitable for the purposes for which it is required. But notwithstanding the utmost exertions on the part of the committee, they have not succeeded in finding more commodious premises. They consider that it would be the most eligible plan to purchase or to erect a building better adapted to their purpose, and which would afford a greater capability of turning the labour of the inmates to a profitable account. The want of funds has hitherto prevented the committee from carrying this plan into effect.

There exists, however, at this present time, an urgent necessity for their making an attempt to raise additional funds that shall be adequate to that purpose. A munificent donation of 200*l.* has been offered by Dr. Lindoe, of Southampton, towards the purchase-money of premises, on the condition, that contributions in addition to his own, shall be raised from other quarters sufficient to complete the sum that may be required, before the ensuing Midsummer. If, therefore, the present appeal to the liberality of the public prove unsuccessful, and the necessary amount of funds be not collected before the time specified, the benevolent intentions of Dr. Lindoe will be frustrated, and the benefit of his generous offer lost to the institution.

Desirous of averting the failure of an institution which has cost its friends many years of anxious thought and persevering exertion, the committee have resolved to employ an agent, who shall be authorized to make a personal application to the magistrates, clergy, and gentry of the county, and to solicit their contributions in support of the Devon and Exeter Refuge, in order to relieve it from its present difficulties, and establish it on a firm and permanent foundation, worthy of the important object for which it is designed.

EDWARD MACGOWAN, M.B.,
Chairman of the Committee.

At the House of the Institution, Bradninch Buildings,
14th April, 1838.

On my visit to this institution in September 1838, I found nine women in the house; the youngest of whom was about 17 years of age, and the eldest about 51. They remain 18 months here; at the end of which time the Ladies' Committee endeavours to procure a situation for them. No one is allowed to leave before the expiration of 18 months. One girl, about 14 years old, had escaped two days after her admission. On going out they receive clothes. Only one girl had as yet (September 1838) gone into service; she behaved extremely well there. Needle-work and washing are taken in from the public at fixed prices. The only officers resident were a matron and laundress. It is to be hoped that the funds of this noble institution will increase in proportion to its wants.

PLYMOUTH.—Common Gaol.

Plymouth. Common Gaol.

Construction.—As far as the building and situation are concerned, this gaol remains the same ill-placed, close, contracted, and insufficient establishment as before; but its appearance is improved by greater attention to cleanliness, by some necessary repairs, and by a better arrangement. There are now two airing-yards in use, one for the men and one for the women, and a corridor is appropriated for the same purpose for the use of the boys.

Few places in England are more in need of a new gaol than this populous and increasing town, which is so far removed from the county gaol.

About twenty years ago it appears that a correspondence took place between the Corporation and the then Secretary of State for the Home Department on the subject of obtaining the use of the large and well-placed building, formerly devoted to prisoners of war, called the *Mill Prison*, lying in the immediate vicinity of Plymouth and Devonport. The town proposed to fit up one wing of this edifice as a gaol, and the expense was estimated at about 1,500*l.*; but the Secretary of State would only consent to concede it to the town on the condition that the building should be restored to the Government in case that the occurrence of war should render its former destination again convenient. This demand proved an obstacle to the contemplated step.

As Devonport has applied for a charter of incorporation, a joint prison might be the result

if the application succeeds. But a district prison, for the use of the county as well as of these towns, would be the most useful arrangement for all parties.

The Town Council has about 3,000*l.* in hand of monies paid by freemen on their admission, some years ago; they have also considerable sums available in expectation, being likely to drop in gradually from annuities on lives.

Management.

This is considerably improved since my last visit. About a year and a-half ago a new system was put in force, of which the following is an outline:—

The following arrangement for the classification of the prisoners is to be invariably observed by the gaoler, unless on special occasions, and then only by order of the sitting magistrate:—

No. 1	Cell is to be used for	Felons.
2	,,	Misdemeanors.
3	,,	Felons for Trial.
4	,,	Misdemeanors ditto.
	,,	Imprisoned for Assaults.
	,,	Non-payment of Fines.
5	,,	Debtors.
6	,,	Womens' Cell.
7	,,	Boys' Cell.
8	,,	Men's Night Cell.
9	,,	Women's Night Cell.

The prisoners are to be furnished with the following articles of food:—

For men, 1½lb. of bread per day.
For women and children 1lb.

And the workhouse allowance, as follows:—

Tuesday	Milk Broth.
Thursday	Peas' Soup.
Saturday	Ditto.
Sunday	Beef, beef-broth, and vegetables.

One pound of potatoes has been subsequently allowed thrice a week for the female prisoners. No other food is to be admitted within the prison.

No person is to be admitted to see *convicted felons,* upon any pretence whatever, except in cases of sickness.

No visitors are to be, on any account, admitted into the prison during divine service on Sunday.

Fires are to be allowed from the 1st day of November to the 1st day of April, until five o'clock in the evening, and on Saturdays only during the remainder of the year, except on special occasions.

No fires are to be allowed to debtors at the expense of the city.

No spirits, wine, ale, beer, or cider are to be admitted, on any account; and, should any person be detected in so doing, he shall be prosecuted according to law.

Note.—Ale, beer, or cider may be admitted for the debtors, but not exceeding one pint per day for each debtor.

The untried prisoners are not allowed to receive any food from without. In reference to fires, an additional day has been subsequently added to the Saturday in every week, on which a fire is allowed during the summer half of the year. The bread is of second quality, and is supplied by a baker in the town, by contract. Tobacco has not yet been prohibited. Some new bedsteads and better bedding have been supplied since my former visit. The prison is now tolerably clean and neat, but its narrow limits, want of ordinary appurtenances, and irregular construction, will always prevent the present building from forming even a decent prison under any management.

No impediment at present exists to association and conversation. I have little to add to my Report on this prison for the year 1837.

Religious and other Instruction.

A chaplain now performs divine service here once on Sundays, with a sermon. He frequently calls at the prison, and occasionally converses with the prisoners, both male and female. He receives no salary. A committee of ladies visit the female prisoners three or four times in the week.

Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—I found one prisoner, a Cornish girl, ill with typhus fever. Three other women were taking medicine for trifling complaints at the time of my visit. Two of the male prisoners were also receiving medicines for slight disorders at the same time. There has been no death here during the last eleven years, nor has any instance of suicide occurred during that period.

Labour.—This is not a place where much can be expected or practised under this head. I found one man picking oakum. The female prisoners wash for the whole prison.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Devonshire.

Plymouth. Common Gaol.

Number and description of prisoners confined here at the date of my visit in September 1838:—

	Males.	Females.
Debtors	1	0
For Trial	3 (and 1 boy)	5
Convicted	3	4
For want of Sureties	1	0
A Deserter	1	

The greatest number confined here at the same time, from Midsummer to September, in this year, was 20.

The lowest number confined at once here during the same period was 13.

Expenditure.

Expenses of the Borough Prison, for the Year ending 31st December, 1838:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Expenses of Criminal Prosecutions at the Borough Sessions	264	17	10			
„ „ County Sessions	53	11	4			
				318	9	2
Expenses of Prison and Prisoners				114	0	5
Salary to Surgeon, including Medicines				20	0	0
Salaries to Keepers and Matron				102	0	0
				£554	9	7

SOMERSETSHIRE.

CITY OF BRISTOL.

Somersetshire.

Bristol.

Expenditure of the City on Prisons, Prisoners, Prosecutions, and the general administration of Justice, from the Printed Report of the Treasurer, for the Year ending the 31st of August, 1837.

By Cash paid for the "Gaol:"—	£.	s.	d.
To Governor, One Year, to 24th June, 1837	500	0	0
To Chaplain, One Year, to 25th March	70	0	0
To Surgeon, balance of Salary to ditto	71	2	0
To Matron, One Year, to 24th June	20	0	0
Medicines for Prisoners during the prevalence of Cholera, in 1834	30	0	0
Bread for Prisoners	311	1	4
Rice, Treacle, Oatmeal, &c.	151	17	0
Potatoes	28	7	3
Blankets and Linen Drapery	53	13	0
Cloth and Druggett	17	11	7
Leather, &c. for Shoes	8	1	0
Brushes, Mops, Brooms, &c.	28	18	0
Sweeping Chimneys	5	0	0
Stationery and Advertising	1	16	0
Repairs	20	8	10
To Governor, in part payment of the expense of removal of Convicts, Wages to Turnkeys, and other disbursements	300	0	0
	1,617	16	0

By Cash paid for the "Bridewell:"—

	£.	s.	d.
To Keeper, One Year, to 24th June, 1837	100	0	0
To Surgeon, Salary to 25th March, 1837	26	12	6
To Matron, One Year, to 24th June, 1837	20	0	0
Wages to the Turnkey	37	10	0
Gratuity to late Turnkey	7	10	0
Bread for Prisoners	100	8	0
Stationery, Sundries for Sick, Repairs, &c.	7	5	0
Blankets	3	9	0
Land Tax	1	14	0
	304	8	6

By Cash paid for "Prosecutions:"—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Summer Assizes, Gloucester, 1836 . .	77	11	11			
Midsummer Quarter Sessions, Bristol, 1836	1	2	6			
Michaelmas „ „ „	163	11	2			
Epiphany „ „ 1837	97	8	4			
Easter „ „ „	44	2	6			
Midsummer „ „ „	61	15	10			
				445	12	3

By Cash paid for the "Bristol Assizes:"—

Sundry Expenses entertaining the Judge at the Assizes in August, 1836				149	17	4

By Cash paid for "Officers' Salaries:"—

	£.	s.	d.
Recorder, One Year, ending Easter Sessions, 1837 . . .	500	0	0
Town Clerk and City Solicitors, One Year, to 1st July, 1837	2,350	0	0
Magistrates' Clerks, One Year, to the 1st May	500	0	0

I subjoin to the above information, as not remotely connected with Prisons and Prisoners, although not strictly belonging to my inquiries, the Expenditure of the City of Bristol on the New Police and the New Police Station Houses.

By Cash paid for "Police Expenses, viz.:"—

	£.	s.	d.
Superintendent, One Year, to 24th June, 1837 . . .	350	0	0
Surgeon, balance of Salary to ditto	39	2	6
Wages to Inspectors, Serjeants, and Constables, 53 weeks	9,777	14	3
Clothing	1,772	7	9
Cleaning, &c., Station Houses	50	4	5
Trimming and Repairing Lamps	84	18	0
Coal Gas, Brushes, &c.	92	14	3
Books and Stationery	12	12	6
Printing, Advertising, &c.	171	16	6
Rates and Taxes	16	3	2
Contingent Expenses	17	8	9
	12,385	2	1

By Cash paid for "Police Station Houses," and their Furniture, &c.:—

	£.	s.	d.
Masons	593	7	0
Carpenters	597	10	9
Tilers and Plasterers	248	19	9
Plumbers	107	17	0
Smiths	70	4	0
Bell Hangers, Painters, and Gas Fitting . . .	32	3	0
Compensation for injury done to House, Wine Street	13	4	5
Bedsteads and Bedding	155	9	8
Clocks and Window-blinds	14	6	0
Lanthorn-cases, Candle-boxes, Tin-wares, &c. . .	10	9	6
Cutlasses, Handcuffs, &c.	44	19	0
Mapping the City into Divisions, Sections, &c. . .	25	12	6
Rents of Temporary Station Houses	12	0	0
	1,926	2	7

BRISTOL.—City Gaol and House of Correction.

City Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—Since my former visit twelve new cells have been added in the untried prisoners' ward, by converting the day-rooms into cells. This measure has not been extended to any other wards. This, with new subdivisions of some of the exercise ground, is the most important change, as regards the building, which has occurred. The cells, at present, are not sufficiently numerous to enable each prisoner to occupy a separate cell at all seasons.

Management.—At the time of my visit all the prisoners were sleeping in separate cells, for the first time for four months. Not more than three had slept in one cell at any time during the preceding four months.

All the females have needle-work and books in their cells. I found one woman in a dark cell, and five locked up in separate cells, but none by sentence of Court. Day-rooms are now

no longer in use, except as regards the male and female debtors. Books are provided for all the untried in their cells, but no work unless they desire it; they eat, as well as the convicted prisoners, in their cells. Books are also supplied in the cells of the convicted. I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the very considerable improvement which has taken place in the general appearance as well as in the management of this gaol. Formerly the greatest irregularity prevailed, and association and talking were freely allowed. It is needless at present to enter into further details respecting past errors. The new keeper, firmly and judiciously assisted by the magistrates, has introduced a new and better discipline. They combine here, as far as possible, the silent and separate systems, steering that middle course which is alone suited to the generality of English prisons, under their actual circumstances.

The keeper is zealous, and, to the advantage of being in the prime of life, he adds the useful experience acquired by service in the New Police, The prison is clean and well ordered. New rules were in preparation at the time of my visit. The old rules bear the date of 1825.

In several of the female cells, and in some of the male cells, are fire-places, which are not used unless when a prisoner is sick.

There is no exercise for the prisoners who work at the tread-wheel, but the others walk in files during three separate half-hours in the day. On Sundays they walk three hours, not at once, but at three different times, and always in silence. The least quantity of exercise during the preceding quarter of a year, for the untried, was two and a-half hours daily, usually at four different times.

No letter or visits are allowed, except by leave from a visiting magistrate.

There is a prison kitchen, and a paid cook.

The debtors clean their rooms for themselves.

The convicted women receive instruction in a school; they have on those days one or one and a-half hours' exercise. When there is no school they have, on an average, the power of taking exercise during four hours a-day. The school is carried on twice a-week.

In June last, all the turnkeys were discharged, at the time when the present governor entered upon his duties. It was believed that they were inefficient or not trustworthy. The clerk only remains. One turnkey, however, has been subsequently taken back, having been ascertained to be faithful. The governor recommends the turnkeys, and the magistrates sanction their appointment, if they think proper. On June 26th, 1838, the turnkeys were most properly increased from the number of four to ten, one of whom was engaged to act as cook.

One of these ten turnkeys acts as clerk; one as watchman, who only comes at night.

Two of the turnkeys and a watchman are always on the premises at night, and, in the course of two weeks hence, two others will also be sleeping on the premises. All the turnkeys have been policemen, and all wear their former uniform, similar to that of the Metropolitan Police.

This gaol receives all classes of prisoners from the city, excepting the summary convictions which go to the Bridewell, a distinct building, which follows next to the present gaol in the Report.

Diet.

On Sunday	the diet consists of 1¼ lb. of bread, and 1½ pint of oatmeal gruel, and 2 lbs. of potatoes, with salt.
On Monday	1 lb. of bread, gruel as above, 5 oz of meat cooked, and potatoes as above.
On Tuesday	1¼ lb. of bread, gruel, 1½ pint of peas-soup (made from the liquor in which the beef has been boiled the previous day), and 4 oz. of rice.
On Wednesday	1¼ lb. of bread, gruel, 8 oz. of rice, and 1 oz. treacle.
On Thursday	Same as Monday.
On Friday	Same as Tuesday.
On Saturday	Same as Wednesday.

The untried prisoners may receive the bread and gruel, and also food, from their friends without; but, if they obtain no supply from without, they receive the whole ordinary allowance.

The convicted are not allowed to receive any food from without.

The women and the boys receive the same allowance as the men.

The meat which is used costs at present 4¾*d.* per lb.

Escapes.—At the riot of 1831 several prisoners were let out by the mob. Some of these have since been heard of; a few, I believe, returned spontaneously. In April 1833, 19 men escaped in one morning, about the time of unlocking; of these only 13 were retaken. In 1834, a prisoner, just brought in for trial, was placed in the Reception Yard; he made his escape over the boundary-wall, and was not retaken. One man escaped in April 1838; he is supposed to have got out in a cart which had been employed to bring in lime. This happened during the charge of the former governor; the clerk was absent at the time with convicts; the fugitive was not retaken. I anticipate that, in future reports respecting this gaol, there will be little to say on the subject of escapes.

Relief to Discharged Prisoners.—I regret to state that none is at present afforded.

BRISTOL CITY GAOL.

A minute detail of the present System of Discipline observed at the Prison, literally copied from the Manuscript Statement preserved in the Office, and authorised by the Magistrates.—(As these directions were only intended for the use of the officers, and not for the public eye, the peculiarity of the style will be understood.)

"At first bell ringing in the morning, unlock.
Second bell at 7 o'clock, for work.
Third bell at 8 o'clock, for breakfast.
Fourth bell at 9 o'clock, for chapel.
Fifth bell at 1 o'clock, for dinner.
Sixth bell at 2 o'clock, for work.
Seventh bell at 6 o'clock, lock up.
Eighth bell at sunset, lock in debtors.

The whole of the turnkeys mount duty at 6 o'clock every morning, and commence unlocking as follows:—

Begin at the top of the wing, and let down the whole of the prisoners occupying one passage at a time; each man standing at his cell-door, with his pan and face turned towards the steps, until the whole number is in line; the officer will then give the signal for one at a time to proceed and empty his pan, clean the same, and fill his tub to wash; during this process there must be sufficient time given to each prisoner before the other is allowed to advance, and a second turnkey placed in the yard to see that they lose no time in washing and to prevent their talking. As soon as each prisoner is washed, he will immediately stand out from his washing-place in line, each facing the turnkey, when they will receive the signal to march round the yard; the others, when washed, will fall in in the same order in the rear, until the whole is complete, which must be done by a quarter before 7, giving the last lot a quarter of an hour's march, and so reversing the sections alternately every morning.

During the process of washing, the turnkey upstairs will minutely examine every cell, bed, and bed-clothes in his wing, and anything torn or otherwise destroyed must be immediately reported; when this is done, the sweepers, one to each passage, will immediately commence by shaking every bed and bed-clothes, and remove the same into a place appointed, sweep all the cells and passages, so that they may be clean before breakfast.

At 7 o'clock the bell will ring for work; every prisoner will drop off one by one as they arrive at or near their respective places, and commence work.

At 8 o'clock the bell will ring for breakfast, when every man will stop work and remain in his place until the signal is given to proceed and form line, at least three feet distant from each other, every prisoner with his face towards the wall; the officer will then commence to call the roll; each man will pass at least the same distance from each other as called, salute the officer, receive his allowance, convey the same to his cell, and be locked in by a turnkey placed there for the purpose, who will parade the passages during the whole time they are locked in.

At 9 o'clock the bell will ring for prayers; commence unlocking at the bottom of the wing; one prisoner at a time will be let out, a considerable distance from each other, leaving his pan at the cell door, so that the same may be taken to the yard on his return to work; by doing it this way, each officer will see all the prisoners before him, and, locking all the gates, will be quite sure that every prisoner is in chapel, the number being chequed or counted coming in by the governor.

Directly after chapel time the two turnkeys attending the debtors will go down to their respective yards through the debtors' wings, taking their own class with them; one of the officers only will remain in charge of both the debtors' yards, while the other will proceed to the convict yards in succession to receive each class as they return from chapel, and see that every prisoner go immediately to his place of work, followed in the rear by the turnkey belonging to the class; the other turnkey will then immediately proceed to the next yard, and so on in succession until the whole is let down.

At 1 o'clock P. M. the bell will ring for dinner; the prisoners will all stop work, fall in, take their dinner, and proceed to their cells precisely the same way as at breakfast.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the bell will ring for work; every prisoner will be let down and proceed to their work precisely in the same order as coming from chapel, with this exception, that one of the turnkeys attending the untried prisoners will assist the turnkey belonging to each class in the same way as the turnkey in the morning.

At 6 o'clock P. M. during the summer half-year, and at sun-set the remainder of the year, the bell will ring for prisoners to retire to their sleeping cells; the prisoners will leave work and fall in, the governor or turnkey will call the roll, and each prisoner will proceed to his cell, where a turnkey will be placed to secure him in his cell for the night.

On Sunday unlock as usual, let down the prisoners to wash in the same order as on other days, and march till 8 o'clock, at which time the bell will ring for breakfast, inspection, and roll call; at 9 o'clock every prisoner will be required to attend Chapel, after which they will retire to their cells until one hour before dinner, when they will again march in open file in the yard; at 3 o'clock the prisoners will again attend chapel, and afterwards retire to their cells till one hour before locking up time.

The untried prisoners will be let down to wash in sections of nine each, until the whole is completed, which must be by 7 o'clock.

For one month after each sessions there may not be more than 2 sections; at the end of 6 weeks, perhaps 3 sections; at the end of 8 weeks 4 sections, and so on; they may not exceed 8 sections, which number is seldom or ever exceeded. The following is the order in which the above class of prisoners are exercised at present:—

One section, containing 9, let down at 6 A. M. and march till 8; again from 10 to 12, and from 2 to 6 if necessary.

Two sections will be exercised precisely the same as one, using both yards, and so on in proportion to the number of prisoners, giving each prisoner at least from 6 to 2 hours in the day, independent of the time allowed for washing."

I shall insert here some explanations, not included in the above document, respecting the mode and the quantity of exercise taken by the various prisoners.

The untried males walk separately in sections in the different recesses, varying from 8 hours in the day to 2½, according to the number of prisoners. The least exercise which they had was during the last summer, when the gaol was very full. For the first month after session each untried prisoner will have 8 hours' exercise; second month 4 hours; third month 2 hours.

The convicted male prisoners, if not on the tread-wheel, march for half an hour before breakfast, half an hour before dinner, and half an hour before locking-up time. But if the weather is extremely cold, they march one quarter out of each hour.

The untried females exercise precisely the same as the untried males, but as the number committed is much smaller than the men, their exercising varies from 8 hours per day to 4.

The exercise of convicted females varies from 4 to 2 hours in each day; on 4 days out of 6, 4 hours; on 2 days out of 6 they are at school 2 hours.

Rules for the better Management of the Female Convict Department, from the Document above described.

At the first bell ringing in the morning, the whole of the above class will rise and be ready to be let out of their cells in the following order:—Commence at the top of the wing, unlock 4 at a time to wash in the large wash-house, during which time they will be attended by a female turnkey, who must take care that they lose no time in washing themselves, so that the whole may be let down in the same order within one hour after the first bell; the sweeper of each passage will be let out in succession, in order that they may sweep each cell, and remove the beds to the place appointed, previous to the return of the prisoners to their respective cells, which must be completed in a limited time as above stated, and the sweepers let down to wash as soon as they have cleaned their respective passages.

At 7 o'clock lock two washerwomen in the large wash-house, one in the small wash-house, one and a girl in the out wash-house, one in the mangling room, and one in the ironing room.

All the other women will be let down in sections of 6 in each, and relieved every hour during the day by the other sections, except the hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 2.

The different sections, when exercising in the walking yard, will be attended by a female turnkey, but after the locking-up of a section, and previous to letting down another, she (*the female turnkey*) must spend ten minutes in walking round to the several wash-houses to see that all is orderly, leaving the remainder to the matron, who must take particular care that a sufficient quantity of work has been done up to the several times of visiting and during the whole day; if on the contrary, the same must be immediately reported to the Governor and punished, and also for the following breach of rules:—

1st. Talking or making any noise in chapel, or to and from the same, or in their cells.
2nd. Destroying anything in the same.
3rd. Flinging anything out of their cell windows.
4th. Refusing to comply with orders.
5th. Insolent behaviour to any person.
6th. Swearing.
7th. Talking whilst exercising.

All meals to be delivered in their cells, walk to chapel in the same order as the men, but on their return each one will retire to her cell, after which the turnkey will let down the washerwomen and make them secure in their respective places, then attend to the section whose turn it may be to exercise.

If at any time there be not sufficient work to be done in the wash-house, the women employed there must work in their respective cells, and exercise as the others.

The washerwomen must be changed weekly.

Registration.—The late governor, who went away four months ago, appears to have taken away some of the old registers, occurrence-books, and also some of the prison reports; on being applied to return them, he refused on the ground of having private memoranda contained in them. By this time they have been probably restored to their proper place.

Labour.—Generally speaking, each prisoner sentenced to hard labour, is only enabled to work twice a-week at the tread-wheel, as there is not room enough under present circumstances, for all the hard labour prisoners at once; on the other days they break stones, bruise

oyster-shells, and pick oakum. The price of the oakum is 16*s.* per cwt., when unpicked: the market price when picked is 23*s.* There has been no profit derived from the labour during the period of the present clerk's appointment, namely, three years and a half.

Only 21 men can work on the tread-wheel at one time. They are changed daily. As the number of hard-labour prisoners now in the prison is very small, every man is enabled to be put upon the wheel three times weekly.

Religious and other Instruction.—The Chaplain has been here more than six years. He is minister of Trinity Church, with cure of souls; and has two curates there. He performs divine service here twice on Sunday, with one sermon. On Wednesday and Friday mornings he reads the whole morning service. After prayers, on those days, he receives in classes those who can read, and those who can spell. In this department, he enjoys the aid of two confidential assistants.

One of these assistants comes on Sundays, and one on week days; and one of them (not a clergyman) receives a pecuniary recompense from the chaplain. As a very rare occurrence, one of his Curates occasionally performs divine service for the Chaplain. The Chaplain also attends the Bridewell. There is one full service there on Sundays, with a sermon, and prayers once a week. He visits the Bridewell occasionally, and converses with the prisoners in concert with one of his Curates. A lady visits the female prisoners at the Bridewell occasionally.

A ladies' committee, composed of the Chaplain's wife and sister, and another lady, comes twice a week to the gaol, and spends usually two hours with the female prisoners, hearing them read and repeat.

The Chaplain has no rules as yet for his guidance, from the Magistrates. He keeps a journal.

The Chaplain's salary is very small, being only 70*l.* for both the gaol and the Bridewell.

There is no schoolmaster as yet employed here.

The Chaplain has given no notice of the Sacrament; but he has delivered it in one case to a sick prisoner, who died shortly afterwards. He declined to deliver it in one instance in which he deemed its administration improper.

He was never asked, except in this one latter instance, to administer it.

He generally finds the prisoners ignorant of religious matters, and having little idea of the contents of the Scriptures.

Many can read, but are still ignorant of religion. When the Chaplain questioned the prisoners frequently, at one time, respecting the ten commandments, he found that they seldom knew them. Books are pretty well supplied at present; they consist of bibles, prayer-books, and of no miscellaneous works, except religious tracts.

Care of the Sick, Diseased, and Mortality.—There are abundance of infirmary-rooms; but even they have not been always sufficient. There are baths for both male and female prisoners; and a water-closet adjoins the infirmaries.

The surgeon was appointed in May, 1836. He finds the medicines himself. He has no allowance of any kind. His salary is comparatively low. Three or four prisoners receive medicines for slight complaints daily, on an average.

During the prevalence of fever, last autumn (1838), the surgeon slept here on the alternate nights, during two weeks. The disorder commenced with symptoms resembling cholera; but they passed into fever rapidly; no one died. He called in a physician, and came himself two or three times a-day: he had every convenience. In July and August, 1837, there was a similar attack of fever; but not so severe, and not beginning with symptoms akin to cholera.

The diet was altered in December, 1835, and since then, the cases of diarrhœa have diminished, at least, in the proportion of seven out of ten.

The surgeon has seen no influenza within the walls of the gaol since he has been appointed, although it has prevailed with much severity in the city.

There is not much itch; but gonorrhœa is common; as also syphilis, but it is not very severe. At present, there is here one lunatic, acquitted on the ground of insanity; he has been here one and a half years. The surgeon has applied for his removal.

At the time of my visit, there were six men lying ill; of whom, one had fractured his thigh-bone (by a fall in the corridor, I believe): he is 60 years of age.

Two with fistula in ano (one brought the disease in with him).

One with obscure eruption on the arm, unaccompanied by constitutional symptoms.

One with slight inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

One with slight bronchitis.

Besides these, the surgeon was giving medicine in about seven slight cases.

Since October 19 (1838), the surgeon has commenced a new journal.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICTS.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Somersetshire.

Bristol City Gaol.

REPORT of CASES of severe Illness and DEATHS occurring in the BRISTOL GAOL, from November 1837 to October 1838.

Peritonitis	4						
Bronchitis	1						
Cerebritis	2						
Pneumonia	1						
Febris	3						
Rheumatism	1						
Apoplexy	3	Cases 66	36	Fever in Aug. and Sept.	23 Males	Convicts	22
Epilepsy	4					Untried	1
Phthisis	1				13 Females	Convicts	13
Cystitis	1						
Caries of Cranium	1		30	Ordinary Cases.	22 Males	Debtors	5
Sphacelus of Foot	1					Convicts	14
Wounds by accident	2					Untried	3
Fracture of Cervix Femoris	1				7 Females	Confinements	3
Fever in August and September	36					Convicts	2
Confinements	3					Untried	2
Disease of an infant of three weeks	1					Infant	1
Total	66		66		66		66

Deaths	Apoplexy	3	Without the slightest previous illness.
	Peritonitis	1	Prostitute of the lowest description.
	Sphacelus of the Foot	1	Brought in this state, found in a ditch.
	Cystitis	1	Of five years standing.
	Infant	1	
	Total	7	

CASES of severe Illness and DEATHS occurring in the BRISTOL GAOL, from May 1836 to October 1837.

Consumption	4						
Enteritis	1						
Sphacelus of Foot	1						
Asthma	1						
Carditis, with dropsy	1						
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	6						
Syphilitic Iritis	2						
Cholera	1						
Pneumonia	2	Cases 36	9	Fever in July.	Males	Convicts	2
Fever	3				Females	Convicts	7
Perinæal Abscess	1						
Epilepsy	1				Debtors.		
Diseased Hip	1						
Abscess in Abdominal Cavity	1		27	Ordinary Cases.	Males	Debtors	5
Dropsy	1					Convicts	18
Fever in July	9				Females	Convicts	4
Total	36		36				36

Deaths.	Pneumonia	1	
	Consumption	4	Found in this state when the surgeon was appointed.
	Sphacelus in Foot	1	Came in this state.
	Fever in July	2	Having recovered of first attack.
	Asthma	1	
	Enteritis	1	Prostitute.
	Carditis, with Dropsy	1	Of long standing.
	Total	11	

Suicide.—In October, 1836 an old man, sentenced the previous day to ten years' transportation, cut himself with a knife across the instep, wishing to bleed to death.

In March 1838, a prisoner committed for trial attempted suicide by hanging. Neither succeeded.

General Statistics.

No. I.—Progress and Proportion of Commitments in several successive Years (not including Debtors).

1831	218	
1832	388	(This year includes the rioters.)
1833	257	
1834	217	
1835	230	
1836	263	
1837	293	
1838	360	
Gross total of committals from 1830 to 1838	2,226	

No. II.—Greatest number of prisoners at one time from January 1, to November 10, 1838, was 260
Greatest number at once during the Year ending Michaelmas 1837, was 203 men and 43 women.

No. III.—Least ditto ditto ditto 181
(including both sexes.) . . . . . .

No. IV.—Total number of sleeping cells 210

No. V.—Number of Prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit.
On the first day, November 10, 1838, I found 41 male debtors, and 2 female debtors.
17 Untried male felons.
3 Untried females.
71 Male convicts.
21 Female ditto.
Of all these 85 are sentenced to hard labour.
Of the 41 male debtors, 21 supported themselves.

No. VI.—A Statistical View of the State of Education among the Prisoners committed to the Bristol City Gaol during the Years 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837, showing not only their comparative attainments, but the denomination of School at which they had received instruction, and the proportion of Scholars educated at the Schools of various religious communities.

For this laborious Table I must express my best thanks to the Chaplain, who has compiled it from his own Notes.

A STATEMENT of the SCHOOLS at which the Prisoners were educated during several years.

Years.	No Schools.	Day Schools.	Sunday Schools.	Pay Schools.	Not known.	Total.
1833	41	41	18	33	36	169
1834	48	45	21	25	8	147
1835	16	66	30	14	29	155
1836	26	77	43	36	41	223
1837	18	63	62	17	17	177
Total . .	149	292	174	125	131	871

Out of 516 Prisoners who stated the source of their Education, it appeared that there had been instructed in—

Church of England Schools	284
Dissenting Schools	187
Roman Catholic Schools	24
Adult Schools	11
Total	516

SYLLABUS of the Degree of Education of the Male Prisoners during several years.

Years.	Read and Write.	Read well, not Write.	Spell.	No Education.	Total.
1833	66	26	37	41	170
1834	66	37	35	7	145
1835	69	35	24	26	154
1836	104	42	36	43	225
1837	93	33	34	17	177
Total	398	173	166	134	871

DIGEST.

Year.	Educated more or less.	Uneducated.
1833	92	78
1834	103	42
1835	104	50
1836	146	79
1837	126	51
Total . . .	571	300

No. VII.—Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	189	56	40	14	229	70
,, Convicted	151	39	15	10	167	49
,, Acquitted at the Bar . .	32	9	4	3	36	12
,, No Bills found . . .	3	2	1	1	4	3
,, Not Prosecuted . . .	3	6	19	..	22	6

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Somersetshire.

Bristol City Gaol.

No. VIII.—Summary Convictions received here in the course of the same Year.

	Males.
Deserters awaiting a route	14

No. IX.—Debtors in the course of the same Year.

	Males.	Females.
On Mesne process	86	1
In execution	370	35
Forfeitures of recognizances, or on attachments for contempt	1	0
Crown debtors or offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on criminal side	2	0
Total	459	36

No. X.—Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year, exclusive of Debtors.

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the year	158	35
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others, including deserters. Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns .	243	70
Total . .	411	105

No. XI.—The Terms of Imprisonment during the same Year.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	28	11	65	15	71	15	62	23	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	70
2. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors)	1	..	..	1	8	1	6	2	29	7	42	20	33	7	5	2	124	40
3. Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..

No. XII.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years	3	..
12 years, and under 14	8	1
14 years, and under 17	40	6
17 years, and under 21	60	14
21 years, and under 30	49	30
30 years, and upwards	69	19
Total	229	70

No. XIII.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	46	4
Twice	3	3
Thrice	1	0

No. XIV.—Proportion of Prisoners at Hard Labour or otherwise, among the Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Hard labour	169	45
Not employed, including deserters	245	60

No. XV.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year:—

	Tried.		Untried.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Solitary Cells	120	1	12	0
Dark ditto	10	0	0	0
Total	130	1	12	0

No. XVI.—Table of Salaries, as they stood at the time of my visit in November, 1838:—

Governor . . . £300
Chaplain . . . 70
Surgeon . . . 63
Matron (is included in the salary of her husband, the Governor)
Clerk £80
Lodge-keeper, 20*s.* per week. *Clothes,* house-rent, coal and candle, and washing.
His wife, female turnkey, 6*s.* per week.
1 other female turnkey, 10*s.* per week, house-rent, coal and candle, and washing.
7 male turnkeys, 18*s.* per week *each,* and *clothes.*
1 night watchman, 18*s.* per week, and *clothes.*
1 cook, 16*s.* per week.

The late Governor has a pension of 200*l.* The salary of the new Governor, it will be seen, has been diminished from 500*l.* annually, the former allowance, to 300*l.* annually. The new Governor was formerly Inspector of the new Police of Bristol.

No. XVII.—Expenditure.

Total Expenses of the Prison in the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenses of the prison for the year . .	1917	7	0
Actual cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations or additions	1917	7	0

Total cost, under the following heads, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Total cost of prison diet	609	7	1
Male and female clothing	58	11	0
Bedding	59	16	5
Straw	9	0	8
Extra allowances by order of Surgeon	5	0	0
Fuel	32	15	0
Soap	24	0	5
Books	1	10	0
Furniture	28	18	0
Officers' Salaries	824	12	0
Removal of prisoners to take their trial at Assizes and Sessions	20	0	0
Removing transported convicts	183	3	0
Sundries, not mentioned	60	13	5
Total	1917	7	0

No. XVIII.—Table of Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	Males.	Females.
Day Caps	1	0
Jackets	1	1
Waistcoats	1	0
Trousers	1	0
Shirts	1	0
Clogs	1	1
Petticoats	0	1
Shifts	0	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Infirmary Beds	1	1
„ Blankets	2	2
„ Sheets	1	1

II
Southern and Western District.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Somersetshire.
Bristol City Gaol.

No. XIX.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour, as delivered by the Governor.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheel will hold at a time.	Height of each step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of feet in ascent per Day as per Hours of employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	Application of its Power.
January....	6	..	..	..	..	11,520	720	Raising water for use of the Gaol.
February ...	6							
March	6							
April	8	27	8 Inches.	Twice.	9	15,360	960	
May	8							
June	8							
July.....	8							
August	8							
September ..	8							
October. ..	6							
November ..	6							
December ..	6							

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. To place a sentry-box in each yard in which the prisoners take exercise, in which a turnkey may sit. If placed in the centre he will thus be relieved from the necessity of continually walking up and down in order to prevent communication, already fatigued by onerous duties.
2. Dark cells are wanted both for the males and females.
3. The windows require alteration in those cells in which the prisoners cannot at present see sufficiently well either to work or to read with ease. This may be easily remedied by enlarging the windows.
4. To print the new Rules, when completed, and to hang them up in all the yards.
5. To give something to destitute prisoners on their discharge, and, in a greater proportion still, to the acquitted ones.
6. To pave a portion of the yards.
7. To make a new well for the purpose of procuring better water.
8. Whenever another turnkey is required it would be prudent to apply to some good county gaol for an individual of some experience; because it happens that none of the officers at present employed here have ever served in a prison before. This remark is not in the least disparaging: indeed, I believe that they form an intelligent and efficient body; but, when an opportunity occurs, the above suggestion may prove useful.

CITY OF BRISTOL.—The City Bridewell.

The City Bridewell.

Construction.—Some excellent alterations have taken place here since the opening of this new establishment. Partitions have been erected in the yards, so as to separate the prisoners from each other when engaged in labour. This has been accomplished with much judgment. The day-rooms have been converted into cells. As a proper adjunct to the last measure, stoves have been erected in the corridors, in order to warm the cells in winter. A better wash-house has been fitted up; lighter and more thoroughly ventilated than the former one. A gas-lamp has been put up for the purpose of lighting the courts at night. A door has been placed at a part of one of the yards, which was previously too much exposed to the public gaze when any person entered the Bridewell. The whole building is clean and neat, and it appears to be well ordered.

Management.—One turnkey has been added since my visit, so that there are now two turnkeys in addition to the keeper; and the salary of each of these two turnkeys has been raised 3*s.* per week. The wife of one of the turnkeys, also, now receives 3*s.* per week for assisting in the business of the prison. The cells are now abundant for all purposes, except when a large number of police cases comes in suddenly; sometimes, on a Sunday morning, twenty or thirty of such cases are reported. In the compartments in the yards each man engaged in hard labour sits by himself; he is open to the air in front, but he is not exposed to the view of his fellow-prisoners. Within these compartments, which spring forwards from the walls, each prisoner breaks stones for the benefit of the city, or picks oakum, or pounds oyster-shells, which, when so treated, are used for the improvement of the surface of the yards. Paper is now allowed to the prisoners for necessary purposes. A store of clothing for the female prisoners is much wanted. The prisoners are nearly all sent hither by summary convictions; only two classes are now arranged, namely, hard labour and fines. There are four airing-yards in use. The number of committals is said to have decreased considerably. On the whole, this may be considered as a good specimen, on a small scale, of a prison which combines silence and considerable separation, without locking up the prisoner in his cell during all the day. It must be observed, however, that the prisoners do not make a long stay here. The extent of labour, during the months from the 29th of September to the 25th of March, is seven hours; and, from the 25th of March to the 29th of September, it is eight hours. The keeper has the appointment of the turnkeys. The bread appears to have improved since my former visit.

Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—I found no one confined to bed by illness, and only one prisoner receiving medicine for an ulcer of the leg. No death has occurred during the last year. During the year ending Michaelmas, 1838, 130 cases of indisposition have occurred; and the greatest number ill at once has been 6.

Religious and other Instruction.—I found a dissenting minister here, with a class of prisoners assembled reading the Bible. He usually comes for an hour, or an hour and a half, on Tuesdays. He hears the prisoners read aloud, and asks them questions, if he thinks that they do not understand a passage; but he never delivers any formal exposition. He gives them advice on their conduct in life, and also exercises them in the Church Catechism. It appears that, five years ago, the *Adult School Committee* of this city applied to the then magistrates to allow one of their number to instruct the prisoners. The magistrates assented, and three members of this committee have since been in the habit of attending occasionally; one is a Quaker, one a Baptist minister, the other a Methodist minister. The *Adult School Committee* is said not to be entirely composed of Dissenters. In conversing with the visiting magistrates and the chaplain, I did not find that the extent of this instruction was precisely understood by them. I am very far from supposing that these gentlemen have done any harm; on the contrary, they have probably done good; but it is proper that all such matters should be fully known, and methodically defined.

The present chaplain, who is also the chaplain to the Gaol, does not receive any salary for the services which he renders to the Bridewell. As explanatory of this subject, I shall insert here a letter which the chaplain addressed to the visiting magistrates, in November, 1838:—

"Having been recently called upon, by the clerks to the magistrates, to send in my report, (in accordance with 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, sect. 34,) '*as applicable to the Gaol and House of Correction*' in this city; and having moreover been questioned during the preceding week by the Inspector of Prisons, touching my connexion with the Bridewell, I beg respectfully to state that this is the first instance in which I have been either *formally* recognized as chaplain of the House of Correction, or *officially* called upon to act in that capacity.

"My appointment, dated 15th October, 1832, states that I am 'nominated and appointed chaplain of the common Gaol,' and the stipend assigned to me seems to have been adjusted with reference to that single appointment; and although I have willingly rendered a moderate measure of attendance at the Bridewell, upon the same ground as I understood my respected predecessor to have served that prison, namely, as a sort of extra service not strictly belonging to my office, and although I have no wish to recede from, or diminish such services, yet I think it due to myself to make this communication on the present occasion to yourselves, Gentlemen, and through you to your brother magistrates, with a view to place my past services at the Bridewell in the light in which I respectfully submit they ought to be regarded; and also as a document to be referred to, in case further and more onerous duties should be laid upon the chaplains of gaols under the new regulations."

General Statistics.

No. I.—Number and Description of Prisoners at the time of my visit, November 13, 1838:—

	Males.
Sentenced to hard labour	12
Fines	4
On Charges	2
	18
Females	3
Total	21

Of the male prisoners 4 were boys, 2 aged 14, 1 aged 15, and 1 aged 16. Two of these had neither father nor mother. Of all the prisoners now confined here only one was ignorant of the A B C, before coming in. All the male prisoners can read more or less.

No. II.—Number of prisoners the prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells 56

No. III.—Number of prisoners the prison is capable of containing where more than one prisoner sleeps in one cell 66

	Males.	Females.
No. IV.—Number of misdemeanants	568	239

No. V.—Number of prisoners committed in the course of the year ending Michaelmas, 1838 807

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Somersetshire.

Bristol. City Bridewell.

No. VI.—Ages :—

	Males.	Females.
Number of prisoners above 17 years of age	446	213
Number of prisoners under 17 years of age	122	56

No. VII.—Greatest number of prisoners at one time . . 56

No. VIII.—Recommittals during the same year :—
Number of prisoners who have been committed before :—

Once	582
Twice	104
Three times	69
Four times or more	52

No. IX.—Manner of Employment during the same Year :—

Hard labour	438
Employment, not being hard labour	369

No. X.—Punishments during the same Year :—

Solitary confinement	24

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. To print such a portion of the new Rules for the Gaol (when completed) as may be suitable for the use of the Bridewell; and to suspend them in all the yards.
2. To afford some mode of relief to destitute prisoners on their discharge.

BATH.—City Gaol.

Bath. City Gaol.

Construction.—The very scanty accommodation, the general unsuitableness, the bad position, the insecurity, and the numerous other defects of this building, which, indeed, includes within its compass most of the faults which a gaol is capable of presenting, are now still more necessary to be held up to the attention of the public, because the prisoners will become in a short time greatly increased in number, and consequently the gaol will not only be totally unfit, but will be quite unable, to contain the inmates that will be thrown upon its resources. This increased population will arise from a recent resolution of the county magistrates, which will be explained by the following extract from the "Bath Herald," of October 20, 1838 :—

"*Somerset, General Quarter Session of the Peace, October 15th*, 1838.—The Orders of the previous session having been read, an application was made on the part of the Justices of the borough of Bath for leave to enter into a new contract with the county for the keep of their prisoners, in the county gaol of Shepton Mallett. This was opposed by Mr. ——, and other Justices, as inconvenient to the county generally, and as the means of filling the prison with too great a number of prisoners with reference to carrying into effect the necessary classification and strict discipline of the gaol. After some discussion, it was unanimously resolved by the Court that *no prisoners do remain from the borough of Bath after the year ending at Christmas*, 1839.

"The Court proceeded to elect a keeper for Ilchester Gaol in the room of Mr. Hardy, who retires, from extreme debility and ill health. Mr. West was elected by a great majority, but was informed that he was to consider his appointment as a temporary one, as it was the intention of the Court as soon as arrangements could be made to break up the establishment at Ilchester. Mr. —— then moved the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration the best mode of breaking up the establishment of the gaol at Ilchester, and the best purposes to which the building can be applied.

"The Committee, composed of the four county Members and four visiting Justices from each gaol, was then appointed; this will effect a saving to the county of at least 1,600*l.* per annum. The Committee are to report at what prison it will be most desirable to erect a ward for the Sheriff.

"The motion that a retiring allowance be made to Mr. Hardy of 150*l.* per annum was carried.

"The visiting Justices of the Gaols of Wilton and Shepton Mallett reported that the discipline and management of the establishments have been conducted to their satisfaction. A new contract was ordered to be entered into with the borough of Bridgewater for the keep of their prisoners in the Wilton Gaol."

The construction of a new Gaol, which has thus become more necessary than ever, has been for some time under the consideration of the Town Council. There appears to be no difference of opinion as to the measure itself, but only as to the mode of raising the requisite funds. I believe that the maintenance of a new Gaol, and the payment of the interest of 20,000*l.* (the sum which may perhaps be required for the new edifice), would not exceed the expense actually incurred by the present Gaol, and by the maintenance of the prisoners who are at

present transferred to the Gaol at Shepton Mallett, under a contract with the county magistrates. The Town Council endeavoured to obtain permission from the Lords of the Treasury to convert their lifehold property into freehold, under the persuasion that, by this step, they should have been in the receipt of a sufficient sum to build the new Gaol. This consent, however, was not obtained. A difficulty has arisen as to the mode of repayment of any sum (borrowed for this purpose) within fourteen years (according to the Act yet in force); it being a matter of doubt how far this could be accomplished without burthening the inhabitants of the city with a large borough rate. If a considerably longer period than fourteen years were allowable for the repayment of the principal, there would probably be little opposition to the erection of a new Gaol, because the rate then required would not press heavily, and would gradually decrease. A piece of ground, which was some time ago purchased for the site of a new Gaol, has since, I believe, been sold, and another situation is now in contemplation.

Management.—The following is the present distribution of the cells:—
For the male debtors—6 sleeping-rooms, 1 day-room, and 1 yard.
For the female debtors—1 room, and no separate yard.

For the male prisoners—4 sleeping-cells, 1 dark cell, and 2 yards. (Besides which, 2 rooms are occasionally diverted from the debtors' side to the use of the male prisoners, when the sessions are at hand; these rooms look upon the street.)
For the female prisoners—3 sleeping-cells, 1 day-room, and 2 yards.
This Gaol continues nearly in the same condition as before, but it is somewhat cleaner, a little better ordered, and some small improvements have taken place in regard to the division of the yards. It is occasionally very much crowded, and 12 prisoners are sometimes placed in a room not more than large enough for 5. Communication is easy throughout, but particularly between the debtors and the street, and between the debtors and the felons. It is damp in winter, and the cells are generally ill ventilated. The debtors clean their own apartments. The whitewashing is performed by the prisoners. There is no labour at all at present in practice here. Breaking stones might be introduced with advantage. The present keeper was appointed in March, 1837, and appears to do his best in a difficult situation; he has only one turnkey to assist him. Coals, soap, and towels are supplied to the prisoners. There is a good stock of bedding: the women often sleep more than one in the same bed. If this prison continues in use, it would be expedient to place iron bedsteads, in tiers, along the side of the walls, in order to prevent the prisoners from sleeping pell-mell on the ground.

Diet.—A pound and a half of the best bread is daily supplied to each prisoner. One pint of oatmeal gruel is allowed in the morning, and one pint of soup is supplied daily for dinner. (This soup comes, I believe, from the shop of a pastry-cook in the neighbourhood, and costs 1*d.* a pint.) In addition to the above, 2 oz. of cheese, or 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, are given on alternate days. Of the above allowance the poor debtor receives only the bread; the actual cost of the loaf is 3¼*d.* The average cost of the daily diet is nearly 5*d.* per head.

Religious and other Instruction.—Divine service is performed in the debtors' day-room once every Sunday. A moveable screen ought to be placed here on such occasions, in order to separate the females from the observation of the men; at other times this screen might of course be removed. Books are pretty well supplied.

Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon often calls to inquire respecting the health of the inmates. There is no infirmary. No death has occurred since March 17, 1837 (when the new keeper was appointed); nor has any lying-in occurred.

Escapes.—None has taken place since the date above given.

Expenditure on the Prison, Prisoners, Prosecutions, and the administration of Justice, for the Year ending August 31, 1838.

To Expenses at the Gaol. Year's Salaries of the Officers, viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The Chaplain	31	10	0			
Surgeon (he finds medicines)	35	0	0			
Gaoler (has coals, candles, and soap)	100	0	0			
Matron	20	0	0			
Turnkey (has coals, candles, and soap)	40	0	0			
				226	10	0
Repairs				102	6	11½
Rates, Taxes, and Insurance				17	15	5
One Year's Interest on 1100*l.*, for Land for New Gaol				55	0	0
Vote of Credit to the Sheriff for Current Expenses				100	0	0
Wood and Coals				43	12	0½
Candles, Soap, Brushes, Mops, Straw, &c.				53	14	9½
Printing and Stationery				22	5	9
Furniture and Incidentals				34	17	3½
Maintenance of Prisoners				259	15	4
				915	17	7

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT. Reports on Separate Prisons. *Somersetshire.* Bath. City Gaol.

To Borough Expenses, in lieu of County Rate, heretofore paid out of the Poor's Rate, viz :—

	£.	s.	d.
Maintenance of Bath City Prisoners at Shepton Gaol, from Jan. 4, 1837, to July 1, 1838	1824	4	11
Maintenance of Bath Prisoners tried at the County Assizes, up to the termination of their Imprisonment	76	2	4
Drawing Contract for ditto	7	14	2
Expenses of conveying Prisoners to Shepton	168	4	0
Police Guard to ditto	51	8	6
Moneys paid Bath City Prisoners on their discharge from Gaol	23	14	9

To Expenses of the Quarter Sessions :—

	£.	s.	d.
The Recorder's Salary, One Year, to Midsummer	250	0	0
Costs of Prosecutions, viz. :—			
Michaelmas Sessions, 1837	245	17	10
Christmas ditto	202	1	4
Lady-day ditto, 1838	219	5	0
Midsummer ditto	144	2	3
	811	6	5
Conveyance of Convicts to the Depôt for Criminals	185	14	6
Printing Calendars of Prisoners, &c.	58	8	6
Fees of the Clerk of the Peace	250	8	0
Ditto Tipstaffs of the Court	18	15	0
	1574	12	5

General Statistics.

No. I.—Number of Prisoners committed to the Bath Gaol, from 25th December, 1837, to November 14, 1838:—

Prisoners for various offences	870
Debtors	146
Total	1016

No. II.—349 Prisoners have been tried at the Bath Quarter Sessions, from 10th April, 1837, to October 6, 1838 :—

There have been transported out of that number 63.

No. III.—The greatest number confined here at one time during the last two years has been 75 (exclusive of debtors).

The greatest number at one time during the present year has been 80.

The least ditto has been 17.

No. IV.—The number of Prisoners sent from Bath to the Prison at Shepton Mallett (to be maintained by contract), from the Michaelmas Sessions, 1838, to November 13, 1838, has been 50 men and 12 women.

No. V.—The number of Prisoners confined here on the 9th of October, 1838 :—

For trial	40
Debtors	17
Other prisoners, for want of bail, &c.	16

No. VI.—The number of Prisoners confined here at the time of my visit, Nov. 13, 1838 :—

Male debtors	17
Male prisoners	5
Female ditto	7

Five others were discharged this morning. During the whole of this year there has never been a less number that at present. No debtor had as yet been discharged under the operation of the new Act.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Expenses incurred by the County on Prisons, Prisoners, Prosecutions, and Criminal Matters, from Easter Sessions, 1836, to Easter Sessions, 1837.

PAYMENTS.—COUNTY GAOL, AT GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Governor's salary, including a fraction to the late Mr. Cunningham at 460*l.* a year	373	11	9			
Clerk	80	0	0			
Turnkeys, miller, and other officers—six, at 50*l.* each	300	0	0			
Matron 30*l.*; and two night guards at 25*l.* each	80	0	0			
Nurse, 36*l.*; messenger, 15*l.*; extra assistant officer, 2*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*	53	12	3			
Chaplain	200	0	0			
Surgeon, 1½ year	184	10	0			
				1271	14	0
Bread and ordinary allowance to prisoners (average number 139¼)	556	8	11			
Extra food for prisoners at hard labour (average number 87¼)	301	4	3			
Extra provision for sick	11	8	7			
				869	1	9
Clothing for prisoners	175	10	3			
Coals, coke, and hauling	140	7	11			
Brushes, mops, &c., 20*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*; soap, candles, and lime, 23*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; gas, 6*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*	50	12	10			
Sundries	201	5	0			
				567	16	0
				1436	17	9
Cash received for fees, 14*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; for bran sold, 37*l.* 1*s.*; for bones, fat, rags, and ashes, 25*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; damage done by prisoners, 4*s.* 7*d.*; prisoners' maintenance, 1*l.* 3*s.*; old iron gates sold, 14*l.*; and old wood fence, 8*l.* 8*s.*				100	16	9
				1336	1	
Land Tax				9		10
Repairs at the Gaol				566	3	10
Additions or alterations, and new iron fencing and palisades				425	14	1
Repairs to the tread mill				0	10	6
				992	8	5
Paid the Governor on account of the expenses of the Quarter, commencing at Easter Sessions, 1837				350	0	0

BRIDEWELL.—LAWFORD'S GATE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Keeper, 90*l.*; matron, 20*l.*; two turnkeys, 71*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*				181	5	6
Chaplain, 80*l.*; Surgeon, 16*l.*				96	0	0
				277	5	6
Bread and ordinary allowance to prisoners (average number 14½)	54	11	10			
Extra food for prisoners at hard labour (average number 11¾)	24	14	9			
Extra provision for sick	0	13	0			
Clothing	8	9	9			
Sundries	25	16	8			
Coals, wood, and straw	20	3	0			
Additions or alterations	31	19	9½			
				166	8	9½
				443	14	3½
Cash received for clogs sold				4	8	10

BRIDEWELL.—NORTHLEACH.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Keeper, 100*l.*; matron, 20*l.*; two turnkeys, 75*l.* 6*s.*				195	6	0
Chaplain, 80*l.*; Surgeon, 30*l.*				110	0	0
				305	6	0
Bread and ordinary allowance for prisoners (average number 39¼)	145	12	1			
Extra food for prisoners at hard labour (average number 25¾)	36	17	11			
Extra provision for sick	0	2	5			
Clothing	37	18	1½			
Sundries	17	2	9			
Coal, wood, and straw	22	7	3¼			
Repairs	4	2	4¼			
Ditto at the Tread Mill	5	13	1			
				269	16	0
Carried forward				575	2	0

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Gloucestershire.

Expenses of County Prisons, &c.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward				575	2	0			
Cash received for prisoners' earnings	28	10	5¼						
Ditto for bones and rags sold	0	9	6						
				28	19	11¼			
							546	2	0¾

BRIDEWELL.—HORSLEY.

Keeper, 100*l.*; matron, 20*l.*; turnkey and miller, 75*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; assistant on late keeper's death, 3*l.* 3*s.*; other assistants, 2*s.*				198	12	6			
Chaplain, 80*l.*; Surgeon, 30*l.*				110	0	0			
				308	12	6			
Bread and ordinary allowance to prisoners (average numb. 38)	152	13	6½						
Extra food for prisoners (average 35)	79	7	1½						
Extra provision for sick	0	14	1						
Clothing	26	10	6						
Contingent expenses	41	1	11						
Coals, wood, and straw	41	7	9						
Repairs	39	9	8						
Ditto at the Tread Mill	1	11	3						
				382	15	10			
				691	8	4			
Cash received for prisoners' earnings, 8*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; fees, 1*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*				10	1	2			
							681	7	2

BRIDEWELL.—LITTLEDEAN.

Keeper, 7*l.*; matron, 15*l.*; one turnkey, 40*l.*	130	0	0						
Chaplain, 80*l.*; Surgeon, 15*l.*	95	0	0						
				225	0	0			
Bread and ordinary allowance to prisoners (average number 12½)	56	13	6¾						
Extra food for prisoners at hard labour (average number 7)	9	0	9						
Extra provisions for sick	1	19	11						
Clothing	25	13	1						
Contingent expenses	18	15	8½						
Coals, wood, and straw	14	15	6						
Balance of expenses of new fence, walls, and iron work	200	4	11						
Repairs	3	9	11						
Ditto at the Tread Mill	0	15	6						
				331	8	10¼			
				556	8	10¼			
Cash received for prisoners' earnings				2	10	9			
							553	18	1¼
Conveying 3 prisoners from Northleach Prison to take their trials				2	3	8			
,, ,, Horsley				2	2	0			
,, 8 ,, Littledean				1	12	0			
							5	17	8
Constables conveying 425 prisoners to Gaol							269	6	10
,, 203 ,, to Horsley Bridewell				62	15	1			
,, 20 ,, to Lawford's Gate				9	18	2			
,, 249 ,, to Northleach				106	9	0			
,, 16 ,, to Littledean				7	13	6			
							186	15	9
Removing 116 prisoners from Gaol to the different Bridewells							55	2	0
Removing 61 transports to Woolwich, 250*l.* 9*s.*; and 10 to Chatham, 40*l.* 11*s.*							291	0	0
Relieving 15 discharged prisoners, with their children, on pass							0	19	8½
Marshalsea, Fleet, and King's Bench prisoners							25	0	0
Expenses upon 130 indictments for felonies, at the Summer Assizes, 1836, and Lent Assizes, 1837 (being 14*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d.* each)				1899	7	5			
Ditto allowed in 123 of the above 130 cases, by Magistrates' certificates				443	15	2			
Ditto allowed upon 280 indictments for felonies, at the Quarter Sessions, and extra Sessions, in March (being 5*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* each)				1649	12	5			
Ditto allowed in 267 of the above 280 cases, by Magistrates' certificates				387	8	5			
							4380	3	5
Ditto upon 3 indictments for misdemeanors, at the two Assizes				38	14	6			
Ditto upon 14 indictments for misdemeanors, at the four Quarter and extra Sessions				87	5	6			
							126	0	0
Expenses of 4 other indictments, at Summer Assizes, 1836, for felonies committed within the City of Bristol, and to be repaid by that City, under 5th and 6th Wm. IV. cap. 76							131	13	10
Ditto of 2 witnesses in a case of felony, at Adjourned Sessions, in 1834							1	0	0
Clerk of Assize for orders of transportation, Penitentiary orders, and certificates of reprieved convicts							19	19	0

	£	s.	d.
Expenses for Secretary of State's Letters	5	14	0
Ditto for prisoners tried, acquitted, discharged by proclamation, and against whom no Bills found, and to the Marshal and Crier	53	10	6
Paid Clerk of the Peace for fees, in respect of 112 prisoners tried, acquitted, and discharged by proclamation, and against whom no Bills found	79	17	6
Crier of the Court for the like	13	12	6
For the attendance of a person on Justices sitting apart on the Division of the Quarter Sessions	63	0	0
Crier for the like	6	8	6

GLOUCESTER.—County Gaol and Penitentiary.

Construction.—Since my last visit some rooms have been divided into new cells; spouts have been put up all round the buildings; some screens have been erected between the yards, and the fines class has been divided into two parts.

Management.—The present keeper has been in office since Michaelmas 1836. He had previously been an officer in the militia, and a stipendiary magistrate in the West Indies.

The hard-labour prisoners walk half an hour or more in single files, apart from each other, as fast as they can, on every day on which they do not work at the tread-wheel—this is just before bed-time. Every day, also, about half an hour in the morning, when they come down to wash, is spent in the open air; but the last man has a less time than the others, because, as soon as washing is done, they go into chapel. The hard-labour prisoners have no other exercise than that which their task at the tread-wheel affords them, and that above mentioned. They are taken back to their day-cells to eat.

The women condemned to hard labour are taken into the yard for half an hour daily; they also go every day to a particular place to empty their pots. At other times they are locked up in day-cells, heated in winter, except when they are employed in washing, &c. In their cells they have work or books—they take their meals there.

Every day-cell used by a hard-labour prisoner is artificially warmed in winter, but the night-cells are not thus warmed. The temperature of the day-cells is usually kept at 56 degrees of Fahrenheit, but in very severe weather it is raised a little.

Some of the night-cells are used as day-cells when the prison is crowded; but the men who use them by day do not always sleep in them at night.

The greater part of the prisoners are at present sleeping in separate cells; but 2 or 3 have slept in a cell since June 26, 1838, and some have slept 3, 4, or 5 under the same bed-clothes, on the floor.

All the women were sleeping in separate cells at the time of my visit; but in one of the large rooms, used as occasional dormitories for male felons, I found so many as 15, in another 11, and in each of two other rooms 5. In three rooms belonging to the debtors, I found in one 11 sleeping, in another 9, and in another 3.

All those sentenced to hard labour work at the tread-mill, except the 2 cooks generally, 2 sweepers, 1 shoemaker, and 1 tailor (that is when persons of these trades happen to be imprisoned here). Refractory prisoners are kept on bread and water in dark cells. Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement do not go to chapel if confined for a period less than 10 days. The surgeon visits them every day, the chaplain does not. On one day I found 8, on another 5 in solitary confinement. They are allowed to have books during certain hours of the day. I found no prisoner in a dark cell.

Some of the debtors are employed as cleaners and sweepers of the gaol-wards—these are debtors on county allowance. The new rules allowed them to clean on the Penitentiary side, but this has been abandoned on account of the improper communication which took place.

The untried prisoners are allowed to talk and to associate in the yards under the superintendence of an officer. Those for misdemeanors and fines are also allowed to talk: they are sometimes employed as sweepers.

In all the classes of the gaol side there are constantly two officers present with the prisoners. These officers are enjoined to maintain order.

There are no summary convictions nor vagrants here: such individuals are sent to one of the Houses of Correction for the county.

The conduct of the prisoners has been such as to give no extraordinary trouble in the years 1836 and 1837.

The bed-linen of the men is changed once a-week. No fixed allowance of soap is made, but the quantity wanted is about 2 oz. for each. The prisoners are shaved once a-week—a barber performs this service by contract.

There are two visitors' rooms for the use of untried prisoners, and all who come enter their names in a book. There are no wardsmen at present, only sweepers. There is no schoolmaster here.

There are two keepers in the untried yards (who are the two former night-guards); they are employed by day as well as by night, taking the night duty alternately. There is one new turnkey to the Penitentiary. There is a night patrol.

Diet.—Onions (including the green part) have lately been mixed up with the gruel, after it

has been prepared; they are merely cut up and thrown in, 6 lbs. to 168 quarts. The gruel is made with 2 oz. of oatmeal to a quart; it is now boiled for half an hour, and never less. The milk mentioned below has been given up, and gruel is substituted.

For the Penitentiary.

Hard Labour.—Every day.—1½ lb. bread, coarse seconds, one day old. Mint infused in the water. Half a pint of milk, boiled, mixed with water, and given before it is cold.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.—2 lb. potatoes, boiled, and ¼ oz. salt. Potatoes weighed after boiling.

Tuesdays and Fridays.—4 oz. rice, boiled, and ¼ oz. salt. The rice weighed before boiling.

Thursdays and Sundays.—1½ lb. potatoes, boiled, and ¼ oz. salt.

Except that prisoners whose entire sentence is for more than six months, shall, from the beginning of their term of sentence, and prisoners whose entire sentence is for three months or more, but not exceeding six months, shall, after two months of their sentence are expired, receive on Sundays, while on hard labour, instead of the said quantity of potatoes and salt, 1 lb. of potatoes, boiled, and ¼ oz. salt, and 12 oz. of beef, without bone, weighed before cooking, for dinner.

The bread to be equally divided between breakfast and supper. The other articles to be given as dinner. The milk when the keeper sees fit.

Solitary confinement.—1½ lb. of bread every day, if not in solitary confinement for more than a fortnight at a time; if otherwise, in addition to the said quantity of bread, one half the other articles of food which would be allowed them if they were on hard labour.

Debtors in the Irregular ward, not on county allowance, are allowed out of their own money, in the keeper's hand, the same diet as the Penitentiary diet, with the addition of 3 oz. of bacon, *or* 4 oz. of cheese per day.

Debtors on the county allowance have 1½ lb. of bread, and the same quantity of food as the Penitentiary, excepting the *milk* or beef.

Debtors in the classes 1 or 3, not choosing to be on the County allowance of food, but who are desirous of doing the work mentioned in the Schedule D. of the Rules, to have 2*d.* per day.

Penitentiary prisoners and fines, not sentenced to hard labour, to have the same diet.

Felons before trial to have only the 1½ lb. of bread, the potatoes, or rice; those who choose to work at specified times are to have an extra allowance, in addition to the above, of 3 oz. of bacon, and 4 oz. of cheese per day. But there has been no work to allot to this last class, and, consequently, there has been no occasion for the increased allowance provided for that contingency.

Escapes.—There were two in 1835 (one man was retaken); none in 1836, 1837, or 1838; but in the latter year there were a few slight attempts, but none succeeded in getting outside.

Suicides.—One girl attempted to hang herself in 1835, but she was easily restored. There has been no attempt since.

Registration.—In the new rules the heading of "by whom committed" is accidentally omitted, but this is supplied in practice.

Relief to discharged Prisoners.—The prisoners now receive bread and cheese in proportion to their journeys, usually to the value of 6*d.* But if ill, or particularly situated, they have perhaps 1*s.* given them; but this is rare. The clerk is only acquainted with one case in which 5*s.* was given, and that was for coach-hire. No more is given to acquitted prisoners than to convicted when discharged.

The clerk has been here three years, and knows at least six prisoners who, within that time, have done well since their discharge—some he has himself recommended to some source of livelihood.

Religious and other Instruction.—I have no remark to make upon this head, except the want of a schoolmaster.

There is no Ladies' Committee here for the purpose of instructing the female prisoners. Books are well supplied.

Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.

Deaths in 1837.

1. Ann ——, penitentiary prisoner, delivered of a male child on the night of the 24th July, 1837—died on the fourteenth hour after birth—was duly registered by the name of Charles ——, 1837.
2. Job ——, felon, died of sore throat, March 7, 1837.
3. Caleb ——, debtor, died from natural causes on the 29th May, 1837.
4. David ——, died June 30th, 1837, of an affection of the brain.
5. Thomas ——, debtor, died on the 7th October, 1837, of dropsy.

Deaths in 1838, up to July 1.

Daniel ——, penitentiary prisoner, died in hospital on the 16th April, 1838.

The influenza of 1837 was severe here—there were altogether 40 cases: none were fatal. The prisoners, nevertheless, were more exempt from influenza than the citizens. There was no epidemic cholera here, though there were numerous cases in the town.

At the date of my visit there was one patient in the male infirmary, none in the female; very few were receiving medicines for trifling indisposition. The surgeon thinks the prison

has been healthier than before during the last fortnight, on account of the introduction, on his recommendation, of onions and leeks into the gruel.

Disordered bowels from indigestion is the most frequent disorder in the Penitentiary: it is generally cured by a gentle aperient, followed up by a cordial. It takes 4 or 5 days generally to accomplish the cure. The complaint seems generally to arise, at the end of 6 weeks or 2 months, from want of bile; the fœces become colourless, and there is a lodgment in the bowels; a want of stimulus in the diet appears to be the cause in the opinion of the surgeon.

There is less itch here, because vagrants go to the House of Correction of the county—not 2 per week are here on an average. There are 2 cases of syphilitic disease at present, but it is not very frequent.

There is no disorder to which the locality or the labour disposes the patients.

There are no insane here at present.

Solitary confinement lasts only a fortnight in general; sometimes a month. The prisoners are let out each day for half an hour each time. At the end of the first fortnight the diet is increased. All the other prisoners use their yards, except at meal-times and during labour.

Those who are in solitary confinement for a fortnight generally become emaciated, and very frequently suffer diarrhœa; but then they have only a pound and a half of bread, and a pint and a half of mint-water during the day, which is too little. The surgeon continually puts them on extra diet.* The keeper also agrees that they are not the same men afterwards that they were before.

The surgeon thinks that after two months meat is requisite for the hard-labour prisoners. He is of opinion that a great improvement in the health has taken place since the diet was changed about ten years ago: it was then too liquid. Before this he recollects an epidemic typhus, which was then indeed the general disease. Diarrhœa was the first stage, which ended in low fever. He remembers 40 cases of typhus fever to have occurred at one time.

The surgeon has held his office nearly thirty-five years.

General Statistics.

No. I.—Number and description of prisoners at the date of my visit, July 1, 1838:—

Male debtors	55
Female debtors	3
Male fine in execution	1
Male fine for want of sureties	1
Male felons for assizes	12
Male felons for Sessions	95
Female felons for assizes	5
Female felons for Sessions	11
Male convicts in the Penitentiary	85
Female Penitentiary prisoners	8
Total	276

No. II.—Greatest number of prisoners in at one time, during the Year 1836, was 225 males and 12 females.

No. III.—Least number during the same period, 1836, was 138 males, and 11 females. Least number in 1837 was 136 males and 12 females.

No. IV.—Greatest number of prisoners in 1838, up to July 1, was 274 males and 17 females.

No. V.—Least number during the same period was 149 males, 14 females.

No. VI.—Progress of committals:—

	Males.	Females.
Total admitted from March 1835 to March 1836	470	60
„ „ 1836 „ 1837	520	50
„ „ 1837 „ 1838	604	55

It will be seen, from the above, that there is a considerable increase in the number of committals, which continues at this time.

The above includes the number of all descriptions of prisoners, including debtors, as near as can be compared and calculated.

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* Out of eight, on one day of my visit, two were on extra diet.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Gloucestershire.

Gloucester. County Gaol and Penitentiary.

No. VII.—Return for the County Gaol and Penitentiary at Gloucester for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	114	12	..	..	342	35	20	3	476	50
,, Convicted	92	9	..	..	262	26	10	2	364	37
,, Acquitted at the Bar	37	2	..	..	43	15	..	..	..	17
,, No Bills found	7	2	..	..	28	5	..	..	..	7
,, Not prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,, Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..

No. VIII.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	Males.
Deserters awaiting a route	1

No. IX.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	Males.	Females.
On mesne process	121	5
In execution	51	4
Total	172	9

No. X.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the year	137	10
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	460	48
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns	16	2
Committed for re-examination	6	..
Total	619	60

No. XI.—Terms of Imprisonment during the same Year.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	146	17	96	14	88	10	124	7	13	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	476	50
2. Ditto after Trial (except Debtors)	9	..	11	1	29	2	9	3	28	5	52	7	27	3	2	..	167	21
3. Ditto from the date of commitment till the date of discharge (except Debtors)	155	17	107	15	117	12	133	10	41	7	61	7	27	3	2	..	643	71

No. XII.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions during the same Year.

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years	15	..
12 years, and under 14	20	1
14 years, and under 17	63	5
17 years, and under 21	99	10
21 years, and under 30	154	15
30 years, and upwards	125	19
Total	476	50

No. XIII.—Ages of Prisoners summarily convicted during the same Year.

	Male.
17 years and under 21	1

No. XIV.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions during the same Year.

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	172	16
Can read only	139	19
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	135	13
Can read and write well	30	2
Total	476	50

No. XV.—State of Instruction of Summary Convictions.

	Male.
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	1

No. XVI.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the same Year.

	Males.	Females.
Slight indisposition	230	15
Infirmary cases	20	1
Greatest number of sick at one time	4	1
Deaths	4	..

N.B.—The Return last year was misstated:—the slight indisposition cases should have been 250, instead of 2150.

No. XVII.—The number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the year, who have been committed to this or to other Prisons:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	49	3
Twice	13	..
Thrice	3	..
Four times or more	4	..

No. XVIII.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed:—

	Males.	Females.
Hard labour	360	37
Employed, not being hard labour	4	..

No. XIX.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the year

Males.	Females.
99	10

No. XX.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Privately	28	..

No. XXI.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year:*—

	Tried.		Untried.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Irons	..	..	2	..
Dark cells	27	2	44	2
Solitary cells	32	5	8	4
Total	59	7	54	6

No. XXII.—Clothing and Bedding Table. Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner:—

	Males.	Females.
Night-caps	1	..
Day-caps	1	1
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings	1	..
Handkerchiefs	..	1
Clogs	1	1
Gowns	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	1

* The number of Punishments has considerably decreased since the appointment of officers to superintend the day-rooms of the two classes of felons for trial.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Gloucestershire.

Gloucester. County Gaol and Penitentiary.

	Males.	Females.
Shifts	..	2
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	1
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	2	2
Towels	1	1

No. XXIII.—Total Cost, during the above year, under the following heads:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total cost of prison diet	826	13	11
Male and female clothing and bedding	221	6	7
Extra allowances by order of the surgeon	7	17	1
Fuel	173	12	6
Soap	32	10	0
Lime, candles and oil	38	0	0
Stationery and printing	6	6	3
Books	5	9	5
Officers' salaries, fees, and emoluments	1186	12	3
Removal of prisoners after trial to House of Correction	50	12	0
Removing transported convicts	277	17	0
Sundries, not mentioned	193	19	1
Total expenses of the prison for the year	3020	16	1

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison per annum	838	9	10
Prison diet, per head, per annum	7	7	3
Prison clothing and bedding, per head, per annum	2	10	0

No. XXIV.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour as delivered by the Governor.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of feet in ascent per day as per hours of employment.	Revolution of the Wheel per day.	Application of its Power.
January	7	40	8	48 steps.	One-third.	13,440	840	Grinding Corn.
February	7	..	Inches.	..	..	13,440	840	
March	8	..	..	..	..	15,360	960	
April	9	..	..	..	..	17,280	1080	
May	10	..	..	..	..	19,200	1200	
June	10	..	..	..	..	19,200	1200	
July	10	..	..	..	..	19,200	1200	
August	10	..	..	..	..	19,200	1200	
September	10	..	..	..	..	19,200	1200	
October	8	..	..	..	..	15,360	960	
November	7	..	..	..	..	13,440	840	
December	7	..	..	..	..	13,440	840	

No. XXV.—Salaries:—

Governor	£350	receives fuel and candles.
Chaplain	200	
Surgeon (appointed 1803)	123	
Clerk (and Deputy Governor)	80	
Matron	30	
Nurse	30	fuel and candles.
4 Turnkeys (each 50*l.*)	200	ditto.
2 Porters (each 50*l.*)	100	ditto.
1 Messenger	15	
2 Watchmen (each 25*l.*)	50	

No. XXVI.—Profits:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Profits from productive labour	93	0	0
Other receipts	96	11	5
Total	189	11	5

	£.	s.	d.	
Total expense of the Prison for the Year	3020	16	1	
From which deduct	189	11	5	the receipts.
Actual cost to the County (not including alterations and additions)	2831	4	8	

Suggestions towards improvement.

1. As the number of cells is not sufficient to provide a separate sleeping-cell for each prisoner, it is very desirable to consider in what way an additional number of cells could be supplied with the least inconvenience and expense. The open space over the fines' classes is quite lost, and three cells might be made here; three windows are already here, and a small oblique screen might be placed outside to impede communication. The felons' upper store-room might also be converted into a cell; the lower store-room would still suffice for the felons' clothing. Another cell might be made in the passage leading to the chapel. A considerable space is lost in the lobbies, of which there are 6; each of which has 3 windows. To promote separation at night still further, it would be very advantageous to convert some of the Penitentiary day-cells into sleeping-cells.
2. If the large dormitories are continued, each prisoner should be provided with a separate light iron bedstead, and no prisoners should be allowed to sleep together beneath the same bedclothes. In the two large dormitories I found no bedsteads at all.
3. In some of the cells, in consequence of the clumsy manner in which the iron screens have been put up outside the windows, the windows are prevented from opening freely, and the proper access of air is accordingly checked.
4. The absence of a schoolmaster is one of the features of this prison which require remark.
5. A better supply of combs is wanted, and it would be proper also to supply paper for necessary purposes to the Gaol prisoners, as is already done to the Penitentiary ones.
6. To make all the windows in the Infirmary to open, and to make a small hole in the door in order to improve the ventilation.
7. The diet of prisoners placed in solitary confinement by sentence of Court appears to me to require some increase in order to bring it to a healthy standard.
8. Prisoners in solitary confinement, by sentence of Court, are not allowed to retain their books during the whole day; this measure appears to be only a custom, and not to have been defined by rule; it is difficult to assign a sufficient reason for it; and whenever labour is not provided for prisoners confined in a solitary cell, it is very desirable that they should enjoy the use of books during the whole day. I may remark under this head, that, in the King's Evidence Ward, I found one man who was able to read, but who had no books at all. In other respects, it is just to state that books are abundantly provided.

GLOUCESTER.—City Gaol and Bridewell.

City Gaol and Bridewell.

Construction.—I have nothing good to add to the very unfavourable report which I was formerly obliged to make respecting this gaol. It is still one of the worst in my district, and one of those in which moral contamination and the commencement of disease may most reasonably be anticipated. The want of space and of cells is strongly felt, and the cells which exist are of the most indifferent kind. The prisoners often sleep 2 in a bed, sometimes 3 or 4; lately, 8 men have been sleeping in one cell. The women are still more crowded. On the 29th of July, 1838, there were 19 women all sleeping in one cell. I believe that the magistrates are fully convinced of the necessity of building a new Gaol, and that they are making every preparation in their power for the accomplishment of this object, so important to their community.

Management.—The bad system of diet continues in force. The prisoners buy salt out of the penny which is allowed to each daily, in addition to his loaf. It is impossible here to maintain anything like good order, and much less silence. The vagrants are the worst behaved; the women generally conduct themselves pretty well. No new rules have been made. The only alteration of note, since my last Report, is in the number of officers. One of the keeper's sons has been added since my last visit as a day-watch, and another son as a night-watch, at a salary of 1*s.* 6*d.* daily to each of them.

It is affirmed that there has been no escape during 22 years, and that no one has ever got outside within that period.

It is singular that, while the Gaol is so crowded, very little use appears to be made of the adjoining Bridewell, which now seems to be applied almost exclusively to the purpose of a station-house for the new police, and a lock-up house for night charges.

The number of night-charges admitted into the Bridewell in 1836, was	575
Do. Do. Do. in 1837, was	512
Total	1087

While the number of prisoners detained there during a *month* or more, in 1836, was only 13
And during a month or more in 1837, was only 4

Total 17

It was in the beginning of 1836 that this Bridewell was made a station-house; hence, probably, so few have been subsequently committed to the Bridewell after their examination, and so many to the City Gaol. Before the year 1836 the keeper of the Bridewell was in the habit of receiving prisoners, summarily convicted, to the number of 10 or 12 at a time, both male and female. It sometimes happens now, that, when the magistrates commit an unruly boy for a week or two, they prefer sending him to the Bridewell in preference to the Gaol, because he is not so likely to be mixed up with persons worse than himself. On the whole, in the present very crowded state of the Gaol, it would be very prudent to make more constant use of the Bridewell.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—I found only one man ill here, and he was not confined to his bed. One man had also opthalmia, and there were two or three women with syphilitic symptoms. Altogether four were receiving medicine, and of these three were recovering. Syphilis is the most common disorder. The surgeon does not recollect any cholera. There are no insane.

Although the diet is low for the hard-labour prisoners, they are healthy, perhaps because the tread-wheel labour is light, and because they congregate together in the day-room in numbers, making merry in their own fashion; it is possible that this may counteract the depressing effects of a bread-and-water diet. The surgeon has never seen a case of scurvy. He has suffered frequent inconvenience from the want of an infirmary. He attends the Bridewell as well as the Gaol. The father of the present surgeon was here twenty-five years, and his son has been here fifteen. The father still continues to assist his son, and has given me the above information: he recollects no epidemic here since his first acquaintance with the prison.

During the year ending Michaelmas, 1837, there were 15 cases of sickness in the Gaol, and the greatest number of sick at one time was 5.

There was 1 death in 1836, but none has occurred since.

There was no lying-in in 1836, 1837, or 1838.

General Statistics.

No. I.—Number of prisoners the prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells, 12.

No. II.—Number of prisoners the prison is capable of containing, where more than one prisoner sleeps in one cell, 30.

No. III.—Statement of the number and description of prisoners committed to the Gaol during the year ending Michaelmas, 1837, including ages, recommitments, means of employment, and punishments:—

	Males.	Females.
Number of debtors	61	6
Number of misdemeanants . . .	81	44
Number of felons	59	20

Number of prisoners committed in the course of the year, 271.

	Males.	Females.
Number of tried prisoners	59	20
Number of untried prisoners	81	44
Number of prisoners above 17 years of age	132	62
Number of prisoners under 17 years of age	8	2

Greatest number of prisoners at one time 64

Number of prisoners who have been committed before:—

Once	5
Twice	4
Three times	3
Four, and more	5

Prisoners employed:—

Hard labour	90
Employment, not being hard labour . .	2
Prisoners not employed	2

Punishments for offences within the prison:—

Solitary confinement . . 3

No. IV.—In order to illustrate still further the crowded state of this Gaol, and the pressing necessity for more ample accommodation, I shall subjoin a Table of the Number and Description of Inmates at three various recent periods.

In Gaol.	Male Debtors.	Female Debtors.	Total Debtors.	Male Felons, Untried.	Female Felons, Untried.	Total Felons, Untried.	Male Felons, Tried.	Female Felons, Tried.	Total Felons, Tried.	Male Misdemeanants, Tried.	Female Misdemeanants, Tried.	Total Misdemeanants, Tried.	Male Misdemeanants, Untried.	Female Misdemeanants, Untried.	Total Misdemeanants, Untried.	Male Summary Convicts.	Female Summary Convicts.	Total Summary Convicts.	Total Prisoners in the Gaol.
February 3, 1835	4	..	4	7	1	8	17	5	22	2	..	2	..	2	2	6	2	8	46
March 16, 1836	9	2	11	18	5	23	3	4	7	2	..	2	3	2	5	3	4	7	55
June 27, 1837	17	..	17	9	5	14	10	3	13	3	..	3	6	..	6	8	3	11	64

No. V.—Progress of Committals during several recent Years :—

Number of Committals in the year	1828		17
„	1829		61
From Michaelmas	1830, to Michaelmas	1831	80
„	1831 „	1832	90
„	1832 „	1833	103
„	1833 „	1834	173
„	1834 „	1835	119
„	1835 „	1836	205

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Gloucestershire.

Gloucester. City Gaol and Bridewell.

No. VI.—*Suicide.* During the last 22 years one attempt has been made by a deranged man, a vagrant, to cut his throat, but he did not succeed.

No. VII.—The Number and Description of Prisoners confined here at the time of my visit, in July 1838 :—

	Males.	Females.
Convicted	9	3
Vagrants	1	7
For trial at Sessions	14	5
„ Assizes	1	0

The male debtors were 11 in number.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. It will be absolutely necessary to build a new Gaol hereafter, as the dimensions of the present are so contracted as to be every year successively less fitted for the increasing number of inmates. It is one of the worst Gaols in proportion to the number of its inmates in my district. It is curious to remark that the increase in the number of the inmates began just at the period of the formation of the port which was opened in 1827-1828; and the increase has since kept pace with the prosperity of the port, as is shown in one of the above tables—(*General Statistics*, No. V.)

2. To make a window in the keeper's and matron's bed-room to look into the female yard; at present there is no inspection whatever of the women, and no check whatever except by going into the yard.

3. The City Gaol might be considerably relieved of its present unwholesome crowd, by transferring the class of female inmates to the adjoining Bridewell, where they might be set to wash and mend under the superintendence of the matron.

4. To make new rules on the basis of the recommendations of the Lords' Committee, and of the Rules of the County Prison, adapted, of course, to this smaller prison.

5. To set apart one of the small female debtors' rooms as an infirmary for sick women, and to place a wire-guard or screen within the aperture of the window, so as to prevent the female prisoner who acts as nurse, or the sick prisoner herself, from holding communication with the men in the yard below.

6. To give the prisoners the value of the penny in warm gruel, instead of the penny itself in money. Oatmeal is at present only 4*d.* per pound, and each prisoner would thus obtain four ozs. of oatmeal in lieu of the penny; a quantity sufficient to make an ample daily supply of good gruel.

THE BRIDEWELL

is a good building adjoining the Gaol, and in communication with it, but the opening is now stopped up, as I have before stated. It is at present used as a station-house for the new police, and as a lock-up-house for night charges; and a few prisoners are also committed here from time to time by the magistrates, but not on any fixed arrangement, so far as I could learn. On one of my visits, I found here one man and no woman; on another, two men and one

woman. It includes the keeper's apartments, two yards (each with a privy and a pump), two day-rooms, four large sleeping-rooms (two in each ward); and, in addition, opening out of the day-room for the male prisoners, is a separate lock-up cell for disorderly or drunken persons admitted at night.

The keeper is superintendent of the new police. The female ward here seems comparatively in disuse, while in the Gaol it is unwholesomely full.

The whole Bridewell is in good condition. In the bed-rooms are large, continuous, wooden bedsteads, in the form of inclined planes; these would be very properly divided into smaller separate ones, or put aside to make way for several light iron ones.

COUNTY OF HANTS.

Expenses incurred by the County on Prisons, Prisoners, Prosecutions, &c., for the Year ending at the Midsummer Session, 1837.

By PAYMENTS made on Account of the COUNTY GAOL.

	£.	s.	d.
Conveying prisoners	321	15	4
Prosecutions at the assizes	1680	14	2
Ditto at the Sessions	1576	16	8
Prisoners' maintenance, exclusive of bread supplied by the Bridewell	196	16	3
Ordinary repairs	547	0	0
Salaries to Governor, Turnkeys, &c.	597	10	0
Ditto to Chaplain and Surgeon	450	0	0
Governor's bill of cravings	134	12	1
Insurance of Gaol	25	0	0
Clerk of Assize	154	16	8
Under-Sheriff	28	3	6
Clerk of the Peace	146	18	8
Printing and Stationery	47	2	5
Interest on Gaol Bonds	220	10	0
Lighting lamps	15	0	0
Church-rates, Poor's-rates, and Land-tax	19	9	6
Total	6162	5	3

THE COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

	£.	s.	d.
Conveying prisoners	356	8	0
Prisoners' maintenance	517	15	10
Ordinary repairs	175	13	5
Wheat	741	5	9
Salaries	397	10	0
Bridewell Keeper's bill of cravings	107	5	3
Bridewell Keeper's and Turnkey's share of prisoners' earnings	175	17	0
Printing and Stationery	7	14	0
Rent of Lodge	9	9	0
Interest on Bridewell Bonds	29	5	0
Total	2518	3	3

GOSPORT BRIDEWELL.

	£.	s.	d.
Conveying prisoners	39	5	4
Prisoners' maintenance	90	13	10
Ordinary repairs	11	9	8
Bridewell Keeper's bill of cravings	58	2	10
Printing and Stationery	1	4	6
Salaries to Bridewell Keeper, Turnkey, Matron, Chaplain, and Surgeon	250	0	0
Total	450	16	2

ODIHAM BRIDEWELL.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries to Bridewell Keeper and Matron	75	0	0
Bridewell Keeper's bill of cravings	11	6	1
Prisoners' maintenance	36	2	11
Repairs	37	2	9
Conveying prisoners	10	12	0
Total	170	3	9

BASINGSTOKE BRIDEWELL.

	£.	s.	d.
One year's allowance for maintenance of prisoners	10	0	0

ODIHAM.—COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

Construction.—This small building contains—

3 Sleeping cells,
2 Day-rooms,
1 Cell for women,
2 Cells for men,
1 Day-room for women,
1 Day-room for men,
2 Yards.

One room, used as a chapel, properly belongs to the keeper. The Bridewell stands detached, but with two cottages adjoining. It is not overlooked by any neighbouring houses, but stands in a thoroughfare.

The floor of the cells is of wood. There are no bedsteads.

There are pumps and a privy in each yard.

Management.—This prison is very neat, clean, well-conducted, and well-arranged on a small scale.

At the time of my visit none were sleeping in single cells, and none in double cells; more than three were sleeping in none. None were sleeping two in a bed. Sometimes five, six, or seven have slept in one cell.

In very severe winters there is a fire in the male day-room, and for the women all the year round.

The custom is to maintain silence. No smoking nor snuff is allowed.

No means exist for introducing separate confinement. A cell is sometimes darkened by putting up a shutter. The behaviour of the prisoners is pretty good.

Three months is the longest time that any prisoner can be committed hither. There have been three prisoners committed hither for three months since the keeper was appointed. Two months, one month, fourteen days, three or six weeks are the usual terms of imprisonment.

No money is given to discharged prisoners.

The present keeper has been here about five years. Before his time this building does not appear to have been used as a Bridewell, but only as a lock-up house.

On my visit he was absent to see his brother at Winchester, who was very ill. A turnkey from the Winchester County House of Correction was here to supply his place. The Magistrates' leave had been obtained for this arrangement. The keeper is to officiate for his brother at the Winchester House of Correction for a few days. He went away a week ago.

The following are the salaries of the officers:—

1 keeper . . . . . £50 (no perquisites, except coals).
1 matron 10
Chaplain . . . . . 40.

This account of the salary of the keeper and matron does not correspond with the county treasurer's return above.

The keeper is not a police officer.

One attempt has been made to escape, but the man did not get outside. No suicide or fire has ever occurred.

Religious and other Instruction.—Divine service is performed twice on Sundays with a lecture each time; prayers are also read on Wednesdays and Fridays. The chaplain, who is rector of the parish, converses with the prisoners after chapel. A curtain separates the females from the men during divine service. Books are supplied.

Number of Committals.

From October 7, 1834, to October 3, 1838, 294 was the total number admitted.

For the year ending September 30, 1838, 86 men; 16 women; 102 total.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—There is no infirmary and no salaried surgeon. The keeper's own surgeon attends, and, in addition to medicines, orders a little meat, broth, and barley-water when necessary. His annual bill has never amounted to 2*l*.

There have been no deaths for five years. On my visit, no one was taking medicine. Itch and catarrh are the usual complaints: there has never been any serious illness.

No woman has lain in here.

Stock.—Twenty-one beds, each of which consists of a straw mattress, two blankets, and a rug; twelve shirts; two shifts; no shoes.

Registration.

1 Prison Register.
1 Bridewell ditto.
1 Chaplain's Journal, with notes of attendance, and of the number of prisoners attending.
Visiting Magistrates' Book. Some other books were absent at the Sessions at the time of my visit.

Diet.—1¾ lbs. of seconds bread, which costs 1*s.* 5*d.* per gallon, a quantity which is 1 lb. less than four loaves; 4 oz. oatmeal daily, 2 oz. in the morning, and 2 oz. at night. The gruel is made from this oatmeal by the matron. Nearly one quart of gruel is given to the prisoners at night, and the same in the morning. Salt is allowed *ad libitum*. Half-a-pound of meat is also given weekly to each prisoner, weighed before cooking; the prisoners have also the broth in which the meat has been boiled.

The diet is the same for men, women, boys, and girls.

No food is allowed to be sent in from the friends, except before conviction.

Description and ordinary number of Inmates.—On my visit I found four men and no women. Three of the men were agricultural labourers, and one of the three was a poacher. The fourth was a chimney-sweeper.

Several poachers are sent hither. There are many more prisoners in winter than in summer. The Bridewell has been empty twice, both times during the summer and harvest; once for three days, once for three weeks.

Greatest number of women ever here at one time, five. Greatest number of prisoners at once has been seventeen men and two women, during the winter of 1837-8; several were from the railroad, and several for leaving poor-houses.

Labour.—The hard labour is supplied by a well-constructed crank. The crank can hold twelve at once, three on each arm, on opposite sides. It was made at Midhurst by Mr. Chorley. It has a dial-plate with hands, like a clock, showing the number of revolutions. The labour is applied to no productive purpose.

The women wash, mend, and make whenever there is any occasion.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The room used as a chapel is small and inconvenient. The women are obliged to be put on the staircase for want of room.
2. An increased supply of clothes is wanted; the present stock is very deficient both for males and females.
3. More cells are wanted, which might be made out of the loft above the present cells.

Inspection.—The Magistrates hold a bench in the town once a fortnight, and usually some one or other of them visits the Bridewell every week.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—Some very judicious and important alterations have been made since my last visit. These two establishments, which were formerly separate, were united in the autumn of 1837, and now are more conveniently governed and arranged in every respect. The female prisoners occupy the Old Gaol, and are thus kept quite apart from the male prisoners, who are restricted to the part which was formerly the Bridewell.

The actual state of accommodation afforded since the union of the Gaol and Bridewell is as follows:—

2 yards for the men.
1 „ boys.
2 „ women.

All are small; but the gaol is healthy.

There are two day-rooms for the men. (When much crowded, they have boards which they lay over the day-room floors, in order to use them as temporary sleeping-rooms.)

2 day-rooms for women.
1 „ boys.
2 dark cells for men.
2 „ women.
4 sleeping-rooms for the men.
4 „ women.
3 sleeping cells for boys.

There is one extra room in which they put a tub for a bath; if the prison is very full they also intend to place a prisoner to sleep in it with separate boards on the floor; but they have not hitherto had occasion to use it thus.

There is one male infirmary, one female infirmary, and a chapel.

Management.—An order is given to observe silence. The boys are here placed apart from the rest, and are to be instructed in useful pursuits. One boy the gaolor taught to make sail-cloths; and he is now working steadily with a master who is much pleased with him. This plan had hardly come into operation at my visit, some slight repairs being still on foot, but it is prepared, and will doubtless operate well.

Since January 1st, 1838, there have been placed here in solitary confinement by sentence of Court so many as 28. Of these all were for fourteen days, except two, who were for a month. At present they go out to exercise in the yard about every other day for a period not exceeding an hour; daily exercise would be better still. They do not go to chapel. Their diet is only bread (2lb. loaf) and water and salt. The water is given warm in winter. They sleep in the cells in which they pass the day. They have books, but no work. I found one girl, aged fourteen, recommitted, in solitary confinement. She had books, and could read. She went out every day for an hour, sometimes for more, into the yard. She appeared in good health, and was sentenced for a year's imprisonment.

There are two dark cells for men, but one of them was only fit for a boy. There are two also for females. The diet in the dark cell is bread and water. The prisoners sleep in them, and have no exercise in the yard while thus placed in dark cells. I found no one in a dark cell.

A sort of wardsman is still in usage here. There is only one turnkey. The former turnkey was killed last year in the great fire, assisting on that occasion. The old keeper of the gaol died in June last: after his death the gaol (which was empty at that period) continued unoccupied till the beginning of this year, when the works were completed which rendered the union of the Gaol and Bridewell convenient. The turnkey is present during treadwheel labour, but not during the entire period. The women sleep two in a bed; but not the men: it would be very desirable to prevent this as far as regards even the women, and nothing will be effectual except small iron bedsteads, only big enough to hold one. They all sleep on the wooden floor, except in the infirmaries.

The latest rules bear the date of December, 1836.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain has a chapel a mile and a half off, where he peforms divine service, and has the cure of souls.

He performs divine service here once on a Sunday; and on some one other day of the week, usually Wednesday or Thursday, he comes hither and reads prayers. There is no instruction in reading, except what is given by the keeper and by prisoners to each other.

The chapel is small but well contrived; it has a partition for women; and one for boys; one for the untried; and one for the convicted.

The chaplain does not visit the yards nor discourse with the prisoners.

Sick.—The surgeon has been here eighteen years. No death has occurred during that time in the Gaol or Bridewell. Only one or two lyings-in have occurred since he has been appointed.

The chief complaints are common catarrhal disorders. Itch is very common; venereal disease next, the two disorders are often complicated: perhaps eight cases out of ten are one or both. Fever is rare. There is no complaint apparently connected with the locality of the prison.

The surgeon visits the prison about every other day; but those in solitary confinement only when he is told that some one is ill. His salary is very small: he finds medicines, and a considerable part of his salary is expended on the medicines. He thinks the diet sufficient, but has had occasion to increase it for some old persons. There have been no cholera, small pox, or scarlet fever since he has been here. Measles is rare. A few were confined to their beds with influenza. Diarrhœa occurs sometimes; he finds it relieved by an increased diet.

I found no insane prisoner here. The surgeon thinks that the health has been improved by the fixed diet in lieu of money, formerly introduced at my suggestion.

Diet.—(See General Statistics, No. XXII.)

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
County of Hants.
Southampton. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

General Statistics.

No.		Prisoners belonging to the House of Correction.		Prisoners belonging to the Gaol.		
		Under 17.	Over 17.	Under 17.	Over 17.	Total.
1.	Number and description of those in prison on the 24th of August, 1838 :—					
	Males	2	9	1	4	16
	Females	1	6	..	1	8
2.	How many of them have been committed before?					
	Two females	1	1	..	..	..
	One male	1	..	..	..	..
3.	Escapes in 1836, 1837, and 1838 :—					
	None	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Attempts at suicide in ditto :—					
	One male	..	1	..	..	..
5.	Deaths since August, 1837 :—					
	None	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Prisoners receiving medicine at present :—					
	One female, under sentence of transportation	..	1	..	..	..
7.	Number who have received extra diet, whether on the sick list or otherwise, since August 1837 :—					
	In recovery from slight illness { Females	..	11	..	..	..
	{ Males	..	8	..	..	..
8.	Total number admitted since January 1, 1838 :—					Total.
	Males	7	71	6	27	111
	Females	..	21	1	14	36
9.	Number of Infirmary cases since January 1, 1838 :—					
	One female, revenue prisoner	..	1	..	..	..
10.	Lyings in, in 1836, 1837, and 1838 :—					
	None	..	..	..	..	..

No. XI.—The price of Bread. The price at my visit was 5*d.* the 2 lb. loaf of best bread.

No. XII.—Sum paid by the County for the Support of Prisoners.
The county pays 2*s.* per head for its prisoners sent hither, who are remanded for further examination by the County Magistrates; their stay is usually only two or three days: there are very few.

No. XIII.—Registration. 1. The Chaplain and Surgeon each keep a journal in the same book. 2. Occurrence Book. 3. Inventory.

No. XIV.—Although this and several of the following returns apply to the Gaol and Bridewell before they were united, yet it will be useful to insert them as completing the subject.

Number of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, from the Common Gaol, in the course of the Year, ending Michaelmas, 1837 :—

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	11	..	3	..	14	..
,, Convicted	9	..	1	..	10	..
,, Not Prosecuted	..	..	1	..	1	..
,, Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	2	..	1	..	3	..

No. XV.—Number of prisoners confined in this prison in the course of the same year:—

	Males.
In custody at the commencement of the year	4
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	11
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns	2
Committed for re-examination	3
Total	20

No. XVI.—The number of prisoners from the New United Gaol and Bridewell:—

Tried at the late Sessions, held July 2, 1838—17, of whom 5 were women.
Tried at the Easter Sessions, 1838, 17, of whom 3 were women.
Tried at the Epiphany Sessions, 1838, 17, of whom 5 were women.
Tried at the Michaelmas Sessions, 1837, 17, of whom 4 were women.

Soon after the introduction of the new police the committals increased; they have since diminished, and the average has fallen from 35 to 28.

The greatest number at once since January 1, 1838, has been 39
Lowest ditto ditto 18

No. XVII.—Terms of Imprisonment in the Gaol during the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except debtors).	6	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
2. Ditto ditto after Trial (except debtors).	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	9	..

No. XVIII.—Ages of prisoners in the Gaol during the same Year:—

	Males.
17 years and under 21	7
21 years and under 30	4
30 years and upwards	9
Total	20

No. XIX.—State of Instruction of Prisoners during the same Year:—

	Males.
Can neither read nor write	10
Can read only	2
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	7
Can read and write well	1
Total	20

No. XX.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in the Gaol in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons:—

	Male.
Once	1

No. XXI.—Cost of the Gaol, during the same Year, under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Fuel	2	13	3
Soap	0	8	9
Officers' salaries, fees, and emoluments	22	10	0
Removing transported convicts	3	11	6

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison, per annum	8	11	8
Prison diet per head per annum	6	9	3¼

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

County of Hants.

Southampton. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

No. XXII.—The actual Dietary per week of the United Gaol and Bridewell:—

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Soup.	Other Allowances.
	oz.	oz.	Pints.	
Men	224	16 Uncooked.	The Meat allowed is made into Soup with the Bread.	10½ ozs. of Salt to each Prisoner.
Women	224	16 Uncooked.		
Boys	168	16 Uncooked.		

Prisoners under seventeen years of age receive 1½ lb. of the best bread daily. Those above that age receive 2 lbs. daily. Every prisoner receives ½ lb. of meat twice a week.

No. XXIII.—Total Number of days for which the whole number of the prisoners have been in custody in the Gaol during the same year, 491.

Cost of each prisoner per day, as above, 18½*d.*—$\frac{18}{491}$.

No. XXIV.—Return from the House of Correction for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year:—

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	49	22	7	2	56	24
,, Convicted	21	8	1	1	22	9
,, Acquitted at the Bar	4	2	1	..	5	2
,, No Bills found	1	..	..	..	1	..
,, Remaining to be tried at the Michaelmas Sessions, 16th Oct. 1837	11	7	1	..	12	7
,, Admitted evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	..	..	1	..
,, Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers for offences charged to be committed in distant places	11	5	4	1	15	6

No. XXV.—Summary Convictions in the course of the same Year, in the House of Correction.

	Males.	Females.
Deserters awaiting a route	4	..
Under the Revenue Laws	2	..
Under the Vagrant Act	35	4
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	10	..
Under the Larceny Act	12	4
Under the Municipal Corporation Act	17	3
For assaults	9	..
For want of sureties	4	1
Committed for re-examination on charges under summary jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	9	1
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	12	3
Total	114	16

No. XXVI.—Number of Prisoners confined in the House of Correction in the course of the same Year, exclusive of Debtors:—

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	10	6
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	145	33
Committed for re-examination	25	7
Total	180	46

No. XXVII.—The greatest number of prisoners in the House of Correction, at any one time, during the same year, was 35 men and 9 women.

No. XXVIII.—Terms of Imprisonment at the House of Correction during the same Year:—

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	22	9	12	9	9	6	11	2	2	1	..	..	56	24
2. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors)	5	..	..	..	6	4	..	2	5	3	6	..	22	9
3. Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions	18	2	51	9	38	4	5	1	2	..	..	..	114	16
4. Terms of Imprisonment from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	40	9	68	17	40	8	16	5	12	7	4	..	180	46

No. XXIX.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, in the House of Correction, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	..	1
12 years, and under 14	1	1
14 years, and under 17	4	2
17 years, and under 21	12	6
21 years, and under 30	24	7
30 years, and upwards	15	7
Total	56	24

No. XXX.—Ages of Prisoners, in the House of Correction, on Summary Convictions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	5	..
12 years and under 14	6	..
14 years and under 17	11	..
17 years and under 21	20	9
21 years and under 30	36	7
30 years and upwards	36	..
Total	114	16

No. XXXI.—State of Instruction of Prisoners, as above, for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	18	6
Can read only	9	4
Can read or write or both imperfectly	20	8
Can read and write well	9	6
Total	56	24

No. XXXII.—State of Instruction of Prisoners, as above, on Summary Convictions:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	25	3
Can read only	22	4
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	40	8
Can read and write well	27	1
Total	114	16

No. XXXIII.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths, in the House of Correction, in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Slight indisposition (no account kept)		
Infirmary cases	12	5
Greatest number of sick at one time	4	2
Deaths	..	..

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No. XXXIV.—The number of Prisoners (except debtors) confined in the House of Correction, in the course of the same year, who have been committed before to this or to other prisons :—

	Males.	Females.
Once	4	2
Twice	2	2

No. XXXV.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in the House of Correction, in the course of the same year, have been employed :—

	Males.	Females.
Hard Labour	112	25
Not employed	68	21

No. XXXVI.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same year

Males.	Females.
12	6

No. XXXVII.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the same year :—

	Male.
Privately	1

No. XXXVIII.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the House of Correction, in the course of the same Year :—

	Tried.		Untried.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Irons	5	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	38	9	6	2
Stoppage of diet	19	3	..	..
Total	62	12	6	2

No. XXXIX.—Clothing and Bedding. Number of prisoners to whom articles have been issued in the House of Correction, in the same Year :—

	Males.	Females.
Trousers	12	..
Shirts	12	..
Petticoats	..	1
Shifts	..	3
Beds	20	..
Blankets	34	..
Rugs	18	..
Towels	6	..

No. XL.—Total Cost, for the same year, of the House of Correction, under the following heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of prison diet	135	1	2
Straw	1	4	0
Extra allowances by order of the surgeon	1	15	6
Fuel	12	17	10
Soap	7	8	6
Candles and oil	2	5	0
Stationery and printing	8	16	6
Books	4	5	0
Officers' salaries, fees, and emoluments	175	4	0
Sundries, not mentioned	3	9	6
Total expenses of the prison for the year	352	7	0

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison per annum	15	8	7
Prison diet per head, per annum	6	9	3¼

No. XLI.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour, as delivered by the Gaoler:—

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment. Ft. In.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	7	6	8½	Twice round, or 54 steps.	Two-thirds.	16,065 0	840	10,710	By due attention to one regular pace.	Applied to the purpose of cracking beans, grinding rice, spice, &c., when sufficient number on the wheel, at other times working on the blank spring.
February	7	6	8½	Twice round, or 54 steps.	Two-thirds.	16,065 0	840	10,710	By due attention to one regular pace.	Applied to the purpose of cracking beans, grinding rice, spice, &c., when sufficient number on the wheel, at other times working on the blank spring.
March	7½	..	..	Twice round, or 54 steps.	Two-thirds.	17,212 6	900		By due attention to one regular pace.	Applied to the purpose of cracking beans, grinding rice, spice, &c., when sufficient number on the wheel, at other times working on the blank spring.
April	10	..	..	Twice round, or 54 steps.	One-half.	22,950 0	1200	11,475	By due attention to one regular pace.	Applied to the purpose of cracking beans, grinding rice, spice, &c., when sufficient number on the wheel, at other times working on the blank spring.
May	10	..	..	Twice round, or 54 steps.	One-half.	22,950 0	1200	11,475	By due attention to one regular pace.	Applied to the purpose of cracking beans, grinding rice, spice, &c., when sufficient number on the wheel, at other times working on the blank spring.
June	10	..	..	Twice round, or 54 steps.	One-half.	22,950 0	1200	11,475	By due attention to one regular pace.	Applied to the purpose of cracking beans, grinding rice, spice, &c., when sufficient number on the wheel, at other times working on the blank spring.
July	10	..	..	Twice round, or 54 steps.	One-half.	22,950 0	1200	11,475	By due attention to one regular pace.	Applied to the purpose of cracking beans, grinding rice, spice, &c., when sufficient number on the wheel, at other times working on the blank spring.
August	10	..	..	Twice round, or 54 steps.	One-half.	22,950 0	1200	11,475	By due attention to one regular pace.	Applied to the purpose of cracking beans, grinding rice, spice, &c., when sufficient number on the wheel, at other times working on the blank spring.
September	10	..	..	Twice round, or 54 steps.	One-half.	22,950 0	1200	11,475	By due attention to one regular pace.	Applied to the purpose of cracking beans, grinding rice, spice, &c., when sufficient number on the wheel, at other times working on the blank spring.
October	7½	..	..	Twice round, or 54 steps.	Two-thirds.	17,212 6	900		By due attention to one regular pace.	Applied to the purpose of cracking beans, grinding rice, spice, &c., when sufficient number on the wheel, at other times working on the blank spring.
November	7	..	..	Twice round, or 54 steps.	Two-thirds.	16,065 0	840	10,710	By due attention to one regular pace.	Applied to the purpose of cracking beans, grinding rice, spice, &c., when sufficient number on the wheel, at other times working on the blank spring.
December	7	..	..	Twice round, or 54 steps.	Two-thirds.	16,065 0	840	10,710	By due attention to one regular pace.	Applied to the purpose of cracking beans, grinding rice, spice, &c., when sufficient number on the wheel, at other times working on the blank spring.

III.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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No. XLII.—Scale of Crank Labour, as delivered by the Gaoler:—

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate apartments.	The ordinary velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Account of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	7	6	10 times.	Owing to the small number of Prisoners the Crank is seldom used, except by those who are unable to work at the Tread Wheels.	Regulated in the same manner as the Tread-Wheel.	Attached to and regulated by the Tread-Wheel, and applied to the like purposes.
February	7	..	..			
March	7½	..	..			
April	10	..	..			
May	10	..	..			
June	10	..	..			
July	10	..	..			
August	10	..	..			
September	10	..	..			
October	7½	..	..			
November	7	..	..			
December	7	..	..			

No. XLIII.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c., of the New United Gaol and Bridewell:—

Office.	Salaries. £. s. d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
Governor *	60 0 0	4 4 0	64 4 0	Profits derived from the Tread-Wheel.
Matron	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	
Turnkey	41 12 0	..	..	
Chaplain	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	
Surgeon	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	

No. XLIV.—Receipts:—

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the House of Correction	4	4	0
Amount of fines paid by prisoners applicable to the county rate, during the same year	4	0	0
Total	8	4	0

* N.B.—20*l.* per annum has since been added to the Governor's salary, which now amounts to 80*l.* per annum.

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No. XLV.—Total number of days for which the whole number of the prisoners have been in custody, in the House of Correction, during the same year, 7570.

Cost of each prisoner per day $10\frac{3}{4}d.$—$\frac{4874}{7570}$.

Suggestions towards Improvement (applying to the now united Gaol and House of Correction.)

1. Two sinks for urine to be made in the two male yards.
2. Combs to be provided in each yard.
3. Necessary paper to be distributed.
4. Rules to be printed and suspended in the wards (at present they are in MSS).
5. To impart to the prison more of the appearance of a prison; at present it is too much like a private house. With this view it will be proper to place a chain over the door, and to erect a gate outside.
6. To set apart the room near the gaoler's apartment as a male infirmary.
7. The nature of solitary confinement should be defined by a rule. It is at present left to the discretion of the keeper. Those thus placed for a fortnight should exercise once daily, and those for a month twice daily. At present those in solitary confinement do not go to chapel; it would be better that they should have that advantage.

SOUTHAMPTON.—THE DEBTORS' PRISON.

Debtors' Prison.

Construction.—There is a good privy, a good supply of water, and a good gravelled yard. The day and sleeping rooms are separate, but there is not a separate yard for the use of the females; this, however, is of the less consequence as women come very rarely.

Management.—I found two inmates, men, one under execution, the other under mesne process, occupying separate beds. Both supported themselves, except that the Town allowed one bushel of coals for fire in the day-room, and wood for lighting a fire.

The poor debtors apply to the Guardians of the Poor for relief, who generally order them 6*d.* a day.

The whole building has lately been painted and white-washed, and is now clean and neat, and in very good order.

Tobacco is allowed.

The debtors clean for themselves, and find soap for themselves.

There has been no alteration in the salaries. The keeper has 35*l.* and no other fees. He lets out no furniture to the debtors, and derives no advantage from them. He is Sergeant at Mace, Keeper of the Town Hall, and has occasionally a fee for attending meetings and sessions. The matron receives no salary.

There has been no alteration in the rules since my former visit. One Register is kept. The magistrates visit the prison occasionally.

There has been no escape during the three years that the keeper has been here, nor any attempt of which he is aware.

Suicide.—There has been no attempt during the above time.

Return from the Debtors' Prison in and for the Borough and County of Southampton, for the year ending Michaelmas 1837.

Debtors in the course of the year :—

	Males.	Females.
On mesne process . . .	25	2
In execution	7	..
Total	32	2

Progress of Committals during the same late years :—

In 1837, 31 were admitted, of whom 2 only were females (13 received relief).
In 1836, 17 were admitted (no females), of whom 14 received relief.
In 1838, 11 were admitted (no females), up to August 24, of whom 6 received relief.

Greatest number at once in 1838 . 3
„ 1837 . 5

Greatest number during the three years that the keeper has been in office, 11—8 men and 3 women—in 1835.

Clothing and Bedding Table. Number of Articles issued to each prisoner :—

	Males.
Beds	1
Blankets	2
Rugs	1
Pillow	1
Utensil	1

Total cost, during the year, under the following heads :—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Total cost of prison diet*	23	3	6
Fuel	4	1	3
Washing	1	10	0
Officers' salaries, fees and emoluments	35	0	0
Sundries not mentioned	3	7	0
Total expenses of the prison for the year	67	1	9
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison during the year	£3	13	3

Religious Instruction.—There is no chapel, nor divine service. The prison chaplain has never come hither. I found here two or three Bibles, and three or four Prayer Books.

Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—There has been no death during three years, and no bad complaint of any kind : neither cholera nor influenza prevailed here. The surgeon has been here perhaps six times in three years to visit poor debtors. The master debtors, three or four times, perhaps, have sent for a doctor of their own choice. The surgeon of the prison is sent for to poor debtors, but not to master debtors. During the year ending Michaelmas, 1837, there was one case of indisposition.

WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER—County Gaol.

Winchester. County Gaol.

Construction.—Ever since January, 1838, there has been a separate sleeping cell for all the male prisoners, except for such as were helpless or diseased, and excepting also the debtors and the female prisoners. The cells are of a good size, very well lighted in general, and fit for reading and writing.

No alterations have been made since my former visit, except that some of the walls have been raised a little, and some loose bricks placed at the top of them. These loose bricks have never fallen down, nor been blown off.

There are no dark cells properly so called.

Management.—The general appearance of this prison is remarkably neat and clean. There is no particular rule as to white-washing ; it is done when required, and in some parts several times a year. The cells have boards, and the prisoners sleep without bedsteads. The bedding is very clean and good. No sheets are allowed, except to the sick.

In the infirmary-rooms it would be desirable to place bedsteads as well as sheets.

The privies are usually clean and sweet ; but the female and debtors' privies are least so.

As a general rule, the governor may permit the prisoners who have been in better situations in life, and who can provide it themselves, to have such beds as they may require instead of the county beds.

In future no uncooked provisions are to be admitted into the felons' apartments of the gaol.

The yards are very spacious, and might be very conveniently divided by walls into two parts ; all except the present female yards. The yards are chiefly gravelled, but some part is paved. Each yard is well supplied with water. Day-rooms are still retained.

No one was in confinement for prison offences, nor in a solitary cell at the date of my visit.

No order has ever been given to maintain silence, but it is partially observed ; that is, no noise is suffered. The magistrates do not deem it proper to impose silence on the untried, who are the chief inmates here.

* No prison diet is provided :—6*d.* per day is allowed to the poor prisoners. The cost per head cannot well be ascertained. The total cost of prison diet is the sum paid to the poor prisoners.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
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Winchester. County Gaol.

There has been no alteration in the officers since my last visit. There is no schoolmaster.

There were no escapes during 1836, 1837, and 1838, up to my visit.

New rules have been recently issued, which have received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

The majority of prisoners here are agricultural labourers. At the period of my visit the prison was very empty, from the sessions and assizes. There are usually but few female prisoners.

The new regulations respecting debtors are more minute and distinct than is the case in some prisons, and I shall therefore insert some of them in this place:—

"The debtors confined on the common side of the gaol and maintained at the expense of the county, shall receive the following allowance of food, fuel, bedding, and clothing, viz. one pound and a half of bread per day, and two pounds and a half of meat per week; (to be delivered Wednesdays and Saturdays,) a sufficient quantity of coals, an iron bedstead, with a straw mattress, two blankets, a sheet, and coverlet; and each room shall be provided with a strong deal table, a chair for each prisoner, and necessary bed-room utensils. The allowance of food shall be continued to each debtor only until the holding of the first Insolvent Debtors' Court which shall be held after he comes into the prison, when, if he neglects to go before the Court, no further allowance shall be issued to him, unless under the written order of two or more of the Visiting Justices; and such debtors who, having gone before the Court, shall be sentenced by the Commissioners to imprisonment, as fraudulent debtors, shall receive only the same allowance as the prisoners confined on the criminal side of the prison. Debtors having their own beds shall not be allowed the use of the county bedding.

"All debtors confined in the gaol shall be permitted to work and to follow their respective professions, provided that their employment does not from its nature interfere with the good government of the prison; and such debtors as shall find their own implements, and are not maintained at the expense of the county, shall be allowed to receive the whole of their earnings; but such as are furnished with implements, or are maintained at the expense of the county, shall receive only one-half of their earnings, the other moiety to be paid to the County Treasurer.

"All debtor prisoners shall be required to attend divine service on the Sunday, and other days when the service shall be performed, unless prevented by illness or other reasonable cause, and such as refuse or neglect to attend shall be locked up in their bed-rooms during the performance of the service.

"No gaming, either hazard or otherwise, shall be permitted within any part of the prison, and neither cards or dice allowed to be introduced into the gaol.

"The debtor prisoners shall be required to wash their faces and hands every morning, to shave every other day, and to bathe and wash their feet whenever required to do so by the governor of the gaol; for which purpose, each debtor maintained at the expense of the county, shall be allowed one ounce and a quarter of soap, to be delivered every Saturday morning, and one or more towels shall be suspended in some convenient part of the prison, and changed three times every week, for the use of the pauper debtors.

"The friends of the debtors shall be allowed to visit them in gaol, between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon in the winter, and between the hours of nine in the morning and six in the afternoon in the summer, excepting on Sundays, when no visitors shall be admitted, nor shall any visitor be allowed on any day to remain in the prison during divine service. No visitor, excepting a wife, a parent, or a child, to be permitted to remain more than one hour in the prison, or admitted oftener than twice in the same day, and no stranger or visitor of any description be allowed to remain in the prison beyond the hours before specified, unless in case of sickness, and with the previous sanction of the surgeon given in writing, or by order of a visiting justice.

"All debtors paying their own expenses shall be allowed to receive every day, from their friends, or purchase through the medium of the persons appointed to serve the prison with articles of food and clothing, one pint of wine or one quart of strong beer, which, on no account, is to be exceeded, and which beer or wine, together with all other victuals intended for the debtors, shall be received into the prison between the hours of eight in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. Debtors receiving the county allowance shall not be allowed to receive into the prison any other articles of provision.

"All disobedience to the orders of the governor or deputy governor of the gaol, or infraction of the rules and regulations enacted for the good government of the gaol, shall be punished by confinement in a solitary cell and restriction to bread and water, pursuant to 4 Geo. 4. cap. 64, sec. 41, or such other punishment as under the circumstances of the case the visiting justices may direct."

On the whole there is much less indulgence here now than formerly.

In one of the felons' yards there is the tombstone of a man who was hung for the murder of a woman *unknown*. This was put up (according to the keeper) because the prisoners have an idea that they cannot be hung for the murder of an unknown person.

The wardsmen are being discontinued as far as the service of the prison will admit: they have not the same power as formerly. It would be well to distribute a certain allowance of combs, and of necessary paper in each ward.

I found seven women sleeping in one room, three in the next, and four in the next. One woman with the itch was lying in the day-time in the large sleeping-room: there is no female infirmary, and no separate room in which a sick woman could be placed. The

matron's room does not command the female yard, and is at some distance from it. The women dress their dinner, and wash, &c. in their day-room: the female part, in short, is the worst part of the prison, and most in want of improvement. The women have no bathing-room, and only a tub for the purpose of bathing. There is no receiving-room.

Labour.—The labour consists in cleaning and washing, and little matters of work requisite in the prison.

Religious and other Instruction.—As the same gentleman is chaplain to both the Gaol and the House of Correction, much that relates to this head in both prisons will be found here.

I shall extract in this place some detached remarks which the chaplain has communicated to me as the fruits of his observation and experience in this prison:—

"Society at large expects some radical benefit from establishments having the character of promoting the reformation of criminals. There appears no reason against making a preparation in the gaol before trial to facilitate reformation in the Bridewell after sentence is passed, and if a prisoner escapes a verdict of guilty he is in no way injured by being returned to his parish under the effect of the instruction and discipline he may have experienced in the gaol. Without this he may be replaced in society, contaminated with what he never encountered before, or advanced in vice which he may have formerly known but by report: and again no radical reformation is to be expected, nor is likely to be found, in the criminal who is restored from the House of Correction to the scenes of his former misconduct, smarting only with penalties, and unaltered in principle or unfurnished with instruction. I cannot help remarking the vital ignorance which I daily find in most criminals, even in those who have had rather a better education, and I cannot sufficiently express my conviction that a deep-rooted evil is gaining ground, that of morally educating, without properly teaching or instructing in practical Christianity. I find gross spiritual ignorance in many who have had considerable advantages of education. I think I may say, without the slightest danger of exceeding the truth, that of the prisoners coming daily under my care not one in two hundred has any right knowledge of his spiritual condition, and not one in one hundred has ever been thoroughly advised respecting it.

"If the natural temperament of a criminal be powerful and of a rough cast, punishment without instruction exasperates or hardens that rough and unbending temper. I have met with cases wherein all the punishment on earth would not apparently subdue the criminal, and yet he has been powerfully affected by a verbal appeal and religious instruction. Punishment is an appeal to the animal feeling, and instruction is an appeal to the mind.

"I should have much more hope of reformation in a felon who could read than in vagrants, poachers, or misdemeanants, *who have had no instruction.* There is not, as far as the closest observation can extend that I have had an opportunity of making, the slightest foundation for the assertion that education tends to the increase of crime. Education without proper religious instruction will tend to a certain degree or species of crime that may require ingenuity, expertness, or intelligence; but crime in its grossest and most hopeless character I have found in those who are wholly ignorant and untaught. It should not be forgotten also that, so far from education simply tending to crime, the same talent for learning or receiving instruction will, without proper instruction, be as conducive to expertness in crime as it is to expertness in learning, and what is often attributed to the effect of education, rightly belongs to a natural talent which has brought itself forward by its own energies, and, for want of proper guiding, has turned itself to criminal purposes.

"The most hardened criminals I have ever had under my observation have been the most untaught and ignorant. And yet it is not true that an ignorant man is always hardened or inaccessible to a verbal appeal.

"Of all situations I have ever found men, women, or younger persons placed in, under any circumstances, I have never yet discovered any in which they were more ready and willing to be instructed, or more thankful for instruction, than in prisons before and after trial. The reasons for this assertion might be enlarged on, and the proofs are abundant; but I am content to make it, and am ready to give reasons if called on.

"I am most happy to say that Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and school books, are furnished to an unlimited extent, according to the discretion of the chaplain, at the expense of the county, from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Tracts for the prisons, and as gifts to the prisoners on their release, I generally provide out of my own pocket. The 'Pious Country Parishioner,' and the 'Companion for the Prisoner,' published by the above-named Society, also an excellent digest of Scripture Texts, called 'Faith and Duty,' from Bishop Gastrell's Institutes, and, above all, 'The Sinner's Friend,' by J. V. Hall, of Maidstone, have been in some request amongst the prisoners; but, in general, there are but few publications besides the Scriptures and Tracts collected from various depositories that I have seen as calculated in a general way for the purposes of prison instruction. A good supply of well-selected books amongst prisoners unemployed in a gaol, or enjoined to silence in a house of correction, is of all things calculated to assist a chaplain in the work of reformation. Many will read in a gaol rather than endure the weariness that accompanies confinement before trial. Many will read in a bridewell if restricted to silence, and many in a prison are led to inquiry and the consideration of useful and serious subjects, which, under ordinary circumstances, they might neglect or refuse to notice.

"When numbers are to be taught, one master is found insufficient to teach in a school

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when all the scholars are together; how much more impossible must it be for one master or more to teach prisoners divided into ten yards or compartments and the greater part of the day at work. The most practicable method my experience could warrant in recommending in a prison where wardsmen are allowed, and silence enforced, would be to divide the prisoners into three classes, making them always sit together in their divisions. One class should contain those who can read well. These would require no schooling, and should never break silence. The next class should consist of those who cannot read well, and the third of those who cannot read at all. The two last classes should have a prisoner teacher assisting them in the way the chaplain may direct on Sundays only or other days appointed. This is quite practicable where a turnkey is parading the prison, and keeping watch that order is maintained. A chaplain under this system may insure in most cases any prisoner's learning to read in three months, who was previously unable, or becoming perfect in a less time if he could read only a little before.

"A most effectual method of instructing prisoners to assist or take the place of the teaching above alluded to, and what a chaplain can be only personally efficient in, is giving instructive lectures in the chapel to prisoners assembled there at certain times of the week. There is not a more effectual method of teaching known, or from which better effects may arise, than lecturing in an explanatory and practical manner on subjects that are essential to understand or to adopt into the ordinary course of moral life."

In the gaol the prisoners teach each other. Several have thus been taught to read.
In the House of Correction the prisoners do not instruct each other.

In regard to the administration of the Sacrament, the chaplain observes—

"I have not administered the Sacrament in either prison. I have never been applied to by any prisoner for the administration of it. I have noticed it in my sermons, and latterly have given notice quarterly of my intention to celebrate the Communion when a certain number of prisoners in a fit state of mind may apply to me to be examined and admitted. I have found a feeling in some prisoners that they will be more comfortable in approaching the Lord's Table at a future time when released from prison and their trying situation. The only criminal, under sentence of death, that has ever fallen under my care to attend was neither penitent so as to confess his crime, nor desirous of joining in the holy ordinance."

There is not a good room for the chaplain at the House of Correction. The prisoners never read to the chaplain at either prison, but conversational instruction is carried on in the different yards. He purposes to hold discourse with the prisoners at the House of Correction after chapel; for he finds a difficulty in procuring good opportunities at other times, from their being so constantly occupied with work or meals. At the Gaol he is more in the yards than at the House of Correction. Sometimes he talks with a prisoner at the Gaol in his little room, or in the turnkey's room. I found on inquiry of the prisoners that he visits them frequently in the yards. The same gentleman attends both the Gaol and the House of Correction: he has no other duty, and has been here two years. His salary for both these establishments is 300*l.* per annum.

The chaplain is very desirous to visit the prisoners who are placed in solitary confinement constantly; but he has received no encouragement on this head. At the Gaol three officers are nearly always present at chapel; but the matron not always. The keeper of the gaol is not always present on Tuesdays.

At the House of Correction the four turnkeys are almost always present, if the governor is not present, on Sundays. Two or three turnkeys always attend at chapel on week-days. The matron is not always present on Sundays, and seldom on week-days.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—Statistical account of the number of prisoners sick, together with the births and deaths occurring in the County Gaol at Winchester, during the year from January to December, 1838.

First Quarter, January 1, to March 30th:—

Males	47
Females	6
Total	53

Births—None.
Deaths.—None.

Second Quarter, April 1st, to June 30th:—

Males	59
Females	10
Total	69

Births—None.
Deaths.—None.

Third Quarter, July 1st to September 30th.

Males	47
Females	13
Total	60

Births—None.
Deaths.—None.

Fourth Quarter, October 1st to December 31st.

Males	42
Females	5
Total	47

Births.—None.
Deaths.—1, from cancer of the tongue.

Total Number of Sick during the same Year:—

Males	195
Females	34
Total	229

Births.—None.
Deaths, 1.

Diseases occurring during the same Year:—

	Cases.		Cases.
Constipation	58	Syphilis	5
Tussis	27	Boils	3
Scabies	26	Erysipelas	1
Vertigo	19	Lithiasis	2
Ulcer	13	Ophthalmia	2
Diarrhœa	6	Odontalgia	4
Strain	2	Hysteria	2
Diseased toe	1	Swelled legs	2
Spasms	1	Otitis	1
Fever	6	Swelled face	1
Inguinal Hernia	1	Inflamed knee	1
Pleurodynia	4	Abscess	2
Rheumatism, Chronic	10	Lumbago	2
Chilblains	2	Deafness	1
Paralysis	2	Pericarditis	1
Pneumonia	1	Cancer	2
Hæmorrhoids	6		

Treatment of Sick, &c.—The same gentleman attends both at the Gaol and at the House of Correction.

I found no one in the infirmary of the Gaol except an insane patient, a male, who is believed to labour under a disease of the heart. One woman only was ill with the itch. The prison is remarkably healthy and very well ventilated. No influenza, cholera, nor any epidemic complaint has prevailed here. In respect to its health it presents a favourable comparison with the House of Correction.

The present surgeon came into office eight months ago; he succeeded his father; he keeps a register of the diseases.

Diet.—The daily allowance here is a pound and a half of bread to all the prisoners, a pound of potatoes twice a-week, and half a pound of meat twice a-week. A quart of salt is allowed weekly to every ten men. The liquor in which the meat has been boiled is given twice a-week to all the prisoners, in the quantity of a pint and a half each time; herbs are boiled up in this liquor. Each prisoner receives also two quarts of oatmeal gruel daily, made of the strength of an ounce and a half of meal to a quart.

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General Statistics.

No. I.—The Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	86	13	15	1	229	30	18	2	348	46
,, Convicted	63	6	12	..	141	14	11	2	227	23
,, Acquitted at the Bar	16	5	1	1	28	1	1	..	46	6
,, No Bills found	1	1	1	..	10	3	1	..	13	4
,, Not Prosecuted	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	7	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	8	..
,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
,, Prisoners in custody at the date of this Return for Trial	4	1	..	..	42	12	..	..	46	13
	86	13	15	1	229	30	18	2	348	46

No. II.—The Number of Summary Convictions in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Deserters awaiting a route	12	..
Under the revenue laws	14	1
For assaults	2	..
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	9	1
Total	37	2

No. III.—The Number of Debtors in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
On mesne process	55	2
In execution	32	1
Forfeitures of recognizances, or on attachments for contempt	2	..
Crown debtors or offenders against revenue laws, not kept on criminal side	1	..
Total	90	3
Debtors in custody at the commencement of the year	14	..

No. IV.—The Total Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the year	57	11
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	313	41
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns	72	7
Committed for re-examination	7	3
Total	449	62

Debtors not included.

No. V.—Terms of Imprisonment during the same Year.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	108	13	76	12	111	14	30	5	3	2	..	..	348	46
2. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors)	169	18	1	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	175	20
3. Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions	10	..	6	..	6	..	4	2	8	..	3	..	37	2

No. VI.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions during the same Year.

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years	5	..
12 years, and under 14	6	3
14 years, and under 17	23	3
17 years, and under 21	69	7
21 years, and under 30	136	15
30 years, and upwards	109	18
Total	348	46

No. VII.—The Ages of Prisoners on Summary Convictions during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	2	..
17 years and under 21	8	1
21 years and under 30	14	1
30 years and upwards	13	..
Total	37	2

No. VIII.—The State of Instruction among the Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	130	23
Can read only	71	12
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	126	11
Can read and write well	21	..
Total	348	46

No. IX.—The State of Instruction of Prisoners, on Summary Convictions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	14	1
Can read only	4	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	14	..
Can read and write well	5	..
Total	37	2

No. X.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	42	4
Twice	12	1
Thrice	1	..

No. XI.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year have been employed:—

	Males.	Females.
The females wash for the prisoners.		
The males repair, whitewash, and clean the prison.		
Employment of this kind, not being hard labour	449	62

No. XII.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year. 9

No. XIII.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year:—

	Untried. Males.
Solitary Cells	5

No. XIV.—Clothing and Bedding Table. Number of Prisoners to whom Articles have been issued:—

	Males.	Females.
Day-caps	..	14
Jackets	2	..
Trousers	2	..

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	Males.	Females.
Shirts	20	..
Stockings	..	6
Handkerchiefs	..	6
Shoes	2	7
Gowns	..	4
Petticoats	..	2
Flannel ditto	..	6
Shifts	..	13

No. XV.—Total Cost of the Gaol, during the same Year, under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of prison diet	148	5	10½
Male and female clothing	10	18	0
Straw	8	14	2
Extra allowances by order of surgeon	12	8	0
Fuel	75	18	2
Soap	8	15	0
Candles and oil	3	15	0
Stationery and printing	42	2	9
Books	4	4	0
Officers' salaries, fees, and emoluments	823	10	0
Removing transported convicts	48	17	0
Sundries, not mentioned	48	13	7½
Total expenses of the prison for the year	1236	8	7

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison per annum	184	11	1½
The cost of prison diet, per head, per annum	3	0	8
The cost of poor debtors not included in the above	93	19	11½
The total expense of each prisoner per day	0	1	0¾

No. XVI.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c., with other Particulars, as they stood at the close of the Year 1837:—

Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
Governor	57	October, 1817	400	0	0	11	8	8	400	0	0	For coals consumed by the Governor, and also for coals consumed for the visiting Magistrates.
Chaplain*	33	January, 1836	150	0	0	..			150	0	0	
Matron	50	January, 1833	20	0	0	..			20	0	0	
Surgeon*	73	January, 1797	75	0	0	..			75	0	0	
Surveyor	54	April, 1807	12	10	0	..			12	10	0	
Chief Turnkey	50	September, 1827	50	0	0	..			50	0	0	The above is not allowed in money, but the quantity of coals supplied amounts to that sum.
Turnkey	37	January, 1833	45	0	0	..			45	0	0	
Turnkey	49	November, 1827	45	0	0	..			45	0	0	
Messenger	57	June, 1835	26	0	0	..			26	0	0	
									823	10	0	

No. XVII.—The Number and Description of Prisoners confined here on Aug. 21, 1838, at the time of my visit:—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Debtors	24	..	..	..
Transports	1	4	..	..
Non-payment of 1*l.* and upwards for the support of his daughter in the poor-house	1	..	..	..
To find sureties for a breach of the peace	1	..	..	..
Acquitted of murder, being insane	1	1	..	..
Stealing from a dwelling-house	1	1	..	..
House-breaking	1	..	..	..
Stealing from the person	1	2	..	..
Receiving stolen goods	..	1	..	..
Other felonies	16	5	..	..
An abominable offence	1	..	..	..
Assault on a child	1	..	..	..
Uttering base coin	2	..	..	..
Children	..	..	1	..
	51	14	1	66

* The same Chaplain and Surgeon officiate at the Gaol and Bridewell, so that the above is half their total salary.

No. XVIII.—The greatest Number of Prisoners from Oct. 1, 1837, to Aug. 21, 1838 . 142
The least Number of Prisoners from ditto ditto . 50

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. When the Act for abolishing arrest in certain cases of debt comes into full operation, to appropriate the yard now used for master-debtors as a yard for misdemeanants.

2. When the above change takes place to appropriate the yard now called the North Yard to the use of the female prisoners, who are at present very scantily accommodated, and who are in a worse position than any other class of prisoners.

3 In the above case the present female yard might be employed as a kitchen for the service of the whole prison; which would be a great improvement on the present system of cooking in each ward.

4. To make a receiving-room and a bath-room out of the ward and yard now used for the females.

5. To raise the wall in front of the debtors, in order to prevent them from observing the other prisoners.

6. To set apart one of the male infirmaries only as a sick-room for all the male prisoners, and to use all the other infirmary-rooms (there is one to each of the male wards) as ordinary sleeping-cells.

7. When the females are placed in the proposed yard (as suggested in my second remark) to set apart one large room as an infirmary for their use, another as a work-room, and another as a wash-house.

8. To make a partition (of brick or wood) in order to separate the poor debtors from the strangers who pass through the upper prison (in which the visiting-room is situated), as well as from the prisoners who are conducted through on the passage to their respective yards.

9. To fix and allot certain hours daily during which the prisoners may be summoned to receive the instructions of or to converse with the Chaplain.

Relief to Prisoners on Discharge.—Nothing is given to those who have only ten or twelve miles to go, except their breakfast and their allowance of bread for the day. Those who have to travel from eighteen to twenty-four miles receive 6*d.* Few receive more than 1*s.* This donation is left to the discretion of the keeper; but if in cases of very good conduct he wishes to give a little extra he applies to the magistrates. Since June 1st up to my visit, 2*s.* 6*d.* is the highest sum he has given.

The Earnings of Prisoners how appropriated.—The bakers receive 10*d.* a-week, which is paid them when they go out. No others receive a fixed sum, nor any proportion of their earnings. The keeper receives one-fourth of the prisoners' earnings (which amounts on an average to about 100*l.* per annum). All the turnkeys receive also one-fourth of the prisoners' earnings, which is divided amongst them, the share of each being about 25*l.* per annum.

COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

County House of Correction.

Construction.—No alteration has taken place since my last visit in the building or offices. There are no dark cells properly so called; a few are used which are darkened with shutters, and in which the bedding is diminished. There is a great want of dark and solitary cells apart from the others. There is abundant space behind for building, and large garden-ground.

All the cells are well sized, well ventilated, light, and fit for reading or working in. A few ante-cells leading to another cell within are the only exceptions to this remark; on the whole, however, no approach to separate solitary confinement as a system is practicable here, because the cells are so few in proportion to the population.

Management.—The general appearance is neat, clean, and orderly; and the whole is well managed consistently with so few turnkeys. Silence is maintained as far as is practicable.

A turnkey has the office of whipping the prisoners when so sentenced, and receives 2*s.* 6*d.* each time.

All the bread consumed is made and baked in the prison.

Prisoners placed in the dark cells receive only bread and water, have no exercise, and no books or work, but this punishment never exceeds three days. They sleep in the same cell.

The Courts of Assize and Sessions never sentence to *solitary confinement* for more than fourteen days at one time; seldom for more than seven: that is, they have not done so till now, when there are three men condemned (for the first time, it is said) by the Sessions to a month's solitary confinement. Sometimes it is undergone in the first and last fortnight of the term of imprisonment; most usually in one week in each month. A very small proportion (only 16 out of 800 last year) have had this sentence from the Court.

In the year from Michaelmas 1835 to Michaelmas 1836, 28 persons were placed in solitary confinement, 25 men and three women. There were 11 soldiers thus placed. (See No. XIII.)

The prisoners placed in solitary confinement go out every morning for a period averaging half an hour; they have only 1½ lb. of bread daily, and go to chapel only on Sundays. In no instance since January 1st has extra food or extra exercise been ordered by the surgeon; but in about four cases last year this was the case. They sleep usually in the same cell. Books are supplied, but not work.

No stockings are allowed to the men. The dress of the convicts is party-coloured. All clothes are made at home.

Wardsmen are still kept up. They are the chief watchers during labour. The keeper is careful in selecting the best men.

The following are some of the recent regulations:—

"It appearing that the permission heretofore granted to the prisoners to be visited by their relatives has produced an indifference on their part to being committed to the Bridewell and operated as an encouragement to crime, no prisoner committed for a shorter period than six months shall be permitted to see his or her friends during the time of their imprisonment; and all prisoners committed for a term of beyond six months shall be allowed to be visited by their friends only once every three months, after the expiration of the first six months.

"Ordered that no convicted prisoner be allowed to write or receive any letter whatever, unless with reference to raising money to procure his discharge, from payment of any fine for which he is emerced, in which cases the prisoners may be allowed to write letters in the presence of the Bridewell keeper or turnkey; or unless the visiting justices give a special permission to the prisoner to write, with the aforesaid restriction relative to the matter on which he has been tried."

A new rule enjoins the separation of old depraved offenders; it was originally proposed by the magistrates themselves. It is as follows:—

"Ordered, that the Bridewell keeper shall, so far as the circumstances of the Bridewell will allow, enforce a complete separation of the most depraved class of prisoners and those who have been committed more than once, from the other prisoners, and from each other, excepting during the hours of labour, and regulate that they shall be locked up during their meal-times, each in his own cell."

Escapes.—During the three years, 1836, 1837, and 1838, one prisoner got outside: he was within the upper gates working in the garden, taking in coals. He was retaken after a few hours.

Diet. It is ordered—"That the daily allowance of food to boys under twelve years of age be reduced to one-half the allowance to a man; that the daily allowance of food to boys from twelve to seventeen years of age, be substituted from two-thirds to three-fourths of the allowance to a man.

"That the prisoners who work at the tread-mill be allowed an additional half-pound of bread for every day in which they shall be working at such mill."

Religious and other Instruction.—There is a good provision of books. The chapel is not large enough for the greatest number of inmates. On inquiry of the prisoners I do not find that the chaplain comes into the yards.

Books are well supplied. The chaplain orders such books as he deems necessary from the Christian Knowledge Society's list, and he may purchase such others as he pleases out of his own pocket.

There is no schoolmaster.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The present surgeon was appointed 21st December, 1837; he assisted his father some time before. He keeps a list of diseases, which his father did not.

Sheets are not allowed to the sick.

During the last two years one woman has lain in here. A good deal of diarrhœa is common; the damp and low situation* is probably one of the causes of this. The diet perhaps may be somewhat too low in relation to the site. If a man is ill it is found difficult to restore him to health. A general state of feebleness is characteristic of the inmates. The deaths which occur are generally from diarrhœa, and take place for the most part in the damp time of the year, about November or December. At the time of my visit there were about five venereal cases; one in a woman. There was no case of insanity. No extra allowance is made to the surgeon for lying-in patients. There are cells for prisoners suffering under the itch.

About two years ago a slight improvement was made in the diet; but still the surgeon perceives that after a certain time the prisoner suffers, and requires a better diet; at any rate a better diet would benefit him. In 1838 there was one case of extra diet to a prisoner, not in the infirmary; but the keeper believes that there was none in 1837.

From Michaelmas 1835 to Michaelmas 1836 the number of slight indispositions was not entered.

Number of Infirmary cases	30 males.	2 females.
Greatest number sick at one time . .	4 „	1 „
Deaths	2 „	0 „
Total number admitted	692 „	50 „

Statistical account of the Number of Prisoners Sick, together with the Births, Accidents, Deaths, and the Diseases occurring in the County Bridewell, or House of Correction, at Winchester, from January to December 1838.

First Quarter, January 1st to March 30th:—

Males	144
Females	6
Total . . .	150

* The House of Correction is situated near a river and water-meadows.

Births . . . . None.
Accidents . . . . . 2—fractured fingers.
Deaths . . . . . 2—1 from abscess, 1 from pneumonia.

Second Quarter, April 1st to June 30th:—
Males 101
Females 5

Total . . . 106
Births . . . . None.
Accidents . . . None.
Deaths . . . . . 1—from Hæmoptysis.

Third Quarter, July 1st to October 16th.
Males 110
Females 12

Total 122
Births . . . . . 1 male.
Accidents . . . . None.
Deaths . . . . . None.

Fourth Quarter, October 17th to December 31st.
Males 123
Females 15

Total 138
Births . . . . . None.
Accidents . . . . None.
Deaths . . . . . None.

Total Number of Sick during the Year:—
Males 478
Females 38

Total 516
Birth 1
Accidents 2
Deaths 3

Infirmary Cases during the Year:—
Males 41
Females 4

Total . . . 45

Greatest Number of Sick at one time:—
Males 7
Females 2

Total . . . 9

Diseases occurring during the Year:—

	Cases.		Cases
Tussis	80	Diseased knee	6
Diarrhœa	55	Ringworm	3
Scabies	64	Bruise	4
Fever	33	Reten. urine	1
Constipation	36	Vermin	2
Ulcers	43	Dyspnæa	1
Venereal	17	Pneumonia	2
Lumbago	17	Spasms	2
Vertigo	15	Gravel	6
Rheumatism, chronic	15	Worms	4
Strains	10	Inflamed hand	3
Pleurodynia	14	Hooping-cough	2
Debilitas	11	Cynanche	2
Abscess	16	Warts	3
Hæmorrhoids	6	Injured finger	1
Gleet	5	Inflamed testicle	1
Odontalgia	5	Palpitation	1
Cephalalgia	6	Ophthalmia	4
Incon. urine	4		

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
County of Hants.
Winchester. County House of Correction.

State of the Prison, and various Particulars illustrative of it, at the date of my visit.

1. Number of Prisoners in the House of Correction, Winchester, August 22, 1838.

In No. 1 Yard,	Felons for 1 year and upwards	24
„ 2 „	„ 6 months and up to 1 year	21
„ 3 „	Misdemeanants for 6 months and upwards	16
„ 4 „	Vagrants	8
„ 5 „	Offences against game-laws	13
„ 6 „	Misdemeanants for short periods	27
„ 7 „	Felons for less periods than 6 months	21
„ 8 „	Boys under 17 years of age	7
„ 9 „	Cookery	3
„ 10 „	Infirmary	..
„ 11 „	Bakehouse	3
In solitary confinement		1
„ Itchy cell		1
	Males	145*
In No. 1 Yard,	Felons	6
„ 2 „	Misdemeanants	6
„ 3 „	Vagrants	5
	Females	17†

2. Of the 145 males 36 have been in this prison before.
„ 17 females 1 „ „
3. Average number of inmates during the last year, 157 males and 12 females.
4. Greatest „ „ since January 1st, 208 „ 20 „
5. Least „ „ „ „ 99 „ 6 „
6. Manner in which the prisoners are now sleeping:—*Of these, 65 slept in separate cells, 16 treble, 2 quadruple, 1 quintuple, 2 sextuple, 1 seven; thus occupying 87 rooms, the infirmary being empty, and whitewashing going on in the other cells. †Of these 5 are double, 1 treble, 1 quadruple.
7. Number of sleeping cells, for males 97, and for females 7.
8. „ prisoners engaged in labour, 145 males and 17 females.
9. Day-rooms, 10 for men, 3 for women.
10. Infirmary-rooms, 3 for men, 1 for women.

Registration.—The only book new since my former visit is the chaplain's. The chaplain keeps two books—one of attendance, and another relating to the conduct of the prisoners. He copies the gaoler's register, and adds in the last column some brief notices as to conduct.

General Statistics.

No. I.—Recommittals from Michaelmas 1835 to Michaelmas 1836:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	75	5
Twice	34	4
Three times	10	0
Four times and more	26	0

No. II.—Proportion of Trades:—

At the date of my visit, August 22, 1838, there were in this prison about—

Men.
10 Smugglers.
13 Poachers (there are more usually in winter).
3 Carpenters.
1 Shoemaker.
7 Soldiers.
3 Engineers (who have worked at steam-engines at 36*s.* per week).
1 Gentleman's valet and butler.
2 Thatchers.
1 House-painter (not a regular one).
1 Tailor (not a regular one).
1 Butcher.
3 Bricklayers.
Nearly all the rest were agricultural labourers.

Women.
2 in service in private families.
6 married.
2 from poor-houses.
2 widows.
1 prostitute from the city.
The others had been living with their friends or relations.

No. III.—Illustration of the progress in committals, showing the increase and decrease of various Years:—

			Males.	Females.
Total admitted in	1820	(in the whole year)	540	73
,,	1826	,,	539	62
,,	1830	(from Michaelmas to Michaelmas)	637	74
,,	1833*	,,	733	71
,,	1834	,,	846	80
,,	1835	,,	673	33
,,	1836	,,	567	43
,,	1837	,,	684	95

No. IV.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year, ending Michaelmas, 1837:—

	Males.	Females.
By Courts Martial	41	..
Under the Game Laws	111	..
Under the Revenue Laws	18	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	7	..
Under the Vagrant Act	82	10
For assaults	58	2
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	166	50
Total	483	62

No. V.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	82	4
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	483	62
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns	220	34
Total	785	100

No. VI.—The greatest number of prisoners at any one time in the course of the same Year—197 men and 15 women.

No. VII.—Terms of Imprisonment during the same Year:—

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.		Total Number of Days.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors)	7	2	12	1	60	9	40	9	82	9	58	6	259	36	31,578	2523
2. Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions	52	11	92	21	173	27	111	2	87	3	11	..	526	64	25,773	1889
													785	100	57,351	4412

No. VIII.—Ages of Prisoners on Summary Convictions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	5	..
12 years and under 14	11	3
14 years and under 17	36	2
17 years and under 21	100	16
21 years and under 30	184	19
30 years and upwards	147	22
Total	483	62

No. IX.—State of Instruction of Prisoners on Summary Convictions as above:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	181	19
Can read only	115	33
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	135	7
Can read and write well	52	3
Total	483	62

* In this year the New Poor Law came into operation.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

County of Hants.

Winchester. County House of Correction.

No. X.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the same Year.

	Males.	Females.
Slight indisposition	51	11
Infirmary cases	110	8
Greatest number of sick at one time	29	3
Deaths	8	1

No. XI.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	86	8
Twice	44	3
Three times	16	..
Four times or more	21	..

No. XII.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the same Year, have been employed:—

	Males.	Females.
Hard labour	630	85
Employment, not being hard labour	155	15
Total	785	100

No. XIII.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to solitary confinement in the course of the same Year:—men 16, woman 1; and 12 military.

No. XIV.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.
Privately whipped	13

No. XV.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year:—

	Tried. Males.	Females.
Irons	1	..
Dark cells	67	11
Stoppage of diet	72	..
Total	140	11

No. XVI.—Clothing and Bedding Table.
Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	Males.	Females.
Jackets	1	..
Trousers	1	..
Shirts	2	..
Stockings	0	2
Neckerchiefs	0	2
Shoes	1	1
Gowns	0	1
Petticoats	0	1
Shifts	0	2
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Towels	1	1

No. XVII.—Total cost per annum, under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of prison diet*	1066	16	8¾
Male and female clothing and bedding	110	15	10
Straw	27	6	5
Extra allowances by order of the surgeon	34	16	0
Fuel	143	2	6
Soap*			
Candles and oil*			
Stationery and printing	8	3	8
Books	1	18	7
Officers' salaries, fees, and emoluments	871	4	8
Sundries, not mentioned	204	10	8
Total	2468	15	0¾

* All those items are included in the one sum as are also mops, brooms, brushes, and other articles of like description, all being contracted for by the same person.

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison, per annum	128	3	1
Prison diet per head per annum	6	6	3
Prison clothing and bedding per head, per annum . . .	0	13	1¼

No. XIX.—Dietary per week:—

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.
	oz.	oz.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.
Men	210	12	2	3	23
Women	168	12	2	3	7
Boys	157½	9	2	2	18

Each share of meat for the men and women weighs 8 ozs. in its crude state, and that for the boys 6 ozs. Thus, 2 ozs. of the former, and 1½ oz. of the latter, wastes in favour of the soup.

No. XX.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour, as delivered by the Keeper:—

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
								Ft. in ascent.		
January....	6	12	9				720	10,368		
February ...	7	..	Inches.				840	12,096		
March	8	..					960	13,824		
April	9	..					1080	15,552		
May	9	..					1080	15,552		
June	9	..					1080	15,552		
July.....	9	..					1080	15,552		
August	9	..					1080	15,552		
September..	9	..					1080	15,552		
October. ..	8	..					960	13,824		
November..	7	..					840	12,096		
December ..	6	..					720	10,368		
				Two revolutions.	One-fourth.	1728 Hourly.			Cannot err.	Grinding corn, or non-productive machinery.

No. XXI.—Scale of Crank Labour, as delivered by the Keeper:—

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate apartments.	The ordinary velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Account of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January . .	6			9,000		
February. .	7			10,500		
March . . .	8			12,000		
April. . . .	10			15,000		
May	10			15,000		
June. . . .	10			15,000		
July	10			15,000		
August . . .	10			15,000		
September. .	10			15,000		
October. . .	8			12,000		
November. .	7			10,500		
December. .	6			9,000		
		Six, when full thirty-six.	25 revolutions per minute.		Constant superintendence.	Grinding corn, or non-productive machinery.

No. XXII.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c., with other particulars as they stood at the close of the Year 1837:—

Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Fees, Emoluments, and allowances. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
Governor	35	October, 1832	200	0	0	111	17	4	311	17	4	One-fourth of earnings.
Chaplain	33	January, 1836	150	0	0	..			150	0	0	Also Chaplain to the Gaol, for which he receives 150*l.* more.
Matron	36	January, 1833	20	0	0	..			20	0	0	
Surgeon	73	January, 1797	75	0	0	..			75	0	0	Also Surgeon to the Gaol, for which he receives another 75*l.*
Upper Turnkey . .	42	October, 1828	50	0	0	27	19	4	77	19	4	Each one-eighth of earnings.
Turnkey	42	May, 1834	50	0	0	27	19	4	77	19	4	
Ditto	36	October,	45	0	0	27	19	4	77	19	4	
Ditto	38	July, 1836	45	0	0	27	19	4	77	19	4	
Surveyor	54	April, 1807	12	10	0	..			12	10	0	Also Surveyor to the Gaol, for which he receives another 12*l.* 10*s.*
									871	4	8	

III. Southern and Western District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

County of Hants.

Winchester. County House of Correction.

No. XXIII.—Receipts:—

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the prison	447	9	5
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners. .	19	6	6
Amount received for support of prisoners under contract	80	13	7
Amount of fines paid by prisoners applicable to the County Rate	128	10	2
Total	675	19	8

No. XXII.—Total expenses of prison for the same Year, &c.:—

Total expenses of prison for the year	2468	15	0¾
Total receipts of ditto	675	19	8
Actual cost to the county, city or borough, not including alterations and additions	1792	15	4¾

Cost of each prisoner per day, 6¾*d.*

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. A strong necessity exists here for enlarging the number of turnkeys. There are five yards in which labour is carried on by tread-mill, capstan, and crank, and all these yards are superintended by wardsmen only, and not by turnkeys; of whom, indeed, there are only four on this establishment.

2. It appears to me that soldiers or others placed in solitary confinement for a month, should receive a better diet than simple bread and water; and also that they should be allowed to take a little more exercise daily in the yard. At present, they go into the yard only for a few minutes in the morning.

3. More accommodation for the females is requisite; at the time of my visit seventeen women were sleeping in four cells. The infirmary-room belonging to the females is used as a common sleeping room, which is very inconvenient, and, indeed, objectionable on every ground.

4. Some dark and solitary cells, built apart from the rest, and expressly adapted for the purpose, are very necessary.

5. To allow sheets for the sick.

6. To appoint a schoolmaster, who might also devote one day in the week to assist the governor in keeping the books.

7. No prisoner should be allowed to do work in the governor's house. I found a prisoner in the governor's kitchen, and the governor's female servant was there at the same time. Such practices are a relaxation of discipline, an indulgence to the prisoner, and lay the foundation of irregularities, and of communication with the world outside the walls.

8. No prisoner should be allowed to work in the garden; nor indeed to do any work whatever outside of the prison.

9. I consider it unnecessary to draw the attention of the magistrates to the want of more cells, and to the crowded state of the prison, because this has long been familiar to them.

Winchester City Gaol

is abolished, and is now a station-house for the police of the city, which now pays 13*s.* 6*d.* per week per head for its prisoners. This sum is calculated not merely from the weekly expense per head, but also on the original cost of the building of the County Gaol.

COUNTY OF WILTS.

County of Wilts.

Devizes. County Gaol and House of Correction.

DEVIZES.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Management.—This Prison is generally neat, and orderly. The system of management is good; the keeper and matron are humane. Yet recommittals are numerous, and are acknowledged to be so; this is attempted to be explained by a supposed preference of the gaol to the workhouse, owing to real or supposed unkind treatment there. Silence is better observed now than formerly; there is less occasion to punish or reprove in any way for breaches of it. This prison can no longer be properly called merely a House of Correction, since the untried prisoners are extremely numerous. Indeed, the printed general regulations for the four county prisons of Wilts, issued above 10 years ago, have been disregarded in practice. The tread-wheel prisoners have no exercise, except on Sundays, when one is allowed to walk for half an hour by himself; this is done as far as the number will admit. They eat in cells, in which books are provided. The chaplain takes those prisoners only who are sentenced for long periods to school.

The untried may receive food from their friends. They eat in their cells. Silence is enjoined on all. They take exercise two in a yard, or four in a yard at a time, according to the numbers, and are kept apart. They never go out less frequently than five times daily

for half an hour at a time. They have books in their cells, and do not go to school. The day-rooms are discontinued.

There are no debtors confined here.

There are eleven classes; ten wards or divisions for males; and a separate building for the females. There are no work-rooms, and no day-rooms; but eleven airing yards. The building might be extended or increased without inconvenience.

The hours of labour in the summer months are about nine and a half per day, and in the winter are regulated according as the season varies. In consequence of the regular hours for labour other kinds of exercise have not been considered necessary.

The hard labour is supplied by a tread-mill capable of working sixty prisoners; a crank-mill for thirty-two; and a water-engine for supplying the prison with water. The female prisoners are employed in washing and mending the linen, &c. for the use of the prisoners.

The women eat in day-rooms. One of their day-rooms is the female infirmary: on account of the number of women it is obliged to be used as a day-room, and also for prisoners to sleep there.

The untried women have exercise on common days as much as they please. The convicted ones in summer are often locked up in cells when they have no work. The female turnkey spends a good deal of time in the day-room with them. At other times they walk out when not engaged in work. When the assistant turnkey or matron are not there, they are locked up in their day-rooms. Their diet is the same as the men's. The female cells form the worst part of the prison; they are few in number, insecure, made of wood-work, and not painted. There were only nine of these cells, and so many as 26 female prisoners at the time of my visit.

Towels are well supplied; but combs rather scantily. The sheets in some of the male prisoners' cells had not been changed for several weeks; there appeared to be a negligence on this head, and no fixed order to be maintained.

The wardsmen only clean; they have no authority.

There have been no alterations in the number of officers, or in their salaries, since my last visit.

Of the six turnkeys, five live in the prison. Only one who lives at the lodge has his wife with him.

The clothing allotted for the men is one jacket, one waistcoat, one pair of trousers, one pair of stockings, one pair of shoes, one stock, one shirt, and one cap. Cost about 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Bedding, one straw mattress, one rug, one pair of blankets, and one sheet. Cost about 1*l.* 1*s.*

There are no new rules: it is probably 20 years since the last were issued. Some portion of these rules has been suspended in the passages.

One prisoner was in solitary confinement at the time of my visit (five or six had been lately released from it). The term of solitary confinement is one month usually. Exercise is allowed daily to prisoners so confined for half an hour. Books are given in their cells, but no work.

I found no one in a dark cell, of which there are, indeed, none in use at present; nor have there been for some years. Persuasion and expostulation have been tried lately for a few weeks, and have been found to answer hitherto in lieu of such punishment.

There have been no escapes since my last visit.

The governor and principal turnkey are appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions; the matron, four turnkeys, and porter are appointed by the governor.

Increase and Decrease of the Number of Inmates.—For the quarter ending October 1838, the average number of prisoners was 166¼ per day; being an increase of 17¾ per day compared with the preceding quarter, and a decrease of 16¼ per day as compared with the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

Number of convicts in quarter ending October 1838,	258
,, in corresponding quarter of 1837,	272

On the whole there was a diminution in 1838 compared with the preceding year.

From Michaelmas, 1836, to Michaelmas, 1837, there were committed to this prison, 1257; but from Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838, 966.

The greatest number at one time the last year was 188.

Recommittals.—Of those in gaol at my visit had been recommitted to this and other gaols from Michaelmas, 1836, to Michaelmas, 1837—

	Males.	Females.
Once	110	5
Twice	38	1
Thrice	27	3
Four times or more	40	1

From Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838, the recommittals were—

	Both sexes.
Once	161
Twice	58
Thrice	23
Four times or more	50

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

County of Wilts.

Devizes. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Suicide.—There has been no attempt since my former report.

Relief on Discharge.—One shilling and a loaf are usually given to discharged prisoners from a distance of twenty miles. The highest sum given has been 10*s.* to a poor man who was ill to convey him home. Every one has a loaf given him; when the distance is less than ten miles no money is given, if the prisoner is in good health. The amount is left entirely to the discretion of the keeper; and is taken partly from the poor-box (containing last year about 15*s.*) and partly from the county rates.

No class of prisoners are allowed any portion of their earnings.

Diet.—Two pounds of the best wheaten bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel with salt, and 1 lb. of potatoes each per day. On Tuesdays and Fridays, in lieu of potatoes, 1 pint of vegetable soup. Weekly cost per head about 2*s.* 6*d.* Every prisoner is maintained solely at the expense of the county.

The oatmeal gruel is made from 1 oz. of oatmeal to the pint.

Prisoners who work at the tread-wheel for a longer time than eight hours daily receive an extra allowance of a biscuit of 4 oz. weight daily.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—The surgeon has been in office eighteen years. At my visit in November, 1838, I found in the male infirmary six men. One of these six men was suffering from a syphilitic complaint, one with asthma, one with a pulmonary affection, and three with diarrhœa. No one was lying in the female infirmary, but six women were receiving medicines, five of whom were afflicted with a slight diarrhœa, and one was taking medicine for some constitutional infirmity. I shall present a view of the mortality since 1829. Before the year 1837 I cannot obtain an accurate return of the diseases. Before proceeding to this summary it may be remarked that the present dietary commenced with the introduction of the tread-wheel, about fifteen years ago. Prior to that time solitary confinement was enforced, and animal food was allowed: congestion and inflammatory disorders, and constipated bowels were then more common, and since that time diarrhœa, occasional fevers, and glandular enlargements, particularly of the cervical glands, appear to have taken the lead.

House of Correction.

DEVIZES.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Year.	Number Committed.	Deaths, and apparent Causes of Deaths, and Remarks.	Total. Deaths.	Cases of Illness. Hospital Cases.	Slight Cases.
1829	862	2 Men of fever	..	No Register of the number of sick was preserved before the year 1837.	
		1 Man of dropsy, succeeding inflammation of bowels	..		
		1 Man of carbuncle; a very old man, affected with dropsy, and a broken constitution when admitted to the prison	..		
		1 Infant of convulsions	5		
1830	839	1 Man of apoplexy; he had symptoms of mania when committed	..		
		1 Man of fever	..		
		1 Man of dysentery	..		
		1 Infant of pulmonary disease	..		
		1 Man of apoplexy	..		
		1 Man of consumption; existing when he was committed	..		
		1 Infant of convulsions	..		
		2 Men of fever; both of whom were weakly when committed	9		
1831	643	1 Man of fever	..		
		1 Man of palsy, from injury of the brain before committed	..		
		1 Still-born infant	3		
1832	624	1 Man of palsy; very old and infirm when committed	..		
		2 Infants of pulmonary disease	..		
		1 Man of apoplexy; committed six days before; idiotic	..		
		1 Man of consumption	5		
1833	724	1 Infant, convulsions	1		
1834	867	1 Man of inflammation of bowels	..		
		1 Man of very old age	2		
1835	709	No death	..		
1836	931	2 Men of consumption, who were affected when committed	..		
		1 Man of apoplexy	..		
		2 Men of fever	5		
1837	1090	2 Men of consumption, who were affected when committed	..	135	115
		1 Man of hydrocephalus	..		
		1 Man of dysentery, who was affected when committed	4		
1838	921	1 Man of fever	1	115	246
Total	8210	Total	35		

N.B.—The number of committals in this Table does not exactly correspond with some of the other Tables.

The greatest number unwell at one time, from Michaelmas 1836 to Michaelmas 1837, was 35 (of whom 30 were men, and 5 women). The greatest number sick at one time, from Michaelmas 1837 to Michaelmas 1838, was 45. Not more than three lyings-in have happened in 1836, 1837, and 1838.

Temperature of the Prison taken at Noon, January 30th, 1839.

North Side.

Prison court in the shade	32°	Fahrenheit.
Passages above and below	48	„
Occupied ground cell	48	„
Occupied upper cell	48	„

South Side.

Passage below	49	„
„ above	46	„
Occupied ground cell	49	„
Occupied upper cell	45½	„

The flues of the stoves on the north side of the prison pass from below through the passages of the upper compartment into chimneys; hence their uniform temperature.

The flues of the stoves on the south side pass into chimneys on the ground compartment, with open gratings in the floors above; hence the variation of temperature above and below, notwithstanding the sun shone powerfully into the cells submitted to observation.

The surgeon always now makes interrogatories to prisoners, on their discharge, respecting their state of health at that time. He records in his journal particular circumstances connected herewith, and gives a medical certificate to such as require it.

There is a notice board hung up in the infirmary offering to sick prisoners permission to remain after their imprisonment has expired, until they recover; this was first introduced at Michaelmas 1837.

In my former report I noticed a tendency to diarrhœa, which tendency has continued more or less ever since. In previous years it seems to have prevailed most in the months of November and December, and also at all seasons after sudden changes of the temperature. During April and May (1838) almost every prisoner seems to have more or less been subject to it. It never has prevailed so extensively as during the month of May just cited. On examining the prisoners in the following November, I found several afflicted with looseness, some receiving medicine, and a few not; some others had suffered from it two or three times during their stay in the prison. The remedies formerly administered were *Cretaceous Mixtures* with *Dover's Powders*, and *rice puddings*. Latterly, the surgeon has derived most success from 1 *grain doses of acetate of lead* combined with one-third of a grain of *opium* every six or eight hours. This latter medicine always allays the complaint, and, when combined with *warmth* and rice pudding, usually cures it. When, at the end of two or three days, the appetite returns, porter, meat, and meat-broth are sometimes given. Throughout the whole year some cases more or less severe of diarrhœa are under the surgeon's care. The turnkeys have occasionally suffered from it, but the governor and his family not. No prisoner appears to have died in consequence of any complaint of the bowels arising within the prison. What is the cause of this complaint? Does it depend on the locality, or on the diet, or on any defect in the system observed here? In the report of the county surveyor (May 24, 1838) allusion is made to "a *malaria* often detected in the passages of this prison when the air ascends from the drains." The surveyor recommends to remove altogether the apparatus connected with the subterranean air-drain, "on account of the impurity which is almost necessarily acquired in the passage of the air through a long passage underground; to which is to be added the occasional escape from the drains of the prison by the penetration of rats, and the putrid exhalation from them when dead." He recommends stoves to be put up similar to those which are already in use in one-half of the prison. The malaria thus alluded to is believed by some to have been lately traced to its source; on removing the gratings which communicate with the air-passage for the purpose of closing them, the mason discovered that a portion of the wall was broken, and that a communication had thus been effected with the cess-pool. Since the apertures of the drain have been stopped up, no smell has been noticed; and the new stoves which the surveyor recommended have been just put up. The surgeon heard no complaints respecting cold from the prisoners during the last winter. But the influenza was severe in 1837 and 1838; from 35 to 40 prisoners have kept their bed at one time under its visitation. As far as regards the system and appendages a few defects exit, which are noticed in my subsequent suggestions; but, excepting the very bad female cells, the prison and its discipline may be considered as of the average standard, and certainly not below it. After considering the subject attentively, I am led to the conclusion that the *diet* is probably the chief source of the evil. The diet, at all events, is the matter most easily to be corrected, and, when improved, will probably extirpate the particular tendency to this disease. In my suggestions will be found the improvement which I proposed to be made in the diet. Since my visit one portion of my suggestions has been carried into operation, namely, the allowance of one pint of warm gruel to every prisoner at supper; and from a communication which I have since received (January 1839) I learn that the prison was then more healthy than usual, and that the diarrhœa did not prevail since the introduction of this gruel; only two patients were in the infirmary at the end of December. The surgeon states that "the prisoners are decidedly more free from diarrhœa." It is made from 1 oz. of oatmeal to 1 pint of water, well boiled (which is no unimportant point), and it is flavoured with ginger and pepper alternately. The prisoners

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
County of Wilts.
Devizes. House of Correction.

may use as much salt with it as they please. It is "grateful and comforting to them," and costs only three farthings per head daily.

An investigation into the state of health of some prisoners recently discharged from the prison, respecting whose condition some charges were preferred against the functionaries of this prison, will probably produce one good result in an increased vigilance on the part of the officers and the authorities. These charges were not, in my opinion, supported by the requisite evidence; and, although the inquiry is now wound up, I shall present it in considerable detail, because the discussions which arose may awaken the attention of persons charged with the care of prisoners in different parts of the country, may induce greater caution in some, and prove a stimulus to others. But more especially for the sake of the character of this prison, and that the charges may not hereafter be exaggerated or discoloured from the absence of full explanation, I shall copy several passages from the reports of the county newspapers, as well as from the documents of the prison. The following letter may serve as the opening of the discussion; it was addressed to the governor:—

Warminster, 13th July, 1838.

I think it best to inform you that, on the application of the Warminster Union Board of Guardians to the Magistrates at the late Sessions, the Court granted an order that the cases referred to in the resolution of the Board of Guardians, be referred to the Visiting Justices of the House of Correction at Devizes, who are requested to make such inquiries as they might think necessary, and to report thereon on the next Sessions; and I have by this post written to the Justices with a copy of the order, and copy resolution of the Board. The cases are as follows (of whom the two last died, and the third is still in the Salisbury Infirmary):—

1. John Carpenter, Horningsham.
2. William Adams, ditto.
3. John Everett, Heytesbury.
4. Michael Potter, Imber.
5. Thomas Brinsden, Warminster.
6. William Snelgrove Jay, ditto.

I hope to be at Devizes on Thursday next, when I will call on you.

J. B***, *Clerk.*

The following was the Visiting Justices' Report, drawn up in consequence of the foregoing application, October 12th, 1838.

We have, in pursuance of the order of the last General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, carefully investigated the cases of John Carpenter, William Adams, John Everett, Michael Potter, Thomas Brinsden, and William Snelgrove Jay, who, in the resolution of the Board of Guardians of the Warminster Union now before us, are stated to have been committed to this House of Correction in good health, and to have returned very ill, as particularly described in a statement accompanying the resolution. And for that purpose we have examined the surgeon and governor of the prison.

The surgeon has given us the following details taken from his journal kept in the prison, as well as from the further evidence given by the surgeon and governor.

1. John Carpenter, committed 28th December, 1837, discharged 26th January, 1838. Was under the surgeon's care on the 3rd January, and on the 13th was discharged, as well, from the infirmary, and was not afterwards under the care of the surgeon. It will appear from the above, that he came under the surgeon's care five days after his admission, and continued an invalid for ten days only.

2. William Adams, committed 30th March, 1838, discharged 28th April, 1838. Was under the surgeon's care, and a hospital patient from the 5th April to the 13th, he being one of those prisoners who was affected by the epidemic which at that time pvevailed in the prison; he was discharged from the infirmary as being in health on the 13th, and continued so till his discharge from the prison on the 28th. We refer the Court to the surgeon's report on the 24th May, as to the nature of the illness which prevailed in the prison at that time and antecedent to that date.

3. Joseph Everett, committed 3rd November, 1837, discharged 1st December. Never came under the surgeon's care, during his imprisonment of one month.

4. Michael Potter, committed 7th April, 1837, discharged 5th May, 1837. Was not in the infirmary during his imprisonment, but as a diarrhœa prevailed about that time, and as he only came under the observation of the surgeon once during his imprisonment, it is supposed he may have had a slight attack of the prevailing diarrhœa.

5. Thomas Brinsden, committed 22nd October, 1836, discharged 17th April, 1837. Was never under medical care.

6. William Snelgrove Jay, committed 8th September, 1837, discharged December 6th, 1837. Came under medical care October 11th, soon after which he was sent to the Infirmary, being one of those prisoners affected with the diarrhœa which prevailed; was discharged from the infirmary on the 3rd November, from which period, until the day of his discharge from the prison, being more than a month, he continued in health, making no complaints.

N. B.—The surgeon at all times gives a certificate to any prisoner leaving the prison, in a bad state of health, recommending him to the parish authorities; and it is a standing rule of this Gaol, of which notice is placed in the infirmary, that any prisoner suffering from illness

may remain in the infirmary after the expiration of his imprisonment, until he be sufficiently recovered, but this privilege is frequently rejected by the prisoners.

Notice.—"Any prisoner confined within this hospital by illness at the time of the term of his imprisonment ending, by informing the surgeon, he may, if the condition of the prisoner require, allow him to remain until he recover his strength."

From all which circumstances we are decidedly of opinion that the several prisoners above named did not leave the prison in a state of illness, nor did they contract the illness with which they were subjected to after their discharge from anything which occurred whilst under a state of confinement therein. And we beg leave to add, that it appears to us that the Board of Guardians of the Warminster Union have formed the resolution before mentioned, without such an examination of the cases of the prisoners and witnesses as would justify them in their application to the Court of Quarter Sessions.

At a meeting held shortly afterwards by the county magistrates the subject underwent a further discussion, which I have extracted from the *Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette*, October 18, 1838. The names of the speakers are omitted.

"In reference to the visiting magistrates' observations, on the resolutions of the Warminster Board of Guardians, Mr. —— asked the governor of the new prison whether he had not received a communication from the clerk to the Union offering the assistance of the Guardians in the investigation of the different cases? The governor having replied in the negative, Mr. —— said that the clerk had been requested to state that the Board had no objection to lay before the visiting magistrates all the circumstances which led to the resolutions they had entered into. He was not present when those resolutions were agreed to, or he should have advised the Board to communicate first with the visiting magistrates on the subject, and not suffer a discussion to go forth to the world upon *ex parte* statements. It was, however, but justice to the Board to say, that from the evidence they received, and some of that evidence was from persons on their death-bed, they had ground to believe, that the death of particular individuals was to be attributed to chills caught in the prison. It was certainly just possible to suppose that men of dissipated habits, being sometimes committed to prison, might, from the total change of labour and of living which they were obliged to undergo, become so weakened in their constitution as in the course of time to prove fatal.

"The Chairman:—Over that we have no control. Supposing that a person of intemperate habits were committed for some offence, surely it would not be right that he should be allowed to continue in those intemperate habits in prison, from the fear that a change would be effected in his constitution. By the rules of the prison no prisoner is compelled to leave the prison whilst in an ill state of health: he has the option of remaining in the infirmary after the expiration of his imprisonment, until his health is re-established; but many prisoners, I have no doubt, refuse this privilege.

"Mr. —— said, he did not think the report of the visiting magistrates would satisfy the minds of persons residing in the neighbourhood of Warminster, or of the Board of Guardians.

"Mr. —— said, it was impossible for the visiting magistrates to know the feelings of the Warminster Board of Guardians. This he could say, that the cases referred to the visiting magistrates for investigation had received the closest attention: they had examined the only persons who could know anything of them, the surgeon and the governor, and the conclusion that they had arrived at was justified by the evidence and all the circumstances which had come to their knowledge. At the same time, if the result were not satisfactory, he had no objection for the cases to undergo another and a still closer investigation, if possible.

"Mr. —— said, that no one could for a moment reflect upon the visiting magistrates; but still it might happen that, if neglect were to be attributed to any one, it would be to the surgeon and governor, the only persons examined. He was desirous, however, not to be misunderstood,—he did not attribute neglect to any one.

"Mr. —— said, if statements of prisoners were to be relied upon, and sent forth to the world as true, the governor would be at the mercy of the worst characters in the kingdom. If persons who listen to those statements would, at the same time, strictly investigate them, he had no doubt that they would be found to be utterly groundless, and would soon cease to be made; but whilst prisoners found persons credulous enough to receive their statements as true, there would never be an end to them. Some time since, a man who had been committed to prison for a month, came back to Trowbridge, and made a pitiable story that he had caught a chill (which was the usual complaint) and could not work; that his clothes were made wet from the droppings of the water-closet, &c. The fellow of course excited compassion, and a great deal was said about it. Being visiting magistrate at the time, and knowing that no water-closet was near where he had been placed, Mr. —— said he sent for the man, when he recanted all that he had before sworn to, stating that it was false, and signed a declaration in the presence of his master to that effect. That declaration, Mr. —— felt it an act of justice to send to the respectable governor of the New Prison as some protection for him.

"Mr. —— said, the complaint of the Warminster Board of Guardians was no new complaint. A few Sessions since instances were adduced where the deaths of persons were attributed to the colds or chills they caught whilst in confinement in the new prison.

"The Chairman asked, whether those cases to which Mr. —— was now alluding, had not been investigated, and reported upon at a former Sessions? If so, he thought it would be irregular to make further observations upon them.

The Clerk of the Peace referred to the minute-book, and found that the cases had been investigated; and that the magistrate, had reported they were totally unfounded, and that the governor's conduct was most satisfactory.

"Mr. —— imagined that the case of Seth Davis had not been reported upon; but the governor reported that Seth Davis had been discharged from prison five years ago, and that upon weighing him upon his going out of prison, he was found to be much heavier than when he came in.

"Mr. —— mentioned a case of a man named Charles Hillier, who had been confined for some time in the new prison, and had never been well since.

"The Clerk of the Peace referred to the surgeon's journal, where it appeared that Hillier had occasionally been in the infirmary, and had many indulgences in diet, and that upon his leaving the prison the surgeon recommended, as he was labouring under a scrofulous disease, he should be conveyed to his parish.

"It appeared from the governer's statement to the Court, that Hillier was discharged from prison on the 30th of June, and was about to be sent home by coach; but, upon his observing that it would be much better for him, and a saving to the county, if he had a trifle of money instead, as he could get a lift by the waggons, the governor gave him 5*s*. On the following day, he was discovered lying under a hedge in the parish of Bishops Cannings by Archdeacon ——, who very humanely sent the relieving officer to him. The relieving officer, on searching his pockets, found a note from the surgeon of the prison to the officers of the parish to which Hillier belonged. The surgeon was in consequence sent for, and, on his arrival, he found him insensible from drink; he was, in fact, what may be termed DEAD DRUNK; he received the kindest treatment from Archdeacon ——, and on the following morning, the governor having advanced him 5*s*. more, and the Archdeacon —— adding his contribution, the man was conveyed home.

"Mr. —— expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the explanation.

"Mr. —— mentioned the case of a man named Mobley, who had gone into prison in perfect health, and was now a miserable object, as deaf as a post; which he attributed to taking a chill in consequence of the dampness of the gaol.

"After a few observations from Mr. ——, Mr. —— said he thought the prison in a bad situation; but the keeper, in answer to questions, said he was not aware that any ill effects had arisen in consequence of the situation of the prison.

"Mr. —— said he thought the case alluded to ought to be investigated, both for the satisfaction of the public and of the governor.

"Mr. —— and Mr. —— having expressed their opinion that the Warminster cases ought to undergo further investigation, a great deal of desultory conversation took place as to the best mode of it, whether the Visiting Magistrates should assist the Magistrates of the Warminster district in examining witnesses, &c.

"Mr. —— said, with reference to the Visiting Magistrates, they had honourably discharged their duty; certain cases have been referred to them, they had minutely examined into each particular case, had received the most satisfactory information that the regulations and rules of the prison had been complied with, and that no blame was attributable to any of the officers, and had reported accordingly. The Visiting Magistrates have, therefore, done all that could be required of them, and they ought not any further to be mixed up with the matter. If, however, there was an opinion founded upon any particular facts, either that the discipline of the prison was injurious, that its situation was damp and unhealthy, or that its construction was bad, and that the death or illness of any prisoner was to be attributed to any of those causes, then there ought to be appointed a committee of magistrates from every part of the county to investigate the circumstances, with power to call witnesses to each and every point. If it should be found that the discipline of the new prison was defective, then it would be their duty to inquire into the discipline of every prison in the county, however extensive that inquiry might be, and endeavour, if possible, to find some remedial measure. If it should be discovered that there was something wrong in the circular form of the prison, it might be necessary to pull down one-half of the building. It was certainly a very important question; but if there were grounds for going into the investigation, they ought not to shrink from it. With regard to the statements of prisoners, the great portion of them were in his opinion trumped up to excite pity. He would recommend the Court to make an order that, previous to the discharge of any prisoner from the prisons of the county, he should sign a declaration stating whether he was in good or bad health; and if in bad health, that he left the prison of his own free will. If that were done, very few, if any, complaint would in future be heard.

"Mr. —— thought that the fact of appointing such an extensive committee would create great excitement throughout the county. He submitted, whether it would not be better to wait for the report of any special committee that might be appointed to investigate the Warminster cases. If the allegations in those cases should be found to be groundless, it would in his opinion be necessary to appoint such a committee as that suggested by Mr. ——. If, on the other hand, they should be substantiated by good evidence, the matter might be taken into consideration at a future sessions.

"It was at length determined that the Magistrates in the Warminster and Westbury districts should make inquiry into the cases complained of by the Warminster Board of Guardians, and report to a future sessions.

The Magistrates of those divisions accordingly assembled at Warminster on the 28th of December, and expressed their unanimous opinion, "that the Warminster Board of Guardians

was fully borne out in making the report it did to the last Trinity Quarter Sessions, by the evidence which was at that time submitted to it; but further evidence having now been submitted to the Magistrates, modifying in some degree that previously given, they transmit the same to the Quarter Sessions, and direct the attention of the Court particularly to John Everett."

This evidence was read at the meeting of the county magistrates at the General Quarter Sessions on January 1, 1838, and it comprehended the following matter:—

"The evidence of John Everett, taken upon oath, was then read:—It appeared from his statement, that he was committed on the 2nd of November, in 1837, for one month, for an offence against the game laws; that he was in good health when he went into the prison, and that he continued in good health for a fortnight after he had been at the mill; that the work at the mill at times threw him into profuse perspirations, his shirt sticking to his back; that he was taken ill in his cell in the evening, having been well all the day before; that in the morning when the wardsman unlocked the cell, he told him of his illness, and desired him to tell the turnkey; that when the time came to go on the mill, he (Everett) told the turnkey of his illness, and desired him to send for the doctor; and that the turnkey told him to go back to the cell, and he would send the doctor to him; that he remained in his cell all that day alone, on the common diet, and that the next day (he believes) the doctor came, in company with the governor, who had not before visited him since his illness; that he had no further provision of bed or body-clothing in consequence; that the surgeon said he had a cold, and would perhaps be better in a day or two; but he never saw the surgeon afterwards; that he remained in his cell for a fortnight (the residue of his period of confinement), without medicine or any alteration in diet or clothing, and no person came near him, except the wardsman and turnkey, and the deputy governor, who frequently came; that on one occasion he requested the turnkey to suffer his bed to remain in the cell all day, but this was not permitted; that when he was about to leave the prison, he could not put on his clothes without help; that the turnkey told a man to assist him—that turnkey himself, saying he did not think he had been so ill; that he left the prison between eight and nine in the morning, the deputy governor giving him 1*s.*; that he went to the Fox and Hounds and had a pint of beer; that when he got through Great Chiverell, he fell down two or three times through weakness; that on his arrival at Imber, he was very ill and went to bed; that the next morning he started at ten, and through illness did not arrive at Heytesbury until three o'clock; that, through the relieving officer, he was attended by Mr. * * *, surgeon; that he was sent to the Salisbury Infirmary, where an operation was performed on an abscess under his arm; that he has continued ill ever since, and is now an out-patient of the Salisbury infirmary—his wife and family being chargeable to the parish; that 16 years before he was committed to prison, he had a chill and was attacked in a similar manner, and continued unable to work for three months.

"The evidence of the Relieving Officer, was next read. It deposed to the fact that the wife of Everett applied to him for medical relief; and that when he went to see Everett he appeared ill.

"Mr. ——, the surgeon, states, that he found him affected by diarrhæa, general debility, and aching pains in the limbs and head; that after ten days the symptoms subsided, except the debility; that about a fortnight after he complained of a pain in his side and under his arm; that the glands of the arm were inflamed, which terminated in abscess; that he opened the abscess, and repeatedly operated on abscesses afterwards formed in other parts; that he subsequently recommended him as an in-patient of the Salisbury Infirmary, where he understood that the operation of opening the abscesses was repeated: that when he first saw him, his illness did not appear of long standing, but he could not say whether it arose from any want of care, or ill-treatment in prison; or from any regulations of the discipline of the prison; that he stated he had changed his shirt while in a state of perspiration in prison, and had also drunk cold water and had taken a chill.

"The Chairman observed, that it appeared the Committee had merely presented to the Court the evidence taken upon the examination of some of the cases, without making any report upon that evidence; and that they went particularly into the case of John Everett only.

"Mr. —— said that the evidence of this man was given on oath; the substance of which was that he had told the turnkey he was ill; that the turnkey promised to send the surgeon to him; that the surgeon did not come until the evening of the day after, and that he saw him but once, and that in company with the governor; and that, notwithstanding his illness, he had been ordered no additional clothes, and that he was continued in his cell and kept upon the prison diet. The evidence of the surgeon tended to establish the case. There was also the case of a man named Carpenter, who also suffered in health; but the Committee could not trace it to any neglect of the officers of the prison. The other cases referred to the Committee were of men of dissipated habits, whose illness very probably arose from their mode of life. It was right he should mention that, since the report had been drawn up, he had seen the surgeon who attended Everett, and who stated that he had attended him about 16 years ago, for a complaint in the shoulder; so that it would appear it was no new disease.

"The Chairman observed that the principal grounds of complaint appeared to be—1st. That when Everett was unwell he was not visited by the surgeon so soon as he ought to be; 2nd. That he was suffered to leave the prison while in an ill-state of health; and 3rd. That he was not served with the additional clothes which his illness required.

"Mr. —— said there was another point connected with the cases referred to the magistrates. The Clerk to the Warminster Board of Guardians had written a letter, by order of the Board, to the Visiting Magistrates, offering to afford every assistance in the investigation of those cases: he had also written a letter to the Governor on the same subject. The putting of those letters into the post-office could be proved; but at the Marlborough Sessions, the governor, when asked, denied the receipt of them.

"The governor was then called, and, in answer to questions from the Chairman, said, he had no recollection that Everett had been ill; did not recollect that Everett had ever made an application for extra clothing; if he had, he (the governor) would have referred him to the surgeon; it was not his invariable rule to send for the surgeon upon every trivial complaint, or he might be sent for 20 times a day; it depended upon the nature of the complaint; and he formed his own judgment whether the case would warrant his sending for the surgeon.

"By Mr. ——. It would not follow as matter of course that the man was ill, merely because he was confined to his cell; his confinement might have depended upon the number of prisoners that were on the wheel.

"By Mr. ——. A prisoner is not always placed on the first and last ten days of his imprisonment in solitude. An Act of Parliament had passed since the prison rules had been framed, which did not authorise it; he had received no order from the visiting magistrates to deviate from the prison rules.

"By the Chairman. It depended, in a great measure, whether there was a sufficient number of men to work the machinery; it required 60 persons for that purpose, and it has so happened that there had been less than 60 in the prison for hard labour; it was his practice to see every prisoner on leaving the prison; there was nothing remarkable in Everett's condition; he made no complaints as to not being able to put on his clothes; if he had been in an ill state of health, he (the governor) should either have given him an additional gratuity to take him home in comfort, or have offered him to remain in prison until he got better.

"Mr. —— said the only evidence brought forward in this case was the evidence of the prisoner himself; which was liable to great suspicion. In all probability the man on leaving the prison got intoxicated, and afterwards caught a chill; for he did not appear to have sent for a surgeon until two days after he left the prison.

"In answer to further questions by the Chairman, the keeper said, that unless some extraordinary business called him away, he not only daily saw but daily conversed with every prisoner in his cell. The letter said to be written to the Visiting Magistrates by the Clerk of the Warminster Union was never received at the prison; the letter addressed to him he did receive; when interrogated at Marlborough on the subject, he was under the impression that the questions applied to the official letter; certainly he never meant to deny having received the letter addressed to himself.

"[We can confirm the governor in this point; as he mentioned the very circumstance to us immediately after the rising of the Court at Marlborough.—Editor.]

"Mr. —— observed, if the Warminster Union had any evidence to offer, it was their duty to have come to the Visiting Magistrates: and that the Visiting Magistrates prevented the keeper from going to Warminster.

"The Turnkey was called in and sworn. I have no recollection of Everett complaining of being ill; considered him a healthy man; the last time he was committed he was not under my charge; don't recollect seeing him when he left; no recollection of seeing him put on his clothes when he was discharged; can't say whether he was ill or not.

"The Head-turnkey was sworn. Everett never applied for medical relief; he appeared rather poorly when he left; did not give him anything. By Mr. ——. He has sworn that he was ill a fortnight, are you prepared to contradict that?—Can't decide; should say not—he made no complaint to witness; seeing him lie by, witness asked him what was the matter? and he said he was not well; if a prisoner had been ill for a fortnight, it would be on the prison books; meant by word poorly, a trifling cold.

"Mr. —— here rose and said, that sufficient circumstances had arisen to show the necessity of prosecuting the inquiry; but as it was not possible to go on with it in that Court without retarding other business, he would suggest the desirableness of appointing a Committee of Magistrates who might more minutely and satisfactorily pursue the inquiry on the following day, and report to the Sessions forthwith. The Court concurred."

Abridged from the Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette, Jan. 3, 1839.

The following was the result of the Inquiry thus finally made by the Committee of Magistrates last mentioned.

Report of the Committee appointed at the present Session to inquire into and report on the circumstances of the case of John Everett, lately a prisoner in the New Prison.*

"Your committee have investigated the case of John Everett, so far as the evidence within their reach, whether written or oral, has enabled them to do so, but as this is confined on the one side to the unsupported statement of the prisoner himself, as to his having experienced neglect while under illness within the prison, and on the other, to imperfect recollections of his case preserved by the prison officers, coupled with a strong denial of any such neglect, your committee find themselves unable to come to any conclusion inculpatory of the conduct of these officers in relation to Everett. The subsequent illness of Everett since his discharge is perfectly reconcileable to the statement of the officers of the prison, that he was slightly unwell for some days previous, though not sufficiently to require medical treatment.

* From the Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette, January 10, 1839.

"There is one circumstance which has transpired in the course of their inquiry, which your committee think it right to state, though they find it difficult to explain, and are unwilling to draw any inference from it. It is, that a letter addressed by Mr. ****, the clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Warminster Union, to the visiting magistrates of the New Prison, tendering information upon the cases submitted to them for investigation by the previous Court of Quarter Sessions, never appears to have been received at the prison, and of course never reached the magistrates to whom it was addressed, notwithstanding that another letter from the clerk to the governor of the prison, of the same date, which the clerk confidently states to have been posted at the same time, was delivered in due course.

"Your committee think it also right to call attention to the following facts, which appear from their examination of the different witnesses, and which regard the arrangements connected with the gaol: viz.—

"1. That the regulation that prisoners committed to hard labour shall, for the first and last ten days of their imprisonment, be subjected to solitary confinement, is no longer in practice complied with, and that this alteration has apparently taken place without the authority of the visiting magistrates.

"2. That although the surgeon of the gaol is of opinion that he ought in all cases to see prisoners who make any complaint of illness, yet that the governor of the gaol takes it upon himself to determine occasionally whether such complaint is or is not fictitious. Your committee are likewise of opinion that it would be desirable that the visits of the surgeon to the gaol should be more frequent than they appear to be at present.

"It is satisfactory to them to be informed by this gentleman that improvements have been lately introduced into the diet of the prisoners; and the ventilation of the building likely to prove beneficial to the health of its inmates."

Before quitting this subject, I shall point out a few circumstances in further illustration of it. It is proper to remark, that the prisoners weighed less on their discharge from the prison than on their entrance. But this was the case also with more than one-third of all the male convicted prisoners. The following were the weights, in and out, of the individuals in question.

	Weight In.	Weight Out.
	lbs.	lbs.
John Carpenter	142	138
William Adams	150	143
Joseph Everett	154	147
Michael Potter	165	157
Thomas Brimden	155	152
William Jay	130	123

But we must observe that the number of prisoners committed to this goal from the district included in the Warminster Union is very considerable; so that in the common course of events it might be anticipated that occasionally one, two, or more prisoners would return to the Union District in a bad or indifferent state of health, because such fluctuations and changes in health occur to a certain number of persons in all large communities. Thus, the number of prisoners who have been committed to this prison from the district included in the Warminster Union during the last two years, has been, as nearly as I can ascertain, as follows, viz:—

From January 1 to December 31, 1837	80
„ 1 „ 31, 1838	60
Committed from the Warminster District in two years	140

It will not be a matter of surprise to any one that out of so many prisoners, two, three, or four should return in a bad state of health, even supposing that the charge had been distinctly made out. But there is an important omission in the evidence produced, as to how many days elapsed between the discharge of some of the prisoners from the gaol and their return to the Union District; nor have we any means of ascertaining the manner in which the prisoners so discharged occupied the intervening period. Unhappily there is usually no time more critical nor more full of danger to health of body and mind, than the days immediately subsequent to a prisoner's discharge; and this fact is an additional argument for conveying a prisoner to his own home immediately on his discharge; a measure which, although attended with some expense, would probably in the end contribute to economise the county rates and to diminish the relapses to crime.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain notes in his journal the prisoners whom he visits in their cells. He has been here 17 years; and has never once delivered the sacrament, though there have been three executions during that period.

The chaplain has no other duty. The prisoners who are in solitary confinement by sentence of Court he visits in their cells according to circumstances, but, usually, once a week; they also assemble with the other prisoners in classes. He has frequent miscellaneous conversation with the prisoners alone, in particular cases. On every Monday he spends two hours in going through all the cells.

He has often received letters from clergymen in Wiltshire, stating the good conduct of discharged prisoners, and has other oral information in confirmation of such statements.

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The chapel is not warm in winter; it is large enough, and can accommodate the greatest number of prisoners who were here at once last year. It has been considerably improved since my former visit.

There are prayers in the morning for the women in a separate day-room. They go to chapel on Sundays.

All those who are set to the tread-wheel the chaplain teaches in classes. There are five classes in the school. He comes twice a week, and has one class at each visit for two hours; there are usually from 15 to 18 in a class. If a man comes in for six months, quite ignorant, he assists him to learn to read. The prisoners are better informed, in a little degree, than when he was first appointed. He finds a great lack of religious knowledge amongst those who have learned to read before entering the prison. He meets with every facility in giving instruction. There are plenty of books in the cells. Some miscellaneous ones are allowed, such as "The Cottager's Monthly Visiter."

There is no Ladies' Committee.

I shall insert some extracts from the reports made by the chaplain to the visiting magistrates during some late years, because they contain some additional facts of the highest interest in connexion with the causes of crime, and point out the number of orphans, bastards, and of fatherless and motherless beings who have been received into the prison, as well as the trades of the prisoners.

Extracts from the Chaplain's Reports; Michaelmas Sessions, 1831.

"Trusting that the Court will not consider a few particulars connected with the rioters out of place, or wholly uninteresting, I have subjoined some statements which could not be obtained from any other source without considerable difficulty. Before and after trial, I had an opportunity of conversing with 165 of these misguided men. Overwhelmed by poverty, and stimulated to acts of outrage (as many of them declared they were) by the easy access to the free public-house, those dreadful promoters of crime, and the almost unlimited credit given them by the publicans in the hope of securing their custom, no wonder that many joined in the throng, who left home without ever dreaming of what would befall them in the way, or of their being led into the commission of such illegal practices. I think most of the men, after trial, were sorry for what they had done, and felt satisfied that the law had but done its duty towards them. I wish I could assure the Court that their friends out of doors felt the same on that head. I am sorry to say I have had evidence, from perusing letters sent to the prisoners, and conversing with their friends, of a contrary feeling; indeed I know they do not scruple to avow that these misguided men were victims.

"Of the 165 I have had an opportunity of conversing with here and at the old bridewell, the occupations were as follow:—labourers, 131; shoemakers, 7; carpenters, 5; sawyers, 4; blacksmiths, 4; brickmakers, 2; thatchers, 2; bricklayers, 1; hawkers, 1; carriers, 1; gardeners, 1; servants, 1; tailors, 1; chimney-sweeps, 1: of the labourers, 49 only could read; of the 34 others, 23: number of married men, 96; under 20 years of age, 2; under 30, 48; under 50, 34; above 40, 12: number of children, 285; number of single men, 62; under 20 years of age, 19; under 30, 40; under 40, 2; above 40, 1; widowers, 7; in prison before, 21; for poaching, 10; misdemeanors, 7; felons, 4.

Michaelmas Sessions, 1832.

"I trust the Court will not consider the following remarks uncalled for, or that I go beyond my duty in stating that, from what I have observed on several occasions, I am led to the belief that the punishment of flogging, administered immediately previous to the discharge of a prisoner, is attended with very injurious consequences to the individual. During his confinement he has perhaps seen the folly of his past conduct, his conscience has become more tender, and he resolves to amend. But soon the horrid thought comes across his mind that he is to have his flesh torn with the lash, and that he will then be turned adrift upon the wide world without any home but a workhouse, any means of obtaining his livelihood but by dishonesty. I have many times noticed the pang of the moment; as the hour drew nigh the lip became pale, the countenance sickly and dejected, and all my endeavours to recall a man, under such circumstances, to his former attention to his religious duties are vain. He appears to feel that the chastisement is unjust; and, with a foreknowledge of the consequences of his punishment on coming out into the world, he steels his heart for the occasion, and goes forth from the prison a hardened sinner.

"Corporal punishment has been reprobated by many men of talent, and I only wish I possessed the power of treating the subject in a way least offensive to the Court, and, at the same time, sufficiently expressive of the horror I feel in the contemplation of it. On first entering the walls of a prison, there are lads who, having been neglected by the parents, might possibly derive advantage from a flogging; but certainly not if they have been driven into the commission of crime (as many have) by the brutal severity of their parents. It is, in my humble opinion, a punishment that can only be applied with advantage by a magistrate who is locally acquainted with all the circumstances of the case.

Michaelmas Sessions, 1837.

"The number of prisoners who have come under my immediate observations and instruction

during the past year is, felons, 196; misdemeanants, 465: of the felons, 65 have been in prison once before, 15, twice; 3, three times; 3, four times; 3, six times; and 1, eight times. Of the 196, about 30 read tolerably well; 47 indifferently; and 36 write. I find 75 under the age of 20; 70, under 30; and 51, 30 and upwards. To show the influence of circumstances, I have ascertained that 7 are illegitimate; 17, orphans; 33, fatherless; and 25, motherless; who are almost invariably those who return to prison a second or a third time.

"Of the 465 misdemeanants, 115 have been in prison once before; 54, twice; 17, three times; 8, four times; 3, five times; 5, six times; 2, seven times; and 4, eight times:—183 read indifferently; and 66 write:—under the age of 20, 166; under 30, 178; and 30 and upwards, 121.

"Of these misdemeanants, also, I find illegitimate, 13; orphans, 42; fatherless, 54; motherless, 35.

"My class in No. 3 ward contained for a considerable time 12 boys under 15 years of age who could neither read nor write."

Michaelmas Sessions, 1838.

"On the misdemeanant side, those I have had the opportunities of knowing between the 1st October, 1837, and the 30th September, 1838, amount to 433. Of this number, 184 have been in prison before; 75, once; 40, twice; 31, three times; 15, four times; 6, five times; 6, six times; 4, seven times; 2, eight times; 1, nine times; and 1, twelve times:—179 read imperfectly; 56, write:—bastards, 17; orphans, 35; fatherless, 78; and motherless, 60; strangers from other counties, 42;—under 20 years of age, 158; under 30, 166; 30 and upwards, 109.

"The number of prisoners on the felon's side, whose cases I have minutely examined during the past year are 176; of these, 50 have been in prison before; 36, once; 1, twice; 7, three times; 2, four times; 1, five times; 2, six times, and 1, seven times;—of this number about 10 may be said to have been tolerable scholars; 71 more could read with little or no benefit to themselves; and 40 could write; how well, I have had no opportunity of judging:—under 20 years of age, 57; under 30, 64; 30 and upwards, 55; strangers from other counties, 26.

"That pity ought to be the predominant feeling with which to view the inmates of a prison, the following particulars, as in the corresponding case of the misdemeanants, will sufficiently show:—bastards, 8; orphans, 16; fatherless, 28; motherless, 38; and if we take into the account weakness of intellect, (under which may be classed epilepsy and partial insanity), untoward circumstances in life, viz: drunkenness, desertion, and imprisonment of parents, and numberless "causes of offence" unknown to the world, we shall soon perceive that to prevent crime must be a labour of *love anterior* to the infliction of punishment.

"Hence it is that the terrors of the law are of little or no avail in restraining persons from the commission of crimes—that imprisonment rarely produces lasting effects."

The proportion of Prisoners belonging to various trades.

1. The number of poachers confined here at various dates:—

June 13,	1837, there were	10	poachers.
October 10	„	27	„
October 31	„	29	„
November 20	„	40	„ (the highest number during the last two years.)
December 5	„	32	„
September 4,	1838	7	„
September 25	„	12	„
October 9	„	13	„
October 28	„	10	„

No day in the last two years was totally free from poachers.
At the time of my visit, November 17, 1838, I found 27 poachers.

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2. Of other trades I found at my visit—

Smugglers (none).
Mechanics (none).
Agricultural labourers (the great majority).
1 Cobbler (not regular).
2 Tailors (not regular.)
Sailors (4 or 5 were discharged the other day).
Soldiers (none).
Bargemen (some few).

Of railway excavators there have been, perhaps, 25 in the preceding twelvemonths.
Of smashers I found 4 or 5, two of whom have had a little better education.
Of hatters I found 1.
There was no one of superior education here.
1 Bastardy case (man).

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
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General Statistics.

No. I.—Number of Prisoners confined in the New Prison at Devizes, November 17, 1838, at the time of my visit:—

Convicted.

Male felons	58	
„ From the Union workhouses	2	
„ Other misdemeanants	32	
„ Game laws	27	
„ Assaults	6	
„ Bastardy	1	
		126
Female felons	11	
„ Concealing the birth	1	
„ From the Union workhouses	1	
„ Other misdemeanants	7	
		20

For Trial.

Male felons	13	
„ Re-examination	1	
„ Misdemeanants	2	
		16
Female felons	4	
„ Infanticide	1	
		5
Total		167

No. II.—Recommittals at the time of my visit.

Number of Prisoners comprised in the above total, who have been committed before to this Prison:—

Once	22
Twice	6
Three times	3
Four times	1
Five times	2
Six times	1
Seven times	3
Eight times	2
Nine times	1
Ten times and upwards	2

No. III.—State of Instruction at the time of my visit:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	55	9
Can read only	47	14
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	27	1
Can read and write well	13	1
Total	142	25

No. IV.—Ages of Prisoners at the time of my visit:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	5	..
12 years and under 15	36	5
20 years and under 30	66	14
30 years and upwards	35	6
Total	142	25

No. V.—A Table displaying the Weight of each Prisoner when Admitted and when Discharged, during the year 1838 :—

No.	Weight In.	Weight Out.	No.	Weight In.	Weight Out.	No.	Weight In.	Weight Out.	No.	Weight In.	Weight Out.
1	144	143	75	136	139	149	84	84	223	105	103
2	146	152	76	144	139	150	168	168	224	115	118
3	160	166	77	135	107	151	162	154	225	130	130
4	107	115	78	123	126	152	152	148	226	136	133
5	145	139	79	140	140	153	122	117	227	99	98
6	119	120	80	142	138	154	131	136	228	154	153
7	143	154	81	152	160	155	129	127	229	131	131
8	114	122	82	124	123	156	167	158	230	144	139
9	126	134	83	142	135	157	140	144	231	117	127
10	126	135	84	141	133	158	190	184	232	127	123
11	136	136	85	138	139	159	136	139	233	148	140
12	141	143	86	161	159	160	120	126	234	140	148
13	156	156	87	150	153	161	138	140	235	156	152
14	111	107	88	139	139	162	113	112	236	73	76
15	128	130	89	147	140	163	148	134	237	84	83
16	120	119	90	105	105	164	130	142	238	93	93
17	126	132	91	115	117	165	145	149	239	128	131
18	138	147	92	102	101	166	165	167	240	74	78
19	118	122	93	141	135	167	158	160	241	136	137
20	158	155	94	123	125	168	139	137	242	140	143
21	119	121	95	98	100	169	142	128	243	117	120
22	130	123	96	154	147	170	137	130	244	155	160
23	120	130	97	127	130	171	149	140	245	170	156
24	130	120	98	115	113	172	133	139	246	126	120
25	143	133	99	163	173	173	137	137	247	141	137
26	106	109	100	130	140	174	133	133	248	111	112
27	134	147	101	91	98	175	137	131	249	140	147
28	107	111	102	117	122	176	142	138	250	174	175
29	116	116	103	140	135	177	132	130	251	130	130
30	141	160	104	117	115	178	166	168	252	147	150
31	123	128	105	109	107	179	128	132	253	110	113
32	143	161	106	146	144	180	111	114	254	136	136
33	117	114	107	134	137	181	145	140	255	131	128
34	117	121	108	112	114	182	165	159	256	133	132
35	142	151	109	135	129	183	130	129	257	145	133
36	117	115	110	137	136	184	133	131	258	123	119
37	103	106	111	136	135	185	133	139	259	149	146
38	148	151	112	116	110	186	156	159	260	71	71
39	165	163	113	121	117	187	126	124	261	144	144
40	146	141	114	84	91	188	147	147	262	130	131
41	125	123	115	138	149	189	124	127	263	123	117
42	151	165	116	145	157	190	131	121	264	123	126
43	128	135	117	126	126	191	159	142	265	155	158
44	140	153	118	163	160	192	155	152	266	139	129
45	147	147	119	146	141	193	163	159	267	133	127
46	130	132	120	144	144	194	160	151	268	112	111
47	155	161	121	129	130	195	137	124	269	149	142
48	117	126	122	133	135	196	145	143	270	146	144
49	136	139	123	120	123	197	135	123	271	146	145
50	141	146	124	155	161	198	100	103	272	167	158
51	108	107	125	140	143	199	147	137	273	125	125
52	117	119	126	151	147	200	142	147	274	112	114
53	167	157	127	177	172	201	145	143	275	111	113
54	162	163	128	130	127	202	148	123	276	130	134
55	137	143	129	141	161	203	113	116	277	116	119
56	121	124	130	89	91	204	106	113	278	149	159
57	112	115	131	155	153	205	136	133	279	166	175
58	171	178	132	144	147	206	131	132	280	114	121
59	164	165	133	135	130	207	126	129	281	100	104
60	133	128	134	125	127	208	129	135	282	115	110
61	135	131	135	166	168	209	140	128	283	121	122
62	138	134	136	145	138	210	128	142	284	114	120
63	125	120	137	137	120	211	112	110	285	120	121
64	150	161	138	138	139	212	149	143	286	112	114
65	154	158	139	145	142	213	157	146	287	133	138
66	124	132	140	128	131	214	138	131	288	137	138
67	118	117	141	143	149	215	143	140	289	113	116
68	104	110	142	143	142	216	91	95	290	83	83
69	107	109	143	140	138	217	142	136	291	150	131
70	77	83	144	161	161	218	148	140	292	139	123
71	94	107	145	136	124	219	138	132	293	147	153
72	149	134	146	148	149	220	152	146	294	149	141
73	126	133	147	145	139	221	143	136	295	70	70
74	124	123	148	149	146	222	142	146	296	66	71

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No. V.—Table displaying the Weight of each Prisoner—*continued.*

No.	Weight In.	Weight Out.	No.	Weight In.	Weight Out.	No.	Weight In.	Weight Out.	No.	Weight In.	Weight Out.
297	124	124	370	128	127	443	141	128	515	130	125
298	132	137	371	137	128	444	130	135	516	93	94
299	167	175	372	120	131	445	115	115	517	134	138
300	135	128	373	132	126	446	109	107	518	114	117
301	161	141	374	105	102	447	157	160	519	110	107
302	142	142	375	125	126	448	135	133	520	131	132
303	121	121	376	123	118	449	143	143	521	100	100
304	162	149	377	143	136	450	88	92	522	82	76
305	148	155	378	91	93	451	111	115	523	76	78
306	95	92	379	126	129	452	36	134	524	111	120
307	82	78	380	140	140	453	158	159	525	116	120
308	124	124	381	121	129	454	113	105	526	124	123
309	112	108	382	108	112	455	159	143	527	124	121
310	154	153	383	113	117	456	134	134	528	112	112
311	133	129	384	144	158	457	131	116	529	62	64
312	172	171	385	108	108	458	92	100	530	132	123
313	108	110	386	178	172	459	140	148	531	161	164
314	119	116	387	93	93	460	138	131	532	132	143
315	116	114	388	131	126	461	154	152	533	141	135
316	159	114	389	99	96	462	145	136	534	105	105
317	141	129	390	135	132	463	147	140	535	82	86
318	124	119	391	134	130	464	135	128	536	131	142
319	125	114	392	126	122	465	144	151	537	76	82
320	138	126	393	126	117	466	136	136	538	148	144
321	82	86	394	137	143	467	148	145	539	94	93
322	128	119	395	144	142	468	138	126	540	144	144
323	137	129	396	118	120	469	113	119	541	137	137
324	163	147	397	139	140	470	145	133	542	115	112
325	144	138	398	94	95	471	104	108	543	130	131
326	130	134	399	141	131	472	81	81	544	114	112
327	135	138	400	134	129	473	123	119	545	144	154
328	125	121	401	106	109	474	115	114	546	115	115
329	153	148	402	150	145	475	131	130	547	126	124
330	112	110	403	161	158	476	69	80	548	156	157
331	142	144	404	133	132	477	56	54	549	83	85
332	128	125	405	160	162	478	50	60	550	144	149
333	128	125	406	84	87	479	134	129	551	113	111
334	160	162	407	85	87	480	120	132	552	91	91
335	121	122	408	130	140	481	121	118	553	60	64
336	129	142	409	120	118	482	83	86	554	74	79
337	87	87	410	122	120	483	77	77	555	124	129
338	130	121	411	140	140	484	151	146	556	94	96
339	149	145	412	136	133	485	124	128	557	136	132
340	139	137	413	151	155	486	125	130	558	140	140
341	77	78	414	162	153	487	140	139	559	130	138
342	150	143	415	141	142	488	124	131	560	92	86
343	136	152	416	150	152	489	75	86	561	114	106
344	146	143	417	163	165	490	100	106	562	129	125
345	110	111	418	182	197	491	73	78	563	101	104
346	120	126	419	129	141	492	101	103	564	142	147
347	120	124	420	125	127	493	89	91	565	139	139
348	133	130	421	128	121	494	127	121	566	128	132
349	120	117	422	115	114	495	151	156	567	133	130
350	160	154	423	85	86	496	83	88	568	112	112
351	145	149	424	120	121	497	109	110	569	124	124
352	129	129	425	122	127	498	112	112	570	137	142
353	121	119	426	114	109	499	171	171	571	117	112
354	133	129	427	137	135	500	137	133	572	136	131
355	123	119	428	113	112	501	128	138	573	139	134
356	135	127	429	120	122	502	136	153	574	119	131
357	153	143	430	138	139	503	134	129	575	149	149
358	126	135	431	154	151	504	127	136	576	73	73
359	134	130	432	121	128	505	142	152	577	70	70
360	134	131	433	153	156	506	121	121	578	139	142
361	130	128	434	91	93	507	108	111	579	140	141
362	135	144	435	144	161	508	108	110	580	101	101
363	140	157	436	138	133	509	133	132	581	147	145
364	134	130	437	134	126	510	158	153	582	134	135
365	153	143	438	136	137	511	136	136	583	148	149
366	160	159	439	101	99	512	139	134	584	126	128
367	110	110	440	165	166	513	114	117	585	147	143
368	115	111	441	141	136	514	130	121	586	91	93
369	132	127	442	115	114						

N.B.—The above Table comprises the convicted male prisoners only. The females are not weighed, either in or out, nor are any description of prisoners before trial.

No. VI.—Return from the Prison at Devizes, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838:—

Number of prisoners the prison is capable of containing, when more than one prisoner sleeps in one cell, 210.

Number of prisoners committed in the course of the year, 966.

Greatest number of prisoners at one time, 188.

Number of prisoners who have been committed before:—

Once	161
Twice	56
Three times	23
Four times and more	50

Punishments for offences within the Prison:—

In irons	9
Other punishments	243

No. VII.—Expenditure during the Year 1838.

Disbursements, 1838.	Quarter ending Christmas, 1837.	Quarter ending Lady-day, 1838.	Quarter ending Midsummer, 1838.	Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1838.	Total Disbursements, 1838.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and Wages of Officers	191 15 0	191 15 0	191 15 0	191 15 0	767 0 0
Ditto of Extra Assistants	4 5 0	12 11 0	7 11 1	8 7 0	32 14 1
Housekeeping, Ordinary	293 7 4	313 8 7	305 6 9	404 2 2	1316 4 10
,, Extra for the Sick	21 1 1	24 1 1	50 10 1	22 13 5	118 5 8
,, Fuel	30 10 11	53 8 7	33 9 10	34 14 0	152 13 4
Prisoners' Clothing	62 15 7	86 6 7	30 19 5	104 11 11	284 13 6
Gratuities to Discharged Prisoners	2 15 11	2 12 2	1 19 9	2 6 9	9 14 7
Books and Stationery	2 17 9	. .	33 8 6	6 17 6	43 3 9
Incidentals	9 1 3½	5 10 4	30 11 6	7 10 6	52 13 7½
Rents, Taxes, and Rates	1 7 6	7 10 9	2 9 3	8 19 2	20 6 8
Repairs and Alterations	61 8 8	154 19 0	186 16 3	193 0 3	596 4 2
Conveyance of Prisoners	10 3 6	23 3 6	11 0 9	20 3 7	64 11 4
Total Disbursements, 1838	691 9 6½	875 16 7	885 18 2	1005 1 3	3458 5 6½

No. VIII.—Receipts during the Year 1838.

	Quarter ending Christmas, 1837.	Quarter ending Lady-day, 1838.	Quarter ending Midsummer, 1838.	Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1838.	Total Receipts, 1838.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bran and Pollard	16 3 6	15 14 9	9 15 1	14 7 6	56 0 10
Grinding	3 3 9½	. .	. .	. .	3 3 9½
Total Receipts, 1838	19 7 3½	15 14 9	9 15 1	14 7 6	59 4 7½

No. IX.—Return of the Number of Prisoners during the Year 1838.

	Quarter ending Christmas, 1837.	Quarter ending Lady-day, 1838.	Quarter ending Midsummer, 1838.	Quarter Michaelmas, ending 1838.	Total in 1838.
Brought from last quarter	162	175	155	162	162
Committed in the quarter	246	281	192	258	977
Total in the quarter	408	456	347	420	1139
Discharged in ditto	233	301	185	247	966
Balance carried to next quarter	175	155	162	173	173

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No. X.—Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	74	7	8	..	138	16	44	2	264	25
,, Convicted	58	5	4	..	143	9	19	1	184	15
,, Acquitted at the Bar	9	2	..	..	21	6	25	1	55	9
,, No Bills found	5	..	4	..	12	1	..	..	21	1
,, Not prosecuted	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
,, Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1

No. XI.—Summary Convictions in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Deserters awaiting a route	2	..
Under the Game Laws	146	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	5	..
Under the Vagrant Act	41	5
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	15	2
For assaults	46	5
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	254	36
Total	509	48

No. XII.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the year	142	17
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	812	69
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns	167	18
Committed for re-examination	11	1
Total	1132	105

No. XIII.—Terms of Imprisonment during the same Year:—

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	70	9	48	3	86	10	50	2	16	1	..	..	..	..	264	25
2. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors)	5	6	6	..	45	2	13	5	106	7	17	4	1	..	191	24
3. Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions	20	3	69	20	170	15	126	8	121	2	3	..	..	..	509	48
4. Terms of Imprisonment from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors)	95	18	123	23	293	27	189	15	243	10	20	4	1	..		

No. XIV.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	6	..
12 years, and under 14	4	..
14 years, and under 17	23	2
17 years, and under 21	67	9
21 years, and under 30	88	5
30 years, and upwards	76	9
Total	264	25

No. XV.—Ages of Prisoners on Summary Convictions during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years	3	..
12 years, and under 14	17	1
14 years, and under 17	59	1
17 years, and under 21	137	12
21 years, and under 30	168	19
30 years, and upwards	125	15
Total	509	48

No. XVI.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	77	3
Can read only	4	5
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	134	10
Can read and write well	49	1
Total	264	25

No. XVII.—The State of Instruction of Prisoners, on Summary Convictions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	167	22
Can read only	188	18
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	96	5
Can read and write well	58	3
Total	509	48

No. XVIII.—Recommittals.

Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	180	5
Twice	81	1
Thrice	27	3
Four times or more	44	1

	Males.	Females.
No. XIX.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same year	54	2

No. XX.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the same year:—

	Males.
Privately	34

No. XXI.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison, in the course of the same Year:—

	Tried.		Untried.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Irons	4	1	2	..
Solitary Cells and stoppage of diet	262	14	30	1
Total	266	15	32	1

No. XXII.—Clothing and Bedding Table. Number of articles issued to each prisoner, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Night-caps	1	1
Day-caps	1	1
Jackets	1	1
Waistcoats	1	0
Trousers	1	0
Shirts	1	0
Stockings	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1

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	Males.	Females.
Shoes	1	1
Petticoats	0	1
Flannel ditto	0	1
Shifts	0	3
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	1	1
Towels in each ward	2	2
Infirmary Beds	1	1
„ Blankets	2	2
„ Sheets	2	2

No. XXIII.—Officers' Salaries, with their Age, &c., at the close of the Year 1837.

Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.
Governor	..	1824	250	0	0
Matron	..	1824	30	0	0
Principal Turnkey	48	1822	60	0	0
Turnkey and Baker	56	1822	46	0	0
Turnkey	51	1822	42	0	0
Ditto	53	1823	42	0	0
Ditto	55	1826	42	0	0
Ditto	26	1837	26	0	0
Chaplain	..	1823	150	0	0
Surgeon	..	..	80	0	0

No. XXIV.—The cost, during the year ending Michaelmas 1837, of each prisoner per day, $10\frac{1}{2}d.$

Each prisoner costs $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per day for food.

	£.	s.	d.
No. XXV.—Cost of prison diet per head, during the same year	6	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Cost of prison clothing and bedding per head, during the same year	1	14	$11\frac{3}{4}$

No. XXVI.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour as delivered by the Governor.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Application of its Power.
January	$5\frac{3}{4}$	60	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Two revolutions, or 48 steps per minute.	Twelve.	Grinding Corn.
February	7	..	Inches.		..	
March	$8\frac{1}{4}$	..	..		..	
April	$8\frac{3}{4}$	..	..		..	
May	$8\frac{3}{4}$	..	..		..	
June	$8\frac{3}{4}$	..	..		..	
July	$8\frac{3}{4}$	..	..		..	
August	$8\frac{3}{4}$	..	..		..	
September	$8\frac{1}{2}$	..	..		..	
October	8	..	..		..	
November	7	..	..		..	
December	6	..	..		..	

Scale of Crank Labour.

There is no crank labour, except a water-engine, worked by two prisoners, when a supply of water is required.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. To remove the bed-curtains from the beds in the infirmary-rooms.
2. To remove three or four feet from the upper part of the wooden partition which divides the smaller infirmary-room into two parts.

3. To arrange that the sheets shall be more frequently clean, both in the cells and in the infirmary; and to fix the precise time for renewing them.

4. To provide a room in which the chaplain may give instruction.

5. To open a door from the female infirmary-room into the adjoining water-closet.

6. The supply of combs is scanty; there were only two in the male infirmary, and both dirty.

7. To try the effect of a change of diet towards lessening the disposition to diarrhœa, which seems to have prevailed here more or less for a considerable time. This might be accomplished without much addition (perhaps with scarcely any addition) to the expense, and with no addition to the total quantity. It might present a greater variety of articles, and be more stimulant, without making any approach to unnecessary liberality, viz.,—

A. For all prisoners—1½ lb. of bread daily; 1 pint of warm gruel at breakfast, and one for supper daily; ½ oz. of salt daily; 1 pint of soup made with vegetables, including abundance of onions, and one ox's head to 30 persons (or a corresponding quantity of shin of beef), the meat to be portioned among the messes, thrice a-week; 1 lb of potatoes four times a-week.

B. For those at hard labour—2 oz. of country cheese on each of the four days on which potatoes are given.

If this diet should not succeed in lessening the above-named tendency to diarrhœa, it would be prudent, on two days in the week, to substitute rice, with a little treacle and ginger, for the pound of potatoes; and if the complaint should still maintain its ground, recourse should be finally made to a larger quantity of animal diet. I recommend this change, in reference to this particular prison, and not at all on the ground of its being equally suitable for *all* prisons.

8. This suggestion is embodied in the following passage from the report of the Visiting Justices made at the General Quarter Sessions:—

"We beg to call the attention of the Court to the present state of the female wards, which was referred to by the Government Inspector, in his visit to this prison on the 16th November, in the following terms:—'He considers them to be, not only bad in quality, but very insufficient in quantity; even their infirmary-room is at present occupied both as a day-room and as a sleeping-room.' The floors, ceilings, and partitions in the sleeping-rooms are constructed of deal, which we consider to be highly objectionable, from insecurity and danger in case of fire; and further from the statement of the surgeon who says he considers that disease may be engendered there from want of room and sufficient ventilation, there having been at one period during this quarter 19 female prisoners, and only 18 sleeping apartments. We beg to add that the wooden partitions and floors are at present full of bugs."

9. A most benevolent and beneficent manner of dealing with *destitute prisoners on their discharge*, would be to *convey* them back to their own homes. The disposal of the prisoner on his discharge is a matter of the highest moment to society; and a little judicious and timely assistance at that critical moment will sometimes prevent his return to confinement at the expense of the county.

10. A paid schoolmaster, engaged solely for the purpose, is wanting in this establishment.

MARLBOROUGH.—COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

Marlborough. County Bridewell.

Construction.—The following alterations have been made since I was last here:—

1. Loose bricks have been placed along the top of the felons' wall.
2. The privies have been improved and renewed.
3. The chapel has been improved by separating the untried and convicted males.
4. There was formerly only one sleeping cell for women; there are now two.
5. The north wall has been raised four feet.

Management.—The keeper's wife acts voluntarily as matron; she was never appointed by the magistrates, and has no salary.

There are not officers enough to maintain a proper system; the keeper alone is not sufficient, and he is sometimes obliged to be absent.

The building is clean and neat, and the bedding is good. The keeper appears to perform his difficult office in a methodical and careful manner.

Silence is impossible: it has never been ordered; but no noise is permitted, and no tobacco is allowed.

The conduct of the prisoners is good: the solitary cell is the usual mode of punishment.

The untried are allowed the free range of the yard, and the use of two day-rooms: but this use of the yard is alternate between the two day-rooms. One day-room is locked while the inmates of the other are taking exercise. The untried eat in the day-room; they receive food from their friends. The convicted are locked up during the chief part of the day in their sleeping cells, and the beds are then removed. There are seldom more than three in the same cell. They eat in the cells, and have two hours exercise daily, besides washing every morning in the yard. Prisoners are said to be more afraid of coming here than to Devizes, because here they have no work to do: if this is true, it still is no argument in favour of the system of withholding work, which is pernicious both to the body and the mind. The ordinary stay made here is, however, so short, that it affords no test as to the merit or demerit of such a plan.

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No one has escaped or got outside during the last two years.

The stock of bedding is good.

The female prisoners are employed occasionally in washing.

In order to show the ordinary amount of inmates, and the necessity of maintaining more than one officer to superintend and guard them, I shall state the daily number of prisoners from December 26, 1838, to March 2, 1839:—

December	26	44	January	12	32	January	29	34	February	14	44
,,	27	44	,,	13	32	,,	30	35	,,	15	44
,,	28	46	,,	14	33	,,	31	36	,,	16	44
,,	29	49	,,	15	36	February	1	37	,,	17	44
,,	30	49	,,	16	36	,,	2	32	,,	18	43
,,	31	47	,,	17	34	,,	3	40	,,	19	44
January	1	32	,,	18	34	,,	4	41	,,	20	44
,,	2	30	,,	19	34	,,	5	41	,,	21	44
,,	3	30	,,	20	33	,,	6	46	,,	22	42
,,	4	30	,,	21	34	,,	7	44	,,	23	43
,,	5	29	,,	22	32	,,	8	46	,,	24	44
,,	6	29	,,	23	32	,,	9	45	,,	25	43
,,	7	32	,,	24	30	,,	10	47	,,	26	43
,,	8	31	,,	25	30	,,	11	49	,,	27	43
,,	9	31	,,	26	34	,,	12	45	,,	28	43
,,	10	27	,,	27	32	,,	13	44	March	1	46
,,	11	26	,,	28	32						

The keeper had at one time in his custody, one prisoner for horse-stealing, one for sheep-stealing, five for housebreaking, five for stealing in dwelling-houses, three for night-poaching, one for stealing hay, two for stealing timber, two for stealing a bale of goods from a cart, one for stealing farming implements, one for stealing in the market, and one for falsely obtaining, and 26 others convicted of misdemeanours; many of those for trial were transported, some of them for life. Yet he had no assistance allowed to him, nor has he even a single rule for his guidance. In consequence of his wife having to perform the duties of matron he is obliged to keep a servant, which is a very serious deduction from his scanty income. Indeed, his services are ill remunerated, when we look to his heavy responsibility, together with the labour, anxiety, and constant watching, which are here required; and when we consider that he has now been more than ten years employed in the management of this gaol.

It is meritorious that, with so large a number of inmates, and in such a building, he has so well succeeded in preventing escapes.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The prison appears to be very healthy, although some of the prisoners are admitted in an invalid state.

The surgeon's Journal records his frequent visits.

He sees no cause to complain of the diet, as the stay of the prisoners is short, and some receive food from without. He has seen very little diarrhœa here, and no scurvy.

During the year ending Michaelmas, 1838, the number of cases in which extra diet was ordered by the surgeon was 10. Many prisoners had poultices during the year for sore legs and other diseases.

The chief diseases which occurred during the same time were two prisoners with small-pox, (one of whom died,) and another prisoner with inflammation of the brain, which caused his death.

I found one man in bed with a disease of the lungs: he had been ordered to receive a bath and gruel. He slept in a room where others also were sleeping. No other prisoner was taking internal medicine at the time of my visit. There was no itch. No case of fever occurred during the above-named year. No influenza has prevailed here. Three deaths have occurred during the years 1837 and 1838; two are above-described, and the other individual died of a chronic disease of the lungs, which existed on his admission.

Proportion of Trades among the Prisoners.—At my visit in November, 1838, I found one tailor, one sack-weaver, one shoemaker, and two poachers.

The following is an account of the Trades of Prisoners from Michaelmas 1837 to Michaelmas 1838:—

Agricultural labourers	227
Farmers	2
Innkeeper	1
Umbrella-maker	1
Shoemakers	6
Sack-weavers	2
Bricklayer	1
Chimney-sweeper	1
Tailors	3
Baker	1
Currier	1
Carpenters	2
Butcher	1
Smith	1
Total	250

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain visits the sick in their cells. He occasionally detains single prisoners after Divine service in order to converse with them.

General Statistics.

No. I.—The least number of prisoners from Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838, 5
The greatest number from January 1, 1838, to November 18, of same year, 48
The lowest ditto „ „ „ 5

No. II.—The number of prisoners at my visit, November 18, 1838, was—

Untried . . . . . 8 males 1 female.
Convicted . . . . . 20 „
(All summary convictions.)
Crown evidence . . . 1

The prisoners are most numerous in the winter.

No. III.—*Recommittals.*—Of those here at the time of my visit, six had been here before.

No. IV.—Expenditure.

Disbursements in 1838.	Quarter ending Christmas, 1837.	Quarter ending Lady-day, 1838.	Quarter ending Midsummer, 1838.	Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1838.	Total Disbursements, 1838.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and Wages of Officers . .	42 10 0	42 10 0	42 10 0	42 10 0	170 0 0
Ditto of Extra Assistants	3 10 0	3 10 0	1 10 0	3 15 0	12 5 0
Housekeeping, Ordinary	47 14 4½	58 5 0	46 13 1½	30 0 6	182 13 0
,, Extra for Sick . .	1 9 0	2 12 3	2 2 6	1 2 4	7 6 6
,, Fuel	5 2 5¼	..	..	..	5 2 5¼
Gratuities to Discharged Prisoners .	0 2 3	0 9 6	0 4 9	0 8 8	1 5 2
Books and Stationery	0 6 4	0 13 3	0 9 6	0 9 6	1 18 7
Incidentals	2 14 11	6 11 11	2 5 3	2 3 5	16 15 6
Rents, Taxes, and Rates	2 7 7½	1 8 9	2 15 4½	2 11 3	9 3 0
Repairs and Alterations	8 1 0½	8 14 6	6 0 1½	5 7 11	28 3 7
Conveyance of Prisoners	1 10 0	6 3 0	2 10 0	7 3 6	17 6 6
Total Disbursements, 1838 . £	115 7 11¾	130 18 7	107 0 7½	98 12 1	451 19 3¼

No. V.—Return of the Number of Prisoners during the Year 1837.

	Quarter ending Christmas, 1836.	Quarter ending Lady-day, 1837.	Quarter ending Midsummer, 1837.	Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1837.	Total in 1837.
Brought from last Quarter. . . .	29	42	27	23	29
Committed in the Quarter	97	61	55	60	273
Total in the Quarter . . .	126	103	82	83	302
Discharged in the Quarter	84	76	59	53	272
Balance carried to next Quarter . .	42	27	23	30	30

No. VI.—Return of the Number of Prisoners during the Year 1838.

	Quarter ending Christmas, 1837.	Quarter ending Lady-day, 1838.	Quarter ending Midsummer, 1838.	Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1838.	Total in 1838.
Brought from last Quarter . . .	30	43	31	42	30
Committed in the Quarter	66	78	73	33	250
Total in the Quarter . . .	96	121	104	75	280
Discharged in the Quarter	53	90	62	56	261
Balance carried to next Quarter . .	43	31	42	19	19

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No. VII.—Average Number:—

Average number per day for Quarter ending	Christmas, 1837 . .	$30\frac{1}{3}$
„ „	Lady-day, 1838 . .	$37\frac{1}{8}$
„ „	Midsummer „ . .	31
„ „	Michaelmas „ . .	$15\frac{1}{2}$

No. VIII.—Recommittals during the Year ending Michaelmas 1838.

Number of prisoners who have been committed before:—

Once	36
Twice	5
Three times	3
Four times and more	3

No. IX.—Punishments during the same Year.

Punishments for offences within the Prison:—

Solitary confinement	22

No. X.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths during the same Year:—

Cases of sickness in the year	6
Greatest number of sick at one time	1
Deaths	2

Relief to Discharged Prisoners.—A little money is given, varying from 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*, and a loaf of bread occasionally.

Ordinary Term of Imprisonment.—The greater part of the prisoners committed hither are by summary convictions.

Few prisoners are sent from the Quarter Sessions; not one, indeed, during the last year.

The ordinary stay here is more frequently for two months than for any other term. One and three months are the next most frequent terms. The highest term last year was four months. One prisoner was committed for four months.

The Moral Condition of the Prisoners.—I shall insert under this head some remarks which have been communicated to me by the keeper, and which are a more important contribution to the history of criminals than more elaborate disquisitions, digested at leisure by individuals who have had little intercourse with them.

The cause of crime may be traced in a great measure to the education which those who commit offences receive: in the first place, very few have good examples set them at home by their parents, who take no trouble to instil into their minds any moral precept so long as they can provide food for them, and when they are old enough can get them placed out in service. The children are allowed to form their own opinions upon everything they see or hear; no trouble is taken to instruct them that it is their interest, as well as their duty, to care for others' property, and to be obedient and respectful to their superiors; no trouble is taken to teach them that poaching is a crime, or that leaving their family is a crime, or that seeing property destroyed and conniving at it is a crime, or that finding anything and applying it to their own use is a crime. Nothing of the sort is thought of. I know many of them think it a credit rather than a crime to be a good poacher; and that if they find anything they have a right to it, and that it is their own. Now all this is for want of better principles being instilled into their minds when young; for it is the first impression which lasts the longest. When they are sent to these National and many other schools, what is the sum total of education received? Reading, writing, ciphering, &c.; which, I will allow, are necessary parts of education, but only parts: if you leave a child with that education only, and leave his morals uncultivated, it is like putting fire-arms in a man's hand without teaching him how to use them; in short, he had better be without it. I recollect once asking the master of a National School what sort of an education the boys received at his school. He replied, "They learn to read, write, and cast up sums, &c., and I make good scholars of them." I asked him if that was all he taught them. "Yes," says he; "and plenty too, isn't it?" So that at home or school it is all the same: there is no moral instruction; no teaching to choose the good and refuse the evil; nor the reason why the laws should be obeyed, and offenders punished. Instead of that, the thief is sheltered, and a witness against him is pointed out as a person who has committed a great offence. I believe very few are reformed in gaols; for when they are old enough *to* commit, and *do* commit crimes, there is very little chance of reformation. There may be, and are, I doubt not, exceptions, but, generally speaking, prisoners are sorry only for the punishment they receive, and not for the crime they have committed; for the bad seed having been sown and taken deep root, it is no easy matter to eradicate it: the mischief is done in infancy, in education, or, I should rather say, in the want of education.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. A *turnkey* is required in order to assist in the discipline and safe custody of the *consi-*

derable number of prisoners: *one* keeper *alone* is not sufficient to maintain the requisite order among 48 prisoners, which is the highest number, at one time, confined here since the 1st of January, 1838. The average daily number, during the four quarters of the last year, appears to have been first 30, second 37, third 31, fourth 15.

2. The magistrates appear not as yet to have given the specific appointment of *matron* to the keeper's wife: she acts as such, but she has received no authority. It would be very desirable that she should receive an *appointment* to that effect, with a statement of her duties, and, also, with a small *salary*.

3. At present I cannot ascertain that any written or printed rules exist for the government of the Bridewell; consequently most matters are left to the discretion of the governor, who, I believe, exercises his power with judgment and moderation; but still it would be better to frame *certain rules*, and to print them.

4. There is no proper prison register to be found here. A large book, with several columns, and with printed headings, such as is kept at Devizes and at Salisbury, would tend much to facilitate reference, to maintain accuracy, and to supply the means of comparison between different years; as well as useful information respecting the identity and description of offenders.

5. *No labour* is practised here at present among the men (who may be sentenced to hard labour). Now, if a turnkey were appointed, *breaking stones* could easily be carried into operation; each man would sit at a little distance from his fellows, and the turnkey might be *constantly present*, so as to prevent any conversation or improper conduct. At present when the keeper is not in the yard, there can be little check upon evil communication. It is necessary, however, to observe that, if labour is practised, some addition to the diet would be indispensable, in order to maintain health.

6. There is a deficiency of books; not in point of number, but as regards the distribution, particularly in respect to solitary cells and day-rooms.

7. Combs are ill supplied here.

SALISBURY.—County Gaol (at Fisherton Anger).

Salisbury. County Gaol.

Construction.—The number of prisoners which the prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells is 96; the number of prisoners which the prison is capable of containing when more than one prisoner sleeps in one cell is 114.

This prison can afford at present a separate cell to each prisoner, excepting the women.

The cells are light enough to read and write in; are well-sized, according to the old style of prisons, and are very well ventilated. The windows are excellent, and may serve as a model; they shut with a spring, and are all in good order, cleanly kept, and well glazed.

There are three dark cells, intended also for the use of the condemned prisoners. The receiving-rooms are good.

It contains ten classes, ten wards or divisions, ten day-rooms, four of which are not used, and ten large airing-yards.

No changes have been made in the building since my last visit, and none are at present necessary.

The prison is so built that almost every sound is heard; even a whisper is said sometimes to be heard at night. Two air-tubes communicate between the keeper's sleeping-room and each ward, excepting the debtors.

Management.—The keeper believes that the introduction of silence has tended to diminish the number both of commitments and recommittals. The majority of the prisoners here are for trial. Those under sentence are generally sent to Devizes, for the sake of the hard labour. The magistrates appoint all the officers, except the matron and the three inferior turnkeys, who are chosen by the keeper. A week before my visit a turnkey was discharged who had been guilty of fraud, in company with the gaoler's servant, to the detriment of the gaoler. He had also taken out duplicates from the prisoners.

The salary of the head-turnkey was increased at Midsummer, 1838, from 42*l.* to 60*l.* He boards himself.

The two under-turnkeys board in the prison at the expense of the keeper; consequently a certain sum is deducted from the salary of the two under-turnkeys, which, after this deduction, leaves only 15*l.* each per annum, with lodging at the prison. Only one of these turnkeys has a family; he is the porter; but his family do not live with him.

Rules respecting letters and visits have been adopted since my last visit, in conformity with the Lords' recommendations and with the circular of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

A new keeper was appointed in April last (1838), and a new matron, his wife, in June. The officers consist of three turnkeys, and a keeper and matron. There is now one officer less than at my last visit, because the then deputy-keeper is now governor.

All the men are locked up in the day-cells during a large portion of the day, and they take their meals there; but they walk in the yard from two to four hours daily, according to the length of the days, and to the number of the prisoners. They walk round the yard at a distance from each other: they take exercise by turns, and seldom more than three, and never more than six, are out at a time. The exercise is not taken all at once; but at two different times of the day at least; sometimes at three different times. The untried have exercise more frequently than the tried. I found only one woman sleeping in a single cell; she was a prostitute. The other females were sleeping in another room, in separate beds. Classifica-

tion, as directed by the rules, has been observed as far as practicable, and with the approbation of the visiting justices.

This prison is very neat, clean, and well arranged. The prisoners do not usually sleep in the cell in which they remain by day, unless the prison is crowded. All the cells are seldom full. The yards are airy, some are large, well kept, and gravelled. The privies are nearly all water-closets, in good order.

Solitary confinement, by sentence of Court, is very rare here.

Not above one or two were in solitary confinement here in 1837; and not one, I believe, in 1838, up to the time of my visit. In such cases an hour's exercise is allowed every other day. The diet is the same. The prisoners so confined go to chapel. For refractory prisoners, confined in the dark cells, the diet is the same as ordinary, except the gruel.

Silence is observed better this year than during the last; and the punishments for breaches of it appear to have diminished in number.

Management of the Debtors.—Three out of nine of these went out lately under the operation of the new Act.

No luxury in the manner of living is allowed here. They sleep in separate cells, precisely like the felons' cells, only that the windows are larger. Those who support themselves may have superior beds and bedding by paying the keeper 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly.

All clean for themselves. The master debtors have their friends admitted to clean for them sometimes. They have sometimes hired a person from the town: this is not so dangerous here as in some other prisons, because the debtors are here quite cut off from any communication with the felons. The debtors have two day-rooms, and two good spacious yards—one for master debtors, and one for those who receive the county allowance. The female debtors, when there are any, have a room on the same story with the female felons, and opening into the same passage. They have no separate yard, but they make use of that belonging to the female felons.

Escapes.—There has been but one escape during the last two years: a man got out through the roof, but he was retaken the next day.

Labour.—There are no work-rooms here. Very few prisoners here are sentenced to hard labour.

The crank will hold four, and will afford labour to four: it raises water for the prison, and is worked three or four times daily.

The washing is done out of the prison, as cheaply (it is said) as it could be done within.

The whitewashing is performed by the prisoners; but the painting by workmen from without.

Suicide.—There has been no case during the last two years, nor any attempt.

Hours of Exercise.—They begin at half-past six o'clock in the morning, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September; at seven o'clock, during the months of October and March; and at eight o'clock, during the months of November, December, January, and February, till a quarter of an hour before sunset during the year.

Punishments.—No prisoner is ever whipped, unless by sentence of Court, or by order of a magistrate, for an aggravated offence; nor is any prisoner ever put in irons unless in case of an attempt to escape, or for violent refractory conduct, and when ordered by the visiting justices.

Relief to discharged Prisoners.—There is no systematic provision on this head; but, on a prisoner's discharge, something is allowed in order to carry him or her home, by order of the Court, or of the visiting justices. The usage is sometimes to give them decent clothing and shoes, but not to give them any money.

Registration.—The new registers, since my former visit, are
The Register of Prisons, with improved headings;
The Convict-book;
The Gruel-book; and
Three books of accounts, relating to the city prisoners.

Stock.—There is no want at present. Combs are moderately well supplied.

Dietary.—The diet has been a little improved since my former visit, and gruel has been added at my suggestion. All convicted prisoners now receive daily 1¾lb. of best wheaten bread, and one quart of gruel. On Sundays they have their bread and about a quart of meat-soup made of ox-heads, but no gruel. The unconvicted prisoners have the same diet, if they cannot purchase for themselves, and if they are not assisted by their friends: there is no other allowance, except when ordered by the surgeon.

Clothing and Bedding.—All the male prisoners, every Saturday, have each a clean shirt and stockings, a clean flannel night-cap every other Saturday, and one towel to each yard weekly. Convicted misdemeanants wear jackets and trousers, plain, but no cap. The transports wear party-coloured jackets, trousers, waistcoats, and caps. Shoes are allowed when necessary. The bedding consists of one straw mattress, one blanket, and one rug in summer; two blankets, and one rug in winter. The female prisoners have the same bedding allowed as the males, and all their clothing after conviction.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain attends daily, and performs the service of the Church on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: he preaches a sermon on Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday.

The prisoners generally manifest a certain degree of previous religious instruction; they usually make their responses well. There has been observable, of late years, a considerable improvement in their knowledge and behaviour.

On Sundays and week-days all the officers attend Divine service; the governor is scarcely ever absent on week-days. The matron is always present when there are female prisoners.

Service is performed twice on Sundays.

No notice has been usually given as to the Sacrament; but the chaplain intends to fix a Sunday in each quarter for announcing his intention. It has not been delivered since the last execution, which was a year ago; nor has any one applied for it. The chaplain has delivered it formerly at other times besides at an execution; but he has only been once requested so to do.

The chaplain was appointed in 1828.

There is a good provision of books, which are left in each cell for those who can read. The prisoners are supplied with prayer-books, testaments, and with other religious books.

There is no schoolmaster, and no instruction is carried on here; the stay, indeed, of the generality of prisoners is shorter than at most county prisons. When the stock of books is deficient, the chaplain applies to the magistrates.

The chaplain does not visit the yards or cells, and does not make a practice of conversing with the prisoners. The behaviour of the prisoners towards him is very good: he has had no impertinence to complain of since my last visit.

The prisoners cannot kneel at the chapel, and their seats are so placed that the chaplain cannot see them.

The chapel is heated only by a chafing-dish, and is very cold in winter.

There is no Ladies' Committee here for the purpose of visiting the female prisoners.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—This prison is singularly healthy. There has been no death during the last two years. At the date of my visit, October 31st, 1838, there was no patient either in the male or female infirmary. There was no itch.

I found one lunatic prisoner confined here, and one deaf and dumb man, who had been committed here for an angry assault.

No cholera, influenza, dysentery, scurvy, or epidemic of any kind has been observed here since my former visit. The only complaints have been a little diarrhœa, fever very rarely, venereal disorders, and the itch. This last is usually cured in three or four days by the patients being put into cells by themselves, without sheets, but covered with blankets, and not suffered to go out. This is, in fact, one of the healthiest gaols in England; but then it is not crowded: there is little hard labour, and the stay is generally short. There are two infirmary-rooms; one for the men and one for the women. There are also two rooms on the male side with fire-places, which might be used on occasion as an infirmary; and the female sleeping-rooms also have fire-places.

There is a fixed bath for the men in the room where the boilers for making the gruel are placed. There is a loose metal bath for the women. The surgeon has observed no case of suffering from confinement during several hours of the day in cells in winter. The whole prison appears to be dry.

Two very good large cells, holding three beds each, with a fire-place in each, intended originally for ordinary imprisonment, have been used for some time past as infirmary cells for the men, whenever a case has occurred, instead of the regular infirmary. There is no objection to this, except that these cells are subject to be used, and are most proper to be used, whenever the prison is full; and, accordingly, if any cases of illness occurred suddenly there would be no good place ready to receive the sick immediately. On these grounds it would be best that the original infirmary over the lodge should always be kept ready. It has a water-closet. The female infirmary has also a water-closet adjoining.

Cases of Sickness and Deaths, in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas 1837 :—

	Males.	Females.
Slight indisposition	20	9
Infirmary cases	1	0
Greatest number of sick at one time	3	1
Deaths	0	0

Return for the Year ending Michaelmas 1838 :—

	Total.
Cases of sickness in the year	24
Greatest number of sick at one time	3
Deaths	0

General Statistics.

No. I.—Description and Number of Prisoners confined in the County Gaol of Wilts, on the 31st day of October, 1838, at the time of my visit :—

Male convicts	6
Female ditto	1
Carried forward	7

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Brought forward	7
Male felons for trial	2
Female ditto	1
Male felon under sentence	1
Female ditto	1
Male felon (insane)	1
Male misdemeanants for trial	2
Ditto under sentence	7
Female misdemeanants (summary)	1
Male for leaving his family (summary)	1
Ditto poachers (summary)	4
Misdemeanants (summary)	7
Male Sheriff's debtors	8
Ditto Court of Requests' debtors	6
Ditto for the non-payment of taxes	1
Ditto for the non-payment of County Rate	1
Total	51

No. II.—76 Male prisoners have been committed to this prison for hard labour during the year ending Michaelmas 1838.
16 Female ditto.

No. III.—58 Prisoners were committed from the Borough and City of New Sarum, during the year ending Michaelmas 1838.

No. IV.—The *average* number of prisoners daily is about 38, exclusive of debtors.

No. V.—The least number of prisoners confined here, at one time, during the year 1838, exclusive of debtors, has been 31.
The greatest number, at once, during the year ending Michaelmas 1837, has been 72; and during the year ending Michaelmas 1838, 69.

No. VI.—Progress of Committals in various Years.

The Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the following Years, from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, and not including debtors:—

1824	278	
1825	243	
1826	301	Disturbances about this time
1827	278	with the weavers.
1828	233	
1829	302	
1830	356	In 1830 and 1831 the agri-
1831	316	cultural riots occurred.
1832	255	
1833	219	
1834	266	
1835	232	
1836	239	
1837	342	
1838	320	

No. VII.—A Return of the Number of Prisoners removed from the County Gaol at Fisherton Anger to any other Prison, for the Purpose of Trial at Sessions and Assizes, in the Year ending 31st of January, 1837.

Number removed.				Where removed to.	Distance.	Manner of Conveyance.	Expense of Removal on each occasion.		
Date of Removal, and whether for Trial at Sessions or Assizes.	Males.	Fem.	Total.				£.	s.	d.
1836, March 5, Assizes	48	3	51	Salisbury	About 1 mile	By caravan and 2 horses	7	10	0
„ April 5, Sessions	3	1	4	Salisbury	„	Ditto ditto	3	0	0
„ June 28, „	11	2	13	Warminster	22 miles	Ditto and 4 horses	6	12	0
„ July 14, Assizes	10	2	12	Devizes	23 „	Ditto ditto	6	18	0
„ Oct. 17, Sessions	14	1	15	Marlborough	30 „	Ditto ditto	8	14	0
1837, Jan. 3, „	21	0	21	Devizes	23 „	Ditto and 6 horses	10	7	0
				Total Expense for the Year £			43	1	0

No. VIII.—The Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	30	3	5	1	79	11	11	2	125	17
,, Convicted	24	2	4	..	59	5	6	..	93	7
,, Acquitted at the Bar	4	1	1	1	12	4	5	2	22	8
,, No Bills found	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..
,, Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
,, Found Insane on arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2
,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,, Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of peace officers for offences charged to be committed in distant places.	Committed for re-examination for felony, but not afterwards fully committed								6	1
	Committed for misdemeanors, but not afterwards fully committed								1	..

No. IX.—Summary Convictions, in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
By Courts' Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a route	4	..
Under the Game Laws	9	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	13	2
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	5	3
Under the Larceny Act	20	1
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For assaults	11	3
For want of sureties	1	1
As known or reputed thieves	7	..
Committed for re-examination on charges under summary jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding clauses	12	3
Total	82	13

No. X.—Debtors, in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
On mesne process	17	1
In execution	11	..
Forfeitures of recognizances, or on attachments for contempt	2	..
Crown debtors or offenders against revenue laws, not kept on criminal side	4	..
Total	34	1

No. XI.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the Year.—

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the year	31	3
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	207	30
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns	88	5
Committed for re-examination	8	1
Total	334	39

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No. XII.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas 1837, have been employed :—

	Males.	Females.
Hard labour	67	12
Employed, not being hard labour	41	5
Not employed	226	22

Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas 1838, have been employed.

Prisoners employed :—

Hard Labour	109
Employment, not being hard labour	39
Prisoners not employed	172

No. XIII.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement, in the course of the same Year.

	Male.
	1

No. XIV.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped, in the course of the same Year :—

	Males.
Publicly whipped	0
Privately ditto	7

No. XV.—The number of Prisoners (except debtors) confined in this Prison, in the course of the same year, who have been committed before this to other prisons :—

	Males.	Females.
Once	21	1
Twice	7	0
Thrice	4	0
Four times or more	2	0

Recommittals for the Year ending Michaelmas 1838.

Number of Prisoners who have been committed before :—

Once	21
Twice	8
Thrice	6
Four times or more	1

No. XVI.—Terms of Imprisonment, during the Year ending Michaelmas 1837 :—

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison, in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	19	2	23	3	42	10	31	1	10	1	..	..	125	17
2. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors)	5	..	3	..	7	..	2	..	5	2	2	..	24	2
3. Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions	8	2	24	8	36	2	10	1	4	..	..	..	82	13

No. XVII.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, during the same Year :—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	1	..
12 years and under 14	2	..
14 years and under 17	15	1
17 years and under 21	28	3
21 years and under 30	50	5
30 years and upwards	29	8
Total	125	17

No. XVIII.—Ages of Prisoners on Summary Convictions:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	1	..
12 years and under 14	3	..
14 years and under 17	19	1
17 years and under 21	17	2
21 years and under 30	24	4
30 years and upwards	17	6
Total	81	13

No. XIX.—State of Instruction of the Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	21	7
Can read only	50	8
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	50	2
Can read and write well	4	..
Total	125	17

No. XX.—State of Instruction of the Prisoners on Summary Convictions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	20	..
Can read only	29	12
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	31	1
Can read and write well	1	..
Total	81	13

No. XXI.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison, in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas 1837:—

	Tried.		Untried.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Irons	7	0	0	0
Whipping	0	0	0	0
Dark cells	3	0	2	0
Solitary cells	0	0	0	0
Stoppage of diet	24	2	22	4
Other punishments	12	0	8	1
Total	46	2	32	5

No. XXII.—Clothing and Bedding Table. Number of Articles issued to each prisoner:—

	Males.	Females.
Night-caps	1	1
Day-caps (for convicts only)	1	1
Jackets	1	0
Waistcoats	1	0
Trousers	1	0
Shirts	1	0
Stockings	1	0
Shoes (to both when wanted).		
Gowns	0	1
Petticoats	0	1
Flannel ditto	0	1
Shifts	0	2
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Towels	1	1

No. XXIII.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Governor of the County Gaol, exhibited at the Quarter Sessions held at Devizes.

Disbursements in 1838.	Quarter ending Christmas, 1837.	Quarter ending Lady-day, 1838.	Quarter ending Midsummer, 1838.	Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1838.	Total Disbursements, 1838.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and Wages of Officers	183 10 0	168 10 0	168 10 0	173 0 0	693 10 0
Ditto of Extra Assistants	..	..	..	..	..
Housekeeping, Ordinary	50 11 8	93 12 3¼	76 16 3½	69 3 6½	290 3 9¼
,, Extra for the Sick	2 5 6	4 3 2	2 3 4	1 8 9	10 0 9
,, Fuel	..	10 13 8	8 8 2	..	19 1 10
,, Furniture	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners' Clothing	1 6 0	31 13 4½	55 18 6	2 16 0	91 13 10½
Gratuities to Discharged Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Books and Stationery	..	..	..	..	..
Incidentals	1 13 4	7 19 1½	1 0 0	7 5 4	17 9 7½
Rents, Taxes, and Rates	17 3 7½	4 11 0	20 12 0½	11 6 7½	53 13 3½
Repairs and Alterations	5 17 8	20 4 7	3 1 11	22 0 6	51 4 8
Machinery, Tools, and Materials for work	..	..	..	..	..
Conveyance of Transports	19 12 2	18 5 3	46 3 3	41 15 6	125 16 2
Conveyance of other Prisoners	12 19 9	18 8 0	4 4 0	22 5 3	57 17 0
Total Disbursements, 1838	294 19 8½	377 10 5¼	386 17 6	351 1 0	1410 8 7¾

III.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

County of Wilts.

The cost of prison diet per head per annum is 13*s.* 4*d.* The cost of each prisoner per day was, in the year ending Michaelmas 1837, 2*s.* 3¾*d.*

The cost of prison clothing and bedding, during the same year, was, per head, 5*s.* 2½*d.*

Pensions for retired officers during the same year, 50*l.*

The amount of fines paid by prisoners, during the same year, and applicable to the county rate, was 6*l.* 8*s.*

No. XXIV.—Return of the Number of Prisoners, during the Year 1838.

	Quarter ending Christmas, 1837.	Quarter ending Lady-day, 1838.	Quarter ending Midsummer, 1838.	Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1838.	Total in 1838.
Brought from last Quarter	31	44	60	48	31
Committed in the Quarter	71	115	74	60	320
Total in the Quarter	102	159	134	108	351
Discharged in the Quarter	58	99	86	76	319
Balance carried to next Quarter	44	60	48	32	32

No. XXV.—The number of prisoners committed from the Borough and City of New Sarum included in the above return was for—

The Quarter	16	Sessions, 2nd January, 1838.
Easter Quarter	17	Sessions, 3rd April, 1838.
Midsummer ditto	12	Sessions, 3rd July, 1838.
Michaelmas ditto	13	Sessions, 16th October, 1838.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. To make some single cells for the female prisoners, by dividing the present infirmary and the adjoining nurse's room into six or eight separate cells. The present infirmary is unnecessarily large for the purpose, and there is a very convenient, moderate-sized boarded room, with a fire-place, on the upper story, which will answer the purpose of a female infirmary equally well. Two of the female sleeping-rooms now existing might also be subdivided.

2. To set apart a small room as a dark cell for refractory female prisoners.

3. When the single cells are prepared, it would be very desirable to carry into effect, with respect to the female prisoners, a discipline similar to that which is now observed with regard to the male prisoners.

4. To place three or four bedsteads in the male infirmary, where at present there is only one; and to keep it constantly in suitable order for the sudden reception of the sick.

5. A door is required for the necessary in the poor debtors' yard; it has none at present.

6. It would be both prudent and profitable to raise the salary of the lower turnkeys above the present amount; which renders their situation less beneficial than that of a footman in most private families. It is of the utmost importance to secure a respectable class of men for this post, and that end can only be effected by a better remuneration.

7. Relief to destitute prisoners on their discharge is particularly suitable in the cases of acquitted prisoners, and of those whose home is at a distance. A most useful mode of relief is to *convey* certain prisoners to their home, without leaving the means of conveyance at their own disposal.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

Expenditure on Prison, Prisoners, &c., from Easter Sessions, 1837, inclusive, to Easter Sessions, 1838, inclusive.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Paid conveying prisoners	475	10	0
Paid expenses of prosecutions at the Assizes	862	14	1
Paid ditto ditto Quarter Sessions	563	1	6
Paid the Chaplain of the County Gaol and Lunatic Asylum, one year's salary	200	0	0
Paid the Surgeon of the Gaol at Bodmin, one year's salary	80	0	0
Paid the expenses of the Gaol and House of Correction, at Bodmin, including repairs	2185	17	9
Paid Clerk of Assize	87	1	8
Paid King's Bench and Marshalsea prisoners	10	6	8
Paid Fleet prisoners	5	6	8
Paid Elizabeth Mules a year's pension as late keeper of the Gaol at Launceston	20	0	0
Amount of charges of committing felons, certified by committing Magistrates, under 7 Geo. IV., cap. 64	450	4	10
Paid Marshal and Crier at the Assizes	5	8	0
Paid Crier at the Sessions and Insolvent Debtor's Court	16	4	0
Paid for repairs of Launceston Gaol	11	5	3
Paid for Gaol passes	1	13	2
Paid Poors' Rates of House for keeping Sessions Records	0	4	6
Paid for maintaining pauper criminal lunatics in the Asylum at Bodmin	55	8	1
Expenses of special constables in consequence of the riots to prevent the execution of the Poor Law Act	254	0	4
Postages of warrants to the several high constables	4	0	0

BODMIN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Bodmin. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—Since my last visit gas has been introduced into the passages at night. Air-holes have been made in some places, according to my recommendation, in order to improve the ventilation.

The gaol part contains seven wards (exclusive of that for debtors), each containing a distinct class, viz., four for males, and three for females, with day-rooms, airing-yards, and dormitories to each. The House of Correction part also contains seven wards possessing the same accommodations as the Gaol. The building cannot be extended or increased within the present walls.

Management.—Prisoners convicted of felony are clothed in a prison dress, which consists of a woollen jacket, waistcoat, and trousers for the males, and a suitable clothing for the females. The cost of a suit of the former is about 7*s.* 9*d.*, and of the latter about 5*s.* Shoes, stockings, handkerchiefs, &c., are supplied when necessary, and clean shirts and shifts are furnished every week. The bedding consists of a straw mattress and three blankets to each prisoner, the cost of which is about 11*s.*

The officers here are a governor, chaplain, and surgeon, four turnkeys, one miller, one gate-keeper or porter, one superintendent of tread-wheel, one shoemaker, one Sunday school-master, one watchman, one matron, and one assistant matron. The principal officers are appointed by the magistrates of the county at a general or adjourned Sessions, and the turnkeys and other subordinate officers by the visiting justices at the recommendation of the governor.

This prison is very clean, neat, and well-ordered, and reflects credit on the keeper, officers, and all employed in managing it. It is very well situated.

The prisoners here, both men and women, are all sleeping in separate beds, and in separate night-cells; and have so slept for seven years, except in the infirmary.

Combs and towels are supplied, but no paper. There are no wardsmen. All the prisoners clean the prison by turns.

The meals are taken in the day-room; they are given out separately, not as formerly all at once.

One watchman every night patrols the passages of the yards, but not the passages of the cells.

The cells are so small that they cannot be used in the day, nor to eat in; but as long as cleanliness and good order are observed, no great inconvenience is likely to result from their use as sleeping-cells.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

County of Cornwall.

Bodmin. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Solitary confinement, by sentence of court, is here only ordered for a week in a month; and only once since my last visit has a soldier, a deserter, been kept in solitary confinement for three weeks, and the keeper gave him latterly exercise for one hour daily. The diet in these cases is bread and water. Such prisoners are visited three times a-day; by the chaplain frequently, and, when required, by the surgeon.

There are three cells quite apart, which were originally intended for condemned criminals: they are now occasionally used for dark cells.

The *punishment* by solitary confinement has generally been for refusal to work, pilfering, assaults, profane swearing, repeated talking, and other acts of insubordination. The whipping has been for mutinous and violent conduct; and irons have only been once used, which was for an attempt to break out of prison.

Labour.—The men work at the tread-wheel and crank, all except about three, who are incapable. The tread-wheel is used to grind corn for the prison and County Lunatic Asylum.

The male prisoners work at the tread-wheel, hand-mill, breaking and sawing stones, carpentering, blacksmith's work, mason's work, shoemaking, and tailoring. Washing, ironing, needlework, and other suitable employment is provided for the females. Baking is not performed by the prisoners.

The unemployed prisoners are those for trial, those not sentenced to hard labour, and cripples.

In the summer months the prisoners labour ten hours daily; at other seasons of the year the hours of labour vary according to the length of the days. Prisoners for trial and those not sentenced to hard labour take as much exercise in their respective airing-yards as they please.

The labour of the prisoners being applied to county purposes, their earnings are nominal. They are paid a small sum at discharge, varying in amount according to behaviour and other circumstances.

I found three children with the women. One woman was suckling her child. Among the female prisoners was a girl of 15 years of age.

Escapes.—There have been none since my last visit. One person made an attempt, and got on the roof, but was retaken. He was a seafaring man.

Suicide.—There has been no case since my last visit.

Recommendations for pardon.—One man has been recommended to pardon on the ground of ill health.

Diet.—Dietary or other weekly allowance:—The male prisoners are allowed 1½lb. of bread (made from equal proportions of wheaten and barley flour), and 1 quart of oatmeal gruel daily; 4½ lbs. of potatoes and 4 pints of soup weekly. Those sentenced to hard labour are allowed ½lb. of bread extra at the discretion of the governor.

The female prisoners are allowed the same quantity of food, except bread and potatoes; of the former they have only 1 lb. daily, and of the latter only 3 lbs. weekly, without any extra allowance for labour.

N.B. Vagrants are only allowed the above proportions of bread during the first month of their imprisonment, with the addition of gruel for the second month, after which they are allowed the full diet.

The cooking is performed by a prisoner who is sentenced for two years.

Analysis of the Dietary per week:—

	Bread.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
	oz.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	Extra bread for hard labour, 56 oz.
Men	168	4½	4	14	
Women	112	3	4	14	
Boys	168	4½	4	14	

N.B. The soup is made of ox heads and shins, thickened with peas, in the following proportions, viz., 1 ox head or 10 lb. of shin, with ten pints of peas, makes 20 quarts of soup.

The gruel is made of Scotch oatmeal in the following proportions, viz., 2 oz. of meal to every pint.

The bread is made of flour, from which the rough bran is taken out.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain since my last visit has had great reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the prisoners. He has met with many prisoners who have taken the sacrament before their admission. He keeps a copious journal. He has no other duty.

The chaplain performs divine service and preaches twice every Sunday, and once every Christmas-day and Good-Friday, with prayers in the afternoons of those days. He reads prayers every morning at nine o'clock, visits the sick and those in solitary confinement. He administers the holy sacrament once in three months. He frequently visits the several wards of the prison for the purpose of exhorting the prisoners, and examines the juvenile prisoners as to the proficiency which they have made under the charge of the schoolmaster. He attends the general muster of the prisoners every Sunday morning, and distributes amongst

them from time to time such religious books as they stand in need of. A Sunday-school is established at which he frequently attends; it is also constantly attended by a paid schoolmaster and by one of the turnkeys. When there are boys in the prison, and when a suitable adult prisoner can be selected to instruct them, they are daily assembled for that purpose.

Bibles and other religious books are placed in every ward throughout the prison, and are abundant.

On the 19th of August, 1838, two debtors and three criminals partook of the sacrament: on the 5th of January, 1838, five criminals and three debtors did the same.

The chaplain examines all the prisoners on their first admission. He finds them for the most part very ignorant: those from the mining districts are the best informed. Many boys appear to have had no previous religious instruction whatever.

I ascertained that some of the boys had considerably improved in their reading. One I heard read very well, who could not read a word on his first admission.

Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon keeps a journal with the names of the diseases.

The health of this prison was very good at the time of my inquiry; on account of the small size of the sleeping-cells, I ascertained this point by particularly questioning the prisoners.

I found no patient neither in the male nor in the female infirmaries.

I found two men and one child with the itch; and four or five men taking medicine.

There was not much influenza last spring, nor had there been previously. There has been no scurvy since my visit. Colds and catarrhs are the chief complaints. There was some dysentery in 1837. I found some few of the prisoners with venereal affections.

During the year ending Michaelmas, 1837, there occurred here—

Cases of real illness	115
Sick at one time in infirmary . .	2
No death.	

The cases most prevalent during the year were slight inflammatory affections and diarrhœa.

The surgeon generally attends daily, and at all other times when his services are required; he also attends the chapel of the Gaol every Sunday, and is present at the general muster and inspection of the prisoners on that day. There is an infirmary distinct from the other parts of the prison.

I found here one insane prisoner, a man, aged 53, committed for want of sureties in a breach of the peace towards his wife, on the 16th of July last, for six calendar months; he was evidently insane when brought to the prison, and is represented by his wife to have been so some time before.

Deaths.—During the last two years only one death has occurred; an individual, aged 23, of consumption.

There have been no lyings-in since my last visit.

In further illustration of the state of health at this prison, in connection with the labour practised here, I shall insert a report addressed by the keeper, on the 3rd of April, 1838, to the Chairman and other magistrates assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden on that day at Truro.

"In making this my quarterly report, I regret to state that, during the past quarter, there has been more cases of sickness amongst the prisoners than for a very considerable time; it has been confined almost exclusively to the male prisoners convicted of felony, particularly those who have laboured constantly at the hand-mill, which has evidently produced much debility and consequent illness; but by timely application to the surgeon, who ordered such nourishing diet as he considered their cases required, the men are fast recovering, and those who were getting weak, but who were not on the sick-list, have, by an alternate change of labour, and some extra food, improved in their strength.

"I have ever considered the hand-mill as a severe, as well as unequal kind of labour; but I have certainly never observed till the past winter its effects so manifest; and this I think may be attributed to one or two causes, viz., either the length and severity of the winter may have induced colds, and thus have rendered the men unequal to the labour, or they may have been kept more constantly employed at the hand-mill than heretofore, although I am not prepared to say that such has been the case. I feel it, however, necessary to state to your Worships, that having for many months had a large number of prisoners of this class, I have, with a view of conforming as nearly as possible with the provisions of the Gaol Act, kept the felons more exclusively employed at the hand-mill, rather than mix them with other classes of prisoners, but there has not been more corn ground, nor has the mill been kept longer at work than heretofore; unless, therefore, the weakness and illness has been brought on in the way I have mentioned, I am quite unable to account for it; but it may be satisfactory to your Worships to be informed that the surgeon concurs in the opinion I have expressed. Before closing this part of my report, I respectfully beg leave to explain my objection to the use of the hand-mill as a prison labour. In the first place, the position of the body when so employed is unnatural, and likely to produce determination of blood to the head. In the second place, it frequently produces faintness and giddiness, and instances have occurred of the prisoners having been thrown over the handles; and although no fatal consequences have ensued, yet they have sustained serious wounds and bruises; this is particularly liable to happen to the prisoners when first employed at it. And, finally, it is a decidedly unequal kind of labour, inasmuch as it is impossible to tell accurately whether every prisoner does his part; I have

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repeatedly watched them when at work with a view to detect the skulkers, but I confess I have never succeeded satisfactorily; and the prisoners themselves know they cannot be detected, and thus the willing man is worked off his legs, whilst the idler and skulker goes unpunished. I have made several alterations in the hand-mill within the last year or two, so as to regulate the motion and render the labour less irksome to the prisoners, and I am quite satisfied that it never worked better than at present; but worked as it now is, I am quite convinced it is objectionable for the reasons I have assigned. I therefore respectfully submit the subject to your Worships' consideration, and shall feel much pleasure in carrying into effect any determination you may come to, either as regards the continuance or abolition of this kind of labour."

General Statistics.

No. I.—Statement of Prisoners in custody, September, 1838, at the date of my visit:—

	Males.	Females.
Debtors and persons confined for contempt of Court in civil process	22	2
Prisoners convicted of felony	32	6
Prisoners convicted of misdemeanors	38	21
Prisoners on charges of felony	8	1
Prisoners charged with misdemeanors, or for want of sureties	1	0
Total	101	30

N. B.—Of the 101 males, 23 were recommittals; and of 30 females, 8 recommittals.

No. II.—Progress and Proportion of Committals in various Years:—

	Debtors.	Criminals.	Vagrants.	Total.
Total Number of Prisoners received in the Years 1830	67	488	55	610
,, ,, 1831	32	432	81	545
,, ,, 1832	34	443	207	684
,, ,, 1833	60	502	116	678
,, ,, 1834	52	405	92	549
,, ,, 1835	49	354	52	455
,, ,, 1836	48	354	82	484
,, ,, 1837	61	384	89	534
,, ,, 1838	66	400	99	565

There was a decided and great increase in 1837 over 1836 and 1835. Vagrants appear to be latterly on the increase.

No. III.—Proportion of Trades among the Prisoners.

At the time of my visit there were in the prison—

1 Blacksmith.
2 Shoemakers.
1 Carpenter.
1 Painter.

There were not very many miners (about 12.) Agricultural labourers, artisans and vagrants, form the bulk of the population of this prison. There are not many poachers, and they are of a milder and less desperate character than in some other districts.

No. IV.—Return for the Year ending Michaelmas 1837 (made up to the 10th of October inclusive.)

Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year:—

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	58	6	16	1	87	30	18	4	179	41
,, Convicted	43	5	10	1	73	26	14	3	140	35
,, Acquitted at the Bar	6	..	2	..	13	3	1	..	22	3
,, No Bills found	4	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	6	1
,, Not prosecuted	1	1	3	..	..	..	3	1	7	2
,, Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers for offences charged to be committed in distant places	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..

No. V.—Summary Convictions, in the course of the same year:—

	Males.	Females.
Deserters awaiting a Route	1	0
Under the Game Laws	5	0
Under the Revenue Laws	1	0
Under the Bastardy Laws	3	1
Under the Vagrant Act	77	40
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	6	3
Under the Larceny Act	15	1
For Assaults	38	6
For want of Sureties	5	2
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	43	6
Total	194	59

No. VI.—Debtors in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
On mesne process	47	1
In execution	6	2
Forfeitures of recognizances, or on attachments for contempt	3	1
Crown debtors or offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on criminal side	1	0
Total	57	4

No. VII.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the same Year, exclusive of Debtors:—

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the year	58	6
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	369	100
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns	0	0
Committed for re-examination	4	0
Total	431	106

	Males.	Females.
No. VIII.—The greatest number of prisoners at any one time, in the course of the same year	96	34

The greatest number of prisoners of both sexes who have been here at one time, from January to September, 1838, has been 140, and the lowest number has been 86 during the same period.

No. IX.—Terms of Imprisonment, during the same Year.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison, in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	69	9	33	12	54	11	20	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	41
2. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors)	6	3	8	4	28	5	19	3	23	10	17	5	17	1	1	..	119	31
3. Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions	7	1	21	10	110	33	35	10	15	4	5	1	1	..	..	..	194	59

No. X.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	2	1
12 years and under 14	4	..
14 years and under 17	18	2
17 years and under 21	30	9
21 years and under 30	60	12
30 years and upwards	65	17
Total	179	41

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No. XI.—Ages of Prisoners on Summary Convictions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	3	1
12 years and under 14	4	0
14 years and under 17	22	4
17 years and under 21	31	9
21 years and under 30	58	28
30 years and upwards	76	17
Total	194	59

No. XII.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	51	10
Can read only	52	20
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	71	10
Can read and write well	5	1
Total	179	41

No. XIII.—State of Instruction among the Prisoners on Summary Convictions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	48	16
Can read only	50	36
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	95	7
Can read and write well	1	0
Total	194	59

No. XIV.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison, in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	72	13
Twice	16	5
Three times	8	5
Four times or more	7	2

No. XV.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the same Year, have been employed:—

	Males.	Females.
Hard labour	241	64
Employment, not being hard labour	24	22
Not employed	166	20

No. XVI.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to solitary confinement, in the course of the same Year:—Males 14.

No. XVII.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the same Year:—

Privately whipped	16

No. XVIII.—Number of Cases of Punishment for Offences within the Prison, in the course of the same Year:—

	Tried.		Untried.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Irons	0	0	1	0
Whippings	3	0	0	0
Dark cells	53	6	23	0
Solitary cells	21	6	39	2
Stoppage of diet	409	0	13	0
Other punishments	42	0	30	0
Total	528	12	106	2

No. XIX.—Clothing and Bedding Table. Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner:—

	Males.	Females.
Night-caps	0	1
Day-caps	0	1
Jackets	1	0
Waistcoats	1	0
Trousers	1	0
Shirts	2	0
Stockings	1	1
Handkerchiefs	2	0
Shoes (when required)	1	1
Clogs (to washerwomen)	0	1
Gowns	0	1
Flannel Petticoats	0	1
Shifts	0	2
Aprons	0	2
Beds	1	1
Blankets	3	3
Towels to each ward	2	2
Infirmary Beds	1	1
,, Blankets	3	3

No. XX.—Total cost, during the same Year, under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of prison diet	580	3	1
Male and female clothing	32	16	1
Bedding	4	10	8
Straw	6	12	6
Extra allowances by order of the surgeon	3	8	10
Beer and spirits	1	11	0
Fuel	49	17	10
Soap	19	17	8
Candles and oil	15	13	3
Stationery and printing	30	2	0
Books	3	14	5
Officers' salaries, fees, and emoluments	1056	18	0
Removal of prisoners to take their trial at Assizes and Sessions	147	8	11
Removing transported convicts	90	8	6
Sundries, not mentioned	98	1	2
Total expenses of the Prison for the Year	2141	3	11

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison per annum	202	5	6
Prison diet, per head, per annum	5	8	4
Prison clothing and bedding, per head, per annum	0	12	7
Pensions to retired officers	25	0	0

No. XXI.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour, as delivered by the Keeper:—

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	7	28	8 Inches.	6 steps.	One-third.	16,800	1050	11,200	There being no index fixed to the wheel, the information required cannot be given with precision; the account here given is from daily observation.	Not applied.
February	8	..				19,200	1200	12,400		
March	9	..				21,600	1350	14,400		
April	10	..				24,000	1500	16,000		
May	10	..				24,000	1500	16,000		
June	10	..				24,000	1500	16,000		
July	10	..				24,000	1500	16,000		
August	10	..				24,000	1500	16,000		
September	9½	..				22,800	1425	15,200		
October	8	..				19,200	1200	12,400		
November	7	..				16,800	1050	11,200		
December	6½	..				15,600	975	10,400		

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No. XXII.—Scale of Crank Labour, as delivered by the Keeper:—

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate apartments.	The ordinary velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Account of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
				Revolutions.		
January . .	7	There are two compartments, each employing three men at one time, with three for relays in each.	About 50 revolutions.	10,500	Experience has shown that 3000 revolutions per hour will grind 12 gallons of corn, and the prisoners are made to grind at that rate every hour they work, which is the only means of recording their labour.	Grinding corn for the prison, and County Lunatic Asylum.
February. .	8			12,000		
March . . .	9			13,500		
April. . . .	10			15,000		
May	10			15,000		
June	10			15,000		
July	10			15,000		
August . . .	10			15,000		
September. .	9½			14,250		
October. . .	8			12,000		
November. .	7			10,500		
December. .	6½			9,750		

No. XXIII.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c., with other particulars as they stood in October, 1837:—

Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Governor	55	February, 1828	400 0 0	20 0 0	420 0 0	Fuel and Candles, amounting to about the sum specified.
Chaplain	32	October, 1835	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	
Surgeon	55	October, 1805	80 0 0	..	80 0 0	
Principal Turnkey .	47	April, 1819	50 0 0	3 10 0	53 10 0	Fuel and Candles, amounting to about the respective sums specified.
Turnkey	62	October, 1826	35 0 0	3 10 0	38 10 0	
Ditto	43	May, 1831	35 0 0	7 10 0	42 10 0	Fuel and Candles as above, and an allowance for acting as clerk to the chapel.
Ditto	45	January, 1835	35 0 0	3 10 0	38 10 0	Fuel and Candles.
Superintendent of Tread Wheel . .	52	October, 1827	35 0 0	3 10 0	38 10 0	Ditto.
Porter	32	April, 1828	35 0 0	3 10 0	38 10 0	Ditto.
Shoemaker . . .	37	April, 1828	35 0 0	3 10 0	38 10 0	Ditto.
Miller	24	September, 1836	35 0 0	3 10 0	38 10 0	Ditto.
Watchman . . .	43	August, 1836	36 0 0	..	36 0 0	
Schoolmaster . .	50	October, 1819	4 0 0	..	4 0 0	
Matron	67	November, 1822	18 0 0	1 15 0	19 15 0	Ditto.
Assistant ditto . .	31	October, 1831	18 0 0	1 15 0	19 15 0	Ditto.
					1056 18 0	

No. XXIV.—Receipts during the above-named Year:—

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners .	0	5	6
Amount received for support of prisoners under contract	55	13	0
Total	55	18	6

Total expenses of prison for the above-named Year:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total expenses of prison for the year	2141	3	11
Total receipts of ditto	55	18	6
Actual cost to the county, city, or borough, not including alterations and additions	2085	5	5

Cost of each prisoner per day, 13¾*d.*

Relief to discharged Prisoners.—One shilling is generally given to vagrants. They used sometimes to give food, but this was occasionally thrown away, and it has been discontinued. About 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* is given to discharged prisoners who have 20 miles to go. The highest sum ever given to a prisoner on his discharge was 5*s.*

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. A bath is wanted for the females.

2. The infirmary for females should be separated from the female debtors' cells, and no communication between the two should be permitted. This can be accomplished by dividing the yard into two parts, and making a separate door for the sick females.

3. To convert the waste building, at present unoccupied, into solitary cells for prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement by sentence of Court. According to recent Acts of Parliament there may be three months in the year of solitary confinement for some offences; and cells should be provided, light and large enough to read or to work in, with small yards to keep such prisoners apart from each other. Five or six of these small yards might be made, one to each cell: the walls for some of the yards exist already. This building is excellently suited for the purpose, being apart from the rest of the prison. The old solitary cells are too dark for a long solitary confinement, and have not the same advantage of separate yards: the old cells are also wanted for prisoners who are placed in dark cells for punishment. If used for the latter purpose, the old cells might advantageously be a little darkened: they are too light for dark cells; but are not light enough for solitary confinement by sentence of Court.

FALMOUTH.—Borough Gaol.

Construction.—A pump has been erected in the yard adjoining the prison since my last visit. No other alteration has taken place in the building. The walls of the yards are too low to admit of free exercise in combination with security, and they are overlooked by the adjoining houses: the prisoners consequently have not sufficient exercise.

There are here only two yards, with two privies: five cells below, and two cells above, near the street, which latter ones are not safe.

There is no day-room; and the want of one is much felt in a place where there is so little space even for exercise. On the whole, I find little to add to my former report on this most defective prison.

But I must urge the pressing necessity of enlarging the building; of adding a small room for the purpose of a chapel; of adding an infirmary room for the prisoners of each sex, as well of forming several new cells, and also yards for prisoners of both sexes sufficiently ample and secure to afford the means of regular exercise and labour.

Management.—The prison is very deficient in cleanliness and neatness because it is so crowded, and because the prisoners eat in their cells, which are also not well ventilated.

The space is so contracted that any good discipline, or any observance of silence, or separate night-cells, or proper exercise, are at present impracticable.

I found one girl, aged 15, in a large, airy cell above. She had been there 10 months. She had gone out every day for a quarter of an hour to wash in the yard, and never for more than that time. She is kept apart from the male prisoners by being thus placed.

There have been no new rules made. A few improvements in the management have been introduced; but nothing effectual can be done until the prison is enlarged, for which purpose it appears there is ground behind, but the situation is altogether by no means well calculated for a prison.

Escapes.—One man, a smuggler, has got outside since my last visit: he was retaken.

Suicide.—No case has occurred since my former Report.

Labour.—The hard labour consists of breaking stones, instead of picking oakum as formerly.

Diet.—One pound of bread (costs 2*d.*) per day is allotted to every prisoner. One pound of potatoes is given on five days in the week, and on the other two days about 1½ pints of soup are distributed to each prisoner. Bullock's cheek is used to make the soup, and the meat is given with the soup. To each individual is allowed also, one pint of gruel in the morning, and one pint in the evening daily. Salt is supplied without limit.

Statistics of the Population of the Prison.

At the time of my visit, in September, 1838, there were seven prisoners, six males (four of whom were smugglers), and one female.

One man had been confined for two years: he was in bad health.

I fonnd no debtors confined here.

From May 20, 1837, to the same date in 1838, 39 persons were committed hither; none of whom were debtors.

The greatest number since January 1, 1838, has been 18.
The lowest „ „ „ „ 6.

There were here on November 30, 1837, when a Committee reported on the state of the prison, 14 prisoners,—11 males, 3 females: two of the males were smugglers; six felons; two vagrants.

III. Southern and Western District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

County of Cornwall.

Falmouth. Borough Gaol.

Recommittals.—There was at last one man here who had been committed before, at the time of my visit.

Religious and other Instruction.—For 18 months there had been no religious instruction previously to the meeting of the Committee, in November, 1837: but at present a clergyman comes once a week; he has no salary. He goes into the cells, and talks to the prisoners, or reads to them. Occasionally the keeper conducts the prisoners up to his kitchen when the chaplain is here; but there is no Divine Service.

Books are well supplied.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—There have been no deaths since my last visit.

I found two men taking medicine. One of these has been recommended for pardon: he has been here two years.

No insane prisoner was here.

The surgeon is appointed by the Town Council. He comes when sent for.

Salary.—The keeper now receives 30*l.* a year, instead of the improper method of remunerating him at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per head for every prisoner who entered the gaol. This has been altered in conformity with my suggestion.

Suggestions towards Improvement.—It is difficult and useless to offer any so long as the building remains in its present scanty state.

Penzance. Town Gaol and Bridewell.

PENZANCE.—Town Gaol and Bridewell.

Construction.—The present building is quite insufficient and unsuitable.

I have little to add to my former report on this prison.

As soon as the workhouse is rendered unnecessary by the opening of the New Union Workhouse, immediate measures will be taken for enlarging the town gaol, or for building a county district prison. There are at present only four cells for men, and four for women.

Management.—At the time of my visit I found eight males, and two women sleeping two in a bed.

In the female ward I found two combs: in the male, two combs and one towel.

Tobacco is not forbidden.

There are no rules at all.

The prison is no longer under the charge of the master of the workhouse, as formerly, but there is now a separate keeper; he was appointed May 25, 1837: his age is 58. He is sometimes sent to apprehend offenders. His salary is only 10*l.* per annum. He is chief police officer of the town, and from this appointment derives some emolument.

Suicide.—There has been no attempt since my last visit.

Escapes.—Two smugglers escaped in the spring of 1838, while some alterations were making on the premises; they were not retaken; and one woman also escaped about two months before my visit.

Registration.—There are no registers nor account-books of any kind maintained here.

Labour.—The prisoners work at the tread-wheel. It holds eight men at once; the power is not applied to any purpose.

The oldest prisoner acts as wardsman; there is no other superintendence at the wheel except such most feeble and faithless guard.

Diet.—The keeper receives 2*s.* 6*d.* a week per head for the support of each prisoner. He supplies the diet in a regular routine; it consists of the same articles as formerly. This is a bad arrangement, and I trust that it will not continue much longer.

Sick.—There has been no death for several years. No serious case of illness has occurred since my last visit. I found two men who had lately been receiving medicine, and one woman who was receiving it.

There is no insane patient here.

Religious and other Instruction.—Of books in the female ward I found one Bible, and some tracts.

Of books in the male ward I found one Bible, one prayer-book, and one tract.

The chaplain performs Divine Service every Friday in a most inconvenient apartment which is the gaoler's kitchen. He derives no emolument from the services which he renders to the prison.

Statistics of the Population.—At my visit in September, 1838, I found here 15 prisoners; five of these were men, and four boys, all of whom have been tried except one: six were females. There were no debtors. The prisoner sentenced to the longest term came eight months ago.

Of the males, one prisoner was 10 years of age.
„ „ 12 „
„ „ 14 „
„ „ 15 „

Of these four, only one could read.

Of the six women, one was 18, one 19; both of these could read: one had been here six months at hard labour: one was near her confinement.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. A matron should be appointed, to whom should be committed the sole and entire superintendence of the female prisoners.
2. No prisoners, of either sex, should sleep more than one in a bed.
3. The room which now is used as a lumber-room in the females' yard should be fitted up to serve exclusively as a wash-house.
4. The women should not work at the tread-wheel.
5. Registers are wanted, viz.: for the prison; for visiting magistrates, and for the chaplain and the surgeon, whenever the latter officers are salaried and appointed permanently.
6. The keeper should not be liable to be called out of doors to act as a police-officer, because he has quite enough to occupy his attention in the charge of the prisoners.
7. A regular dietary should be established, instead of allowing the keeper 2*s.* 6*d.* per head per week for the food of each prisoner.
8. Among the many deficiencies is the want of rules; and of an infirmary and chapel.
9. The salary of the keeper is too low for the due maintenance of a person suitable for the office.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

LICHFIELD.—City Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—The total number of single cells, including those appropriated for the use of debtors, is 14. Independently of debtors, there are eight sleeping-cells.

There is no infirmary; but one room with a fire-place, in which straw is now kept, and of which no other use appears to be made, might be conveniently set apart for the use of the sick.

There is no bath and no laundry. It will be observed that the accommodation for debtors is more abundant in proportion than for other prisoners.

Management.—The keeper here has 60*l.* per annum. His wife is directed to act as matron but has no salary. There is no turnkey. The salaries have been lowered since the new town council came into office. The former keeper (who had kept a turnkey out of his then salary of 100*l.*), resigned at that time. No coals or candles are allowed to him. He receives one shilling a-night for county prisoners, who are brought in by a county constable, and one shilling a-night for deserters.

All the prisoners at present sleep in separate cells; but, when the prison is crowded, two or three prisoners are sometimes placed together on one large bed.

Silence is not enforced, nor is it possible to maintain it so long as there is only one officer.

Solitary confinement by sentence of Court is usually for two months only out of the twelve, the first and last; or the first and last fortnight of the sentence. The diet for prisoners so confined is the same as usual. Books are allowed, but no work. Such prisoners do not sleep in the same cell in which they pass the day. They have an hour's exercise daily.

Refractory prisoners are put into a darkened cell, and are kept there during the day: their diet is not lowered: they have no exercise.

There is a verbal order, that the keeper must always have a note from one of the magistrates of the city before admitting a visitor. All letters that come in or go out are read by the keeper.

The debtors support themselves, except such as make oath that they have no effects; these have the same allowance as the other prisoners.

Escapes.—There were none in 1836 or 1838. Two men escaped in 1837, but were at once retaken.

Suicide.—There has been no attempt for 1½ year.

Population.—Greatest No. at one time in 1838, up to June 20, 11, (9 of whom men.)
Lowest „ „ 2, (both men.)
Greatest „ 1837, „ 9, (8 men.)

The average number appears to be about four.

At the date of my visit, June 20, 1838, there were here five men,—three for trial; two convicted; one for 12 months. Only one of the men was married. There was one woman.

Age of the youngest prisoner 19
„ oldest „ 32

There were no debtors.

The total number admitted in 1837 was . . 28
„ „ 1836 „ . . 35

(The above lists do not include night charges, which are also received in this prison.)

Number admitted from January 1st to June 20, 1838, 25; only two of these belonged to the town. Of those now in the prison one has been recommitted.

Registration and Accounts.—I found here a prison register; a conviction and fine book; and a register of night charges.

Diet.—1½ lb. of second bread, 1 pound of potatoes, 2 quarts of gruel } Are allowed daily to each prisoner.

And three-quarters of a pound of meat once a week; usually from the breast of mutton, the present cost of which is 6½*d.* per lb.

Salt and soap are allowed without limit.

The prisoners are allowed to receive food from without before trial, which it is not necessary to bring in cooked. A small quantity of beer is allowed before trial. The food is dressed in the day-room.

Trades.—1 of the men here at the time of my visit was a butcher.

1	„	„	„	gardener.
1	„	„	„	clerk in a surveyor's office.
1	„	„	„	labourer in a dock at Liverpool.
1	„	„	„	spinner.

Clothing.—The convicted wear a party-coloured dress.

There is a stock of 8 party-coloured suits; 15 shirts; 6 pair of stockings; 8 pair of wooden clogs; no caps nor hats; two flannel petticoats.

The stock of bedding is 10 pair of sheets; 10 pair of blankets; 10 straw mattresses; 10 rugs. Each man is allowed one mattress, two blankets, one rug, and a pair of sheets.

Labour.—Prisoners sentenced to hard labour, grind barley with a hand-mill, and split beans with another hand-mill: four can work at the barley-mill, and two at the bean-mill. The women wash.

Pin-heading was formerly done here; but pins to answer the purpose cannot now be got, because they have not employment enough at Birmingham for their own hands.

The profits of labour are between 5*l.* and 10*l.*; about 6*l.*, I believe, in 1837, was the amount.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chapel is a small room, used for the purpose. There is no proper separation in it between the male and female prisoners.

Books are very well supplied.

Since my former visit Divine service has been performed regularly.

The chaplain receives no salary. He delivers evening service, and a sermon every Sunday, and converses with the prisoners occasionally on Sundays. The actual chaplain is too ill to attend: he therefore nominates a deputy at present. One of the five male prisoners is a Roman Catholic.

The woman who is now in the gaol cannot read. Of the five men, three can read, and two of the three can write.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—There was no death in 1836, nor in 1838, up to my visit, but there was one in 1837 (from the ordinary, English cholera). This individual died on the second night after admission. There have been no lyings-in for 1½ year.

There is no insane person confined here.

The number receiving medicine in 1837 was not half-a-dozen. In 1838 none were confined to their beds, up to the day of my visit, and only four had taken medicine. At my visit there were none on the sick-list.

There have been two cases of itch in 1838, up to my visit; but none occurred in 1837. There has been one venereal case in 1838; but none in 1837. There was no influenza in the prison, but a good deal in the town. The cholera did not show itself here at the time of the epidemic visitation. The surgeon is appointed annually: the present one was appointed last Michaelmas. He sends in a bill. He does not call regularly, but sometimes stops to ask if all is right. At other times he comes when sent for.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The room called the Lower Debtors' Room is used sometimes for solitary confinement. When not so used a prisoner might be put to sleep there.
2. The prison requires to be more frequently whitewashed.
3. A curtain is wanted in the chapel in order to separate the sexes.
4. A little clothing is wanted for the women.
5. The mattresses are in bad condition: new ones are required.
6. One large condemned cell, which is not used, might serve as a dark cell for refractory prisoners.
7. To frame a new set of rules, which should be printed and suspended in the prison.

Walsall. Borough Gaol.

WALSALL.—Borough Gaol.

I found everything here just as before, except that the miscalled prison is now become merely a lock-up house; for which purpose it is scarcely good enough. Prisoners are only kept here until they have been examined by the magistrates of the borough: they are then immediately transferred to the Stafford county gaol; and only remain a few nights in any case. It

is under the care of the two new policemen, who have both the same salary, 16*s.* or 17*s.* weekly; one or other of them always visits the prison three times daily; sometimes five or six times daily.

At the date of my visit, June 18, 1838, I found here one man and two boys. The whole building was dirty and dilapidated.

There have been nearly 100 admitted here since January 1, 1838, and as many as 14 have been here at a time.

On my entering the premises in company with one of the policemen, a stranger walked in coolly at the same time, and began to talk to the boys who were in confinement. On my asking the policeman whether it would be proper that this person should remain, he immediately walked out.

Diet.—The prisoners receive a loaf of bread, and water daily: the loaf weighs, I believe, 1½ lb. They are also allowed to receive some food from their friends without.

General Remarks.—Want of funds has prevented the building of a new gaol. A rate has only lately been obtained for borough purposes. A desire is felt on the part of some of the town-council to persuade the county magistrates to build a district county gaol here, instead of building a borough one. It would be an advantage for all parties to accomplish this object, because a county gaol is more favourable to good discipline than a borough one; and because the present county gaol is very distant.

The borough paid for the maintenance of its prisoners at Stafford county gaol, last year, 413*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* (exclusive of the expense of conveying them, and of prosecutions). The estimate, on an average, is 350*l.* per annum, as the expense of the maintenance of prisoners at Stafford, and 56*l.* as the annual expense of transporting prisoners thither. The prisoners are conveyed by one or both of the policemen: in their absence a deputy-constable has the charge of the lock-up house.

I have recommended a person to be sent in to clean the lock-up house thoroughly once a-month; clean straw to be furnished at least once a-month; one large cell to be whitewashed; and a new iron gate to be placed in the inner court, at the entrance of the passage on which the cells open, for the purpose of better security. One man escaped here in the spring of 1838, and has not been retaken. The building is extremely insecure, but the inner gate, if kept locked at night, would render it more safe.

COUNTY OF WARWICK.

BIRMINGHAM.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Management.—I have nothing material to state respecting this place, in ddition to the contents of my first Report. The grant of Quarter Sessions will probably suggest the expediency, if it does not finally compel the necessity, of building a proper prison.

The prisoners sleep two in a bed sometimes; but none were so sleeping at the date of my visit.

The cells and privies were moderately neat.

Statistics of the Population.—On June 21, 1838, I found here 19 males, and two women. One of the women had been in a fortnight. One man had been in a week. The rest had been here from two to three days. One was a poor old diseased man, who was going to the workhouse the same afternoon. There was one boy, aged about 14.

From June 13, 1837, to June 21, 1838, inclusive, were admitted 2316 prisoners.

The recommittals have been numerous. Of those now here, one has been transported, and two have been here before. In the 2316 committals above noted, are included numerous recommittals.

From June, 1837, to June, 1838, about 174 individuals were received by the keepers of the gaol and house of correction at Warwick, from the lock-up house at Birmingham.

There has been no great increase since last year.

Disease and Mortality.—There was one death in 1837.
None in . . . . 1836.
And none in . . . 1838 up to June 21.

Nor was any person, from 1836 to 1838, confined to bed here with severe illness. During that period there has been one attempt at suicide. There is no insane person confined here at present.

BIRMINGHAM.—DEBTORS' PRISON:

Or Court of Requests' Prison for the town of Birmingham, and the hamlet of Deritend thereto adjoining.

Management.—I found eight prisoners here sleeping two in a bed.

There is one room apart for the women: there is another above, also for the women, where they are placed when no men are here.

III. Southern and Western District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

County of Warwick.

Birmingham. Debtors' Prison.

I found 30 prisoners here, of whom four were women: the whole number of prisoners were sleeping in five rooms. The prison was much crowded.

Seven of the present inmates are paying for their accommodation.

The keeper has had the prison under his charge for 10 years. He has two men who assist him in serving summonses, writs, and executions. He himself was formerly in the army. A female servant is kept to clean the house.

The windows were in a bad state. The yards and privies were moderately clean.

Tobacco and ale are allowed; but no spirits or wine.

The debtors assist to clean in their day-rooms and privies: the upper rooms are cleaned by the woman who is kept for the purpose.

Generally speaking there is not much trouble with the prisoners; nor much quarrelling amongst them. The keeper locks them up sometimes for the night by themselves, if they are troublesome. The keeper does not think there has been an attempt to escape for 10 years. Half the prisoners are glad enough to stay.

Religious Instruction.—The same dissenting minister delivers morning and evening prayers, whose services are noticed in my first Report.

General Statistics.

Average number of prisoners	14
Total number of prisoners admitted in 1837 .	542

Treatment of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—There is no regularly-appointed surgeon; but the parish surgeon is sent for to prisoners when sick. Sickness here is said to be of rare occurrence: no one case of sickness is said to have occurred in the year 1837. I found no one apparently ill at the time of my visit.

There has only been one death in 10 years, which took place nine years ago.

No prisoner kept his bed with influenza in the spring of 1837. There was no cholera here during the epidemic. The keeper affirms most earnestly that, during 10 years, no one has kept his bed here with severe illness.

Coventry. City Gaol and House of Correction.

COVENTRY.—City Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—The total number of single cells is 86 (including every cell, and also the debtors' cells, but not the day-rooms).

There have been no changes in the building since my last visit.

This prison is built in the middle of the town, is surrounded by buildings on all sides, and is of too contracted dimensions. It has, however, plenty of cells; and the cells are light enough for the most part to read and to work in.

The chapel is good. There is a good infirmary-room for males. The debtors' cells have each a fire-place.

Some of the county magistrates have been to look over the prison, in consequence of the offer made by the town-council to accommodate 40 county prisoners; but they were of opinion that there was not more than room enough for the prisoners belonging to the town; consequently that negociation has been dropped.

Management.—Some new rules, dated January 6, 1837, have been printed. The whole prison is clean, neat, and orderly.

All the men are sleeping in single cells. But I found two women sleeping in one cell in separate beds, and two women sleeping in another cell in the same bed.

The clothes of the prisoners are neat.

The bedding is very good generally, and very complete.

Silence is observed as far as that is possible in combination with the system of employing prisoners as wardsmen. No tobacco is allowed, and no beer.

There is no night-patrol.

Refractory prisoners are punished by bread and water and solitary confinement. No irons are now used. I found one prisoner in solitary confinement for one day for refractory conduct. Twenty have been thus punished in 1838 up to this day.

There are eight cells for solitary confinement, not dark, but not so well lighted as the other cells. The prisoners sleep in them, and have their usual beds.

Refractory prisoners, in solitary confinement for three days, do not go out, except to empty their tub in the morning. Three visits are made to them daily by the officers. Books are given them. The women knit. Last year one woman only was put into solitary confinement for refractory conduct.

The recorder has not sentenced any prisoners to solitary confinement, because the cells are not warmed. An estimate was made of the expense of warming the cells, but the amount of the sum, and some other circumstances, have prevented or suspended this measure from being accomplished.

Deserters and military offenders have remained in solitary confinement 28 days usually. They have the ordinary diet. They are let out in the morning to wash, but they see no one except the turnkeys. After the other prisoners have been locked up in the evening, they are let down to walk daily for half an hour in the yard.

There have been no changes since my last visit in the number of officers. Their salaries remain the same, except that of the keeper, which has been reduced 40*l.* annually.

The matron has been here since 1831. Before 1831 there was no matron.

The debtors receive no other diet but bread. They clean their own apartments.

Relief afforded to Prisoners on their Discharge.—Two or three shillings are usually given to prisoners on their discharge.

Suicides.—There have been none in 1837 or 1838, up to the date of my visit.

Escapes.—There have been no successful escapes since the keeper was appointed in 1817: four men got outside once, but were retaken.

Registration.—New registers since my former visit:—

1. A register for summary punishments within the prison. (There were 64 such cases in 1837; all under the gaoler's own direction.)
2. A visiting Magistrates' book.

Labour.—Twenty men of those who are now in gaol are employed at hard labour. Of those who are now here, 20 men and five women are sentenced to hard labour.

The profits of labour last year were under 4*l.* Only a few bushels of oats are ground in a week. (The profit is 3*d.* a bushel.)

The women wash for all the prisoners: they have a laundry.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain keeps a journal of the days on which he reads prayers.

I found the chaplain absent. The late chaplain preached for the last time on January 14, 1838; there was then an interval without service till the 18th of March.

The Town Council first reduced the salary to 75*l.* from 100*l.*; the late chaplain then continued to read prayers daily. They then reduced it to 50*l.*, when he declined to read prayers daily, which they insisted on, and on that account he resigned.

The present chaplain has 50*l.* per annum and reads prayers daily. He only comes on prayer-mornings, and does not stay afterwards. I do not find that he converses with or instructs the prisoners. He has duty at Christ Church in the town.

The magistrates give the turnkeys 1*l.* each annually to act as clerks in the chapel. They take it by turns.

Books are well supplied.

One female prisoner here is a Roman Catholic, and a priest of that persuasion comes to see her.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—There were five prisoners with the itch at the time of my visit: the prison is rarely without a case. From June 5 to June 18, inclusive, there were eight individuals taking medicine. There are not many venereal cases.

I found none ill in bed, and no insane prisoner.

There was one death in 1837 from typhus, but none in 1838 up to my visit.

There were no lyings-in in 1837 nor in 1838 up to my visit; but one woman was likely to be confined soon. The surgeon receives nothing extra for deliveries.

The number of sick in 1837 was 152 (including all slight cases).

The number of sick from Michaelmas 1836 to Michaelmas 1837 was 25 infirmary cases (10 of whom women), and 88 slight cases (20 of whom women).

These are the number of *cases*, not of individuals.

The greatest number ill at once was 12 males, and 2 females.

The surgeon has been here since 1831. He has no allowance for operations. He usually comes three or four times a-week; sometimes frequently on the same day. He has an assistant who visits occasionally.

There are no cells specially appropriated for patients with the itch. There is a fixed bath. The itch does not usually make its appearance till the prisoners have been some time confined. It appears to be sometimes contracted in the watch-house. The prison is occasionally subject to a low fever, which the surgeon thinks sometimes arises from the lowness of the diet. In other respects it is healthy, and the only objection is its contracted space. The surgeon thinks that people get committed in order to be cured of the itch and other trifling cases. There was much influenza in the spring of 1837, but no one died of it.

Extra food has been frequently ordered for the prisoners, and meat at the end of six months. But the diet has been improved since my last visit.

The Asiatic cholera appeared in December 1837 at the House of Industry. A reduction of diet is said to have been made there at some time previously, but of this I cannot speak with certainty. During the time of this cholera the diet was increased at the prison, and meat was most judiciously given daily (6 oz. daily to each). After its cessation, the prisoners returned to the old diet. There was not one case of cholera in the prison, while there were 117 cases in the workhouse, of which more than 50 were fatal, if I am rightly informed.

Trades.—The bulk of prisoners are weavers and agricultural labourers: but perhaps a fourth part are strangers. There are several who come usually from Birmingham.

Diet.—In my last Report I recommended an improvement of the diet. At that time it consisted of bread only.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

County of Warwick.

Coventry. City Gaol and House of Correction.

The allowance is now (since January 1, 1838)—1¾ lb. of bread daily, 1 lb. of potatoes daily, 1½ pint of warm gruel in the morning, and 1½ of the same in the evening, to all. Salt is given without restriction.

On Sundays also a quart of soup is given to each prisoner; each quart contains ½ lb. of meat.

The prisoners at hard labour receive no additional food. The untried may receive food from their friends; but, if so, they have no prison diet the same day.

General Statistics.

No. I.—On June 18, 1838, I found here 41 males, 9 females.

The above includes two male debtors. There are no female debtors at present.

The youngest boy is 14; the next 16. The oldest man is 49; the oldest woman is 58.

Of the above 50, six are recommittals. One woman, a prostitute, has been here five times; one boy, twice before; two men, twice before; and one woman, thrice. Two of the women are believed to have been in other gaols.

No. II.—*Progress of Committals.*—The prison register began on April 2, 1831. From that day to the 28th of December 1836, 1705 prisoners were committed hither.

There has been a decrease of committals on the whole of late.

The total number of committals in 1837 . . . . . 263.
„ „ in 1838 up to June 18 . . . 101.
(Whereas in 1837 up to the same date it was 140).

Trade has been good here lately, except the watch-trade.

No. III.—The average population in 1837 was about 45.
„ 1838 . . . 43.

The lowest number in 1837 . . . . . 36.
„ 1838 (up to June 18) 36.
The greatest number in 1837 . . . . . 75.
„ 1838 (up to June 18) 50.

No. IV.—Number of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial . .	33	7	2	..	31	5	8	..	74	12
„ Convicted	19	4	1	..	25	4	6	..	51	8
„ Acquitted at the Bar . . .	9	3	1	..	3	1	2	..	15	4
„ No Bills found	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..
„ Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
„ Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers for offences charged to be committed in distant places	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

No. V.—Number of Summary Convictions in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
By Courts Martial	5	0
Deserters awaiting a Route	8	0
Under the Vagrant Act	37	1
Under the Larceny Act	29	3
For Assaults	49	0
For want of Sureties	12	0
Committed for re-examination on charges under summary jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates .	26	5
Total	166	9

No. VI.—The number of Debtors in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.
On mesne process	14
In execution	18
Forfeitures of recognizances, or on attachments for contempt	1
Crown debtors, or offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on criminal side	1
Total	34

No. VII.—The Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the year	29	4
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	239	34
Committed for re-examination	28	5
Total	296	43

No. VIII.—The greatest number of prisoners at any one time in the course of the same Year:—Males 69; females 5.

No. IX.—The Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
14 years, and under 17	14	0
17 years, and under 21	12	3
21 years, and under 30	23	8
30 years, and upwards	12	4

No. X.—The Ages of Prisoners on Summary Convictions:—

	Males.	Females.
14 years, and under 17	28	2
17 years, and under 21	47	2
21 years, and under 30	27	2
30 years, and upwards	24	0

No. XI.—The State of Instruction of the Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	25	3
Can read only	9	3
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	30	5
Can read and write well	3	0

No. XII.—The State of Instruction of the Prisoners on Summary Conviction during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	48	6
Can read only	15	0
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	63	0

No. XIII.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	2	0
Twice	3	1
Thrice	4	0
Four times or more	4	0

No. XIV.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year:—

	Tried. Males.	Females.
Solitary Cells	38	6

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No. XV.—Total Expenditure, during the same Year, under the following heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of prison diet	260	10	7
Male and female clothing	41	7	0
Straw	4	10	9
Extra allowances by order of surgeon	17	7	6
Fuel	76	15	1
Soap	8	0	0
Gas, candles, and oil	22	13	0
Washing	7	0	0
Books	0	14	9
Officers' salaries, fees, and emoluments	365	0	0
Removing transported convicts	50	19	0
Sundries, not mentioned	29	12	7
Total expenses of the prison for the year	884	10	3
The cost of prison diet per head per annum	£8	9	0

No. XVI.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour as delivered by the Keeper.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	Number of feet in ascent per Day as per Hours of employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	Hours recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	6½	Six. Wheel, 9 feet 9 inches long.	7 Inches.	Twice.	7 Hours.—2 revolutions per minute of 14 ft. 3 in. in diameter, equal to 11,970 feet per day.	840	Crank wheel and bell.	Raising water.
February	,,							
March	,,							
April	8½							
May	,,							
June	,,							
July	,,							
August	,,							
September	,,							
October	6½							
November	,,							
December	,,							

No. XVII.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.:—

Office.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.
Governor	June, 1817	160	0	0
Chaplain	In 1826	50	0	0
Matron	In 1831	20	0	0
Surgeon	In 1829	35	0	0
Turnkey	In 1829	40	0	0
Ditto	In 1836	40	0	0

The amount paid by the Town Council for salaries and emoluments of officers for the year ending Michaelmas 1837 was 365*l.*, as stated in the table (No. XV.), but the salary of the gaoler was reduced in December 1836 from 200*l.* to 160*l.* per annum; of the chaplain, in March 1837, from 75*l.* to 50*l.*; and the salaries are now fixed at the smaller sums, as stated in the table No. XVII. This accounts for the difference between the two tables XV. and XVII.

The expense of the prisoners per head per day is 1*s.* 0½*d.*

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. Some opportunities of instruction are required for the prisoners. It is also very important that the chaplain should be engaged on such terms as might enable him to devote some considerable time to conversing with the prisoners.

2. Two turnkeys are not enough to maintain silence, nor to be constantly present during labour at the tread-wheel, in combination with the performance of their other duties.

3. Two women should not be allowed to sleep in the same bed.

WARWICK.—COUNTY GAOL.

Construction.—No change has been made under this head since my former Report.

Management.—At the date of my visit, July 4th, 1838, about 30 *men* were sleeping in single cells; in treble cells, one; more than three (in a cell) were sleeping in 22 cells; and seven (in each cell) were sleeping in 18 cells. All but the 30 in the single cells were sleeping two in a bed, which is the greatest blemish in this establishment.

The *women* were sleeping as follows:—

In single cells	1
In cells holding more than one . .	44

All but ten women were sleeping two in a bed. The total number of cells for felons is 100. The accommodation for debtors is as follows:

For master debtors	there are	13	rooms, containing in all	18 beds.
For poor ditto	„	5	„ „	13 „
For female ditto	„	1	room	

The master debtors pay 2*s.* 6*d.* per week.

The poor debtors are on the county allowance: they receive bread and water only and are at present 22 in number.

The wife of one of the turnkeys is employed to assist the matron, and receives 10*l.* annually. The matron has now a sleeping-room in the female debtors' ward.

Silence is only maintained at the tread-wheel. The gaol is crowded extremely both by day and night, so that it is difficult to introduce a good discipline.

The prison is moderately clean, except the debtors' side, which is dirty, particularly the cells of the master debtors. The privies are not in the same good order as at the House of Correction.

There is no other work for the women but washing, mending, and cleaning the sheets and beds. At my visit only five out of forty-five were employed in washing and cleaning; all the rest mend once a-week. The untried women usually ask for employment, and are glad to have some work. The supply of combs is scanty.

Solitary Confinement.—The period of solitary confinement by sentence of court is three weeks, six weeks, or a month. The longest time is by sentence of court-martial for two months. Only one prisoner was in solitary confinement at the date of my visit. The diet is the same as usual. The only exercise allowed is in the gallery. Books are provided, but no work. They pass both night and day in the same cell. The chaplain visits them twice a-week; the surgeon twice a-week; the governor three or four times a-week; the turnkey three or four times daily. The keeper visits them three or four times in the week. He cannot say that he has remarked any suffering which such prisoners experience, excepting that sometimes they complain of cold. The cells are light.

Prisoners who are placed in a dark cell for refractory conduct receive only bread (1¾ lb. daily) and water. They rarely remain more than two days, unless when it is their second or third offence. They are always visited by the keeper once, sometimes twice, during the three days. The turnkey visits them thrice daily, and the surgeon whenever they are supposed to be unwell.

The towns-people give the most trouble. There is scarcely any complaint of the country-people. Not much trouble is given by the felons; but a good deal by the debtors. The women are in general well behaved.

Escapes.—A prisoner sentenced to hard labour, and employed as cook, escaped in 1837 over a wall by means of a rope; he had been convicted of obtaining a watch under false pretences. Only one escape has taken place during 12 years.

The average Cost of each Prisoner during the last seven years has been 11½*d.*; this is a farthing more than at the House of Correction—a difference arising from the larger salary of the keeper of the gaol.

Suicide.—There were no attempts in 1837.

Punishments for Prison Offences.—Irons have been used perhaps twice in two years.

One person has been whipped in 12 years; and in two years a number not amounting to 30 have been punished by solitary confinement.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chapel here is extremely close and ill ventilated in summer, as also is the chapel in the House of Correction.

The matron teaches the women to read, and sets them to teach each other; several have been thus taught. There is a committee of ladies, who, however, only have to do with the females sentenced to transportation. Four ladies come twice a-week; they make the women read to them. The chaplain sees all the books which are brought in. The matron is always present on Sundays.

The following remarks apply generally to both the Gaol and the House of Correction. No attempt is made at the Gaol to teach the untried to read, on the plea that they are continually in passage, and that it would interrupt order; but books are supplied to them, and assistance is given.

The same gentleman is chaplain both to the Gaol and to the House of Correction; and these two prisons are fortunate in possessing the services of a teacher so zealous and enlightened.

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SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
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County of Warwick.
Warwick, County Gaol.

The prisoners are generally wretchedly deficient in religious instruction. Of those from Birmingham, the only class who have received anything like good religious instruction are the few who have attended the Blue School or the National School.

Agricultural villages supply a class much better instructed than the towns in this county.

Besides the Bible and Prayer-Book, Bowen's Companion for the Prisoner, the Pious Country Parishioner Instructed, Yonge's Manual, Crossman's Introduction, Tollen's Abridgment, and Berens's Village Sermons are given to be read aloud in the different halls, on Sundays, during that part of the day when divine service is being performed at the other prison. This, however, only relates to the House of Correction; in the Gaol it is said that it would be utterly useless to attempt such a regulation, at least so far as regards the male prisoners. The chaplain never admits any book unless he is acquainted with its contents, and knows it to be harmless and instructive. He prefers good histories and biography, if it can be depended upon, as miscellaneous reading for the prisoners. In answer to a question which I addressed to the chaplain, as to his having known any instances of discharged prisoners who were subsequently engaged in a respectable mode of life, he favoured me with the following familiar communication:—

"The following instances of female prisoners are known to have turned out well:—

"Mary ——, a notorious receiver of stolen goods, who was sentenced to 14 years transportation in 1831, but was not removed from the gaol on account of her age. In consequence of a representation of her good conduct to the Secretary of State, she received a free pardon on the 16th of April, 1836, and, I am happy to say, by her good conduct up to the time of her death, which has since taken place, she showed that the royal lenity was not ill bestowed.

"Lucy ——, aged about 15, was sentenced in 1834 to one year's imprisonment in the House of Correction. She had a sister about a year before executed at Coventry for murder. In consequence of the improvement she exhibited during her imprisonment, I wrote to a friend where her father lived, requesting she would interest herself in her behalf when she returned home. Unfortunately, her mother died just at that time, and therefore instead of going to service, as had been arranged, she was compelled to stay at home, and take care of her father's house and younger children. In this, under the circumstances, very trying situation she conducted herself with the greatest propriety, and the lady before alluded to, whom I very lately saw, tells me that she has since gone into a respectable situation as a servant, and that her conduct is irreproachable.

"Caroline ——, aged about 17, was, in 1835, convicted of felony, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in the gaol; but, in consequence of ill health, received a remission of her sentence some time afterwards. In consequence of her excellent conduct, I persuaded the ladies to keep her in Warwick for some time after her discharge, indeed till her recovery appeared to be hopeless, and she gave every testimony of being a sincere convert. She was at length removed to her father's, and soon after died.

"Mary Ann ——, aged 20, was in the same year sent to gaol for a felony, of which, though acquitted, she was undoubtedly guilty. She had formed acquaintances which I knew to be of the worst description, to one of whom, at the time of her commitment, she was on the point of being married. Having a regard for her father, whom I had long known, I took more than usual pains to rescue her from the destruction to which she was so evidently hastening; and, I am most happy to say, the results have been most gratifying, she having now become the wife of a very respectable man, conducting herself with the utmost propriety, and having been a solace to the last days of her father instead of a reproach.

"I have before me two cases in 1836, of which I can report well, and one was a very unpromising one. There are also two in 1837, both unpromising, the one to all appearance utterly hopeless; but this latter has turned out most satisfactory, and perhaps altogether the most gratifying of any, as this woman was bringing up her children in the very worst way. There occur to my mind also three other instances. We have also two cases of females, who reside under my immediate notice, that are very satisfactory. Another is mentioned in my last report, and the last time I was in Birmingham I met with two others; at the last Warwick fair, in December, I saw another, all males; and, I believe, at the Refuge for the Destitute in Hackney Road, they could supply you with some pleasing information on this subject relative to some females who have gone to them from hence."

The chaplain generally goes into most of the yards about every other day, but circumstances sometimes lead him into the same for perhaps ten or a dozen days together. He, however, unless prevented by illness, endeavours to see all at least once a-week. He catechises the boys under 18, and as many of the females as can be induced to attend in each prison, every Sunday, after Divine service; the boys in the chapel, and the females assembled together in one of the halls.

The women are greatly improved by the new system of the task-room and of the task-mistress.

The chaplain believes that, of the females in both prisons, and of the males in the House of Correction, about two-thirds of those who remain in prison six months learn to read.

Reading is taught by some of the prisoners, assisted sometimes by a turnkey. The chaplain formerly gave more assistance in teaching to read than he can at present find time to do, owing to the increased number of prisoners.

The boys, while engaged in reading at the gaol, are too much crowded together in their day-room. They should be kept farther apart; which might be arranged by providing more benches.

The chaplain has very rarely known an individual, who, having once taken the sacrament

here, has subsequently returned to former bad courses. He has occasionally encountered prisoners who had received the sacrament before they entered the prison. He has had 13 or 14 communicants at once, but this is rare. The last time he delivered the sacrament, in 1838, only one prisoner communicated, on Whitsunday; at Easter, two communicated, On the 27th of August, 1837, there were five communicants.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The same gentleman is surgeon both to the Gaol and the House of Correction.

Report from the Surgeon for the Year 1837 (as far as regards the Gaol only):—

Average Number of Prisoners.

Daily average	194
Total number admitted in 1837	1173
Total cases of sickness in 1837	60
Average on the sick-list in 1837	5
Number of deaths in 1837	4

Amount of surgeon's salary, 120*l.*, including medicine for both prisons, viz., the Gaol and House of Correction.

Amount of extra charges in 1837, 16*l.* 5*s.* 9½*d.* (extra allowances to sick prisoners).

The Medicines supplied are included in surgeon's salary.

There were three deaths in 1838 up to July 1st. During four years, four women have been delivered here, and, with their children, have done well. Three were untried, and one was sentenced to be transported.

At the date of my visit there were no males in the infirmary, but two females,—one after lying-in, the other with catarrh.

About four or five a-day, generally speaking, were receiving medicine for trifling complaints. The medicines are kept on the spot. Only two prisoners had the itch.

At the time of my visit, I found two insane prisoners, and one man who had been insane formerly. One of the two former is an idiot, an Irishman by birth, who was found in an out-house; he attempted to stab. He is unintelligible, and will not answer his own countrymen.

There were many cases of influenza in 1837; several very bad ones. There was more of it at the House of Correction than at the Gaol; 30 cases perhaps on an average at once. It caused in the end the death of two or three old people. There was no case of cholera in or out of the prisons distinctly marked.

The surgeon has been here (attached to both prisons) since Michaelmas 1836. Catarrh is the most frequent complaint, with slight fever. The cases are generally marked by debility, particularly at the House of Correction.

At my visit there were fewer cases of syphilis than at any previous period since the surgeon has been appointed. Diarrhœa occurs occasionally.

The surgeon visits twice a-week in both prisons those who are locked up in solitary confinement and in dark cells, as well as all others. He has heard of no complaint of cold in the solitary cells. He recollects only once to have put a prisoner in solitary confinement on extra diet. He has never seen any particular suffering in solitary confinement; but there is very little of such confinement here. He thinks the diet too liquid. The bread is of the best quality; it is made in the house. A bath is wanting on the female side; and it would be useful to distribute paper for necessary purposes.

Statement of the Number of Prisoners confined in the common Gaol, on the 3rd day of July, 1838, at the time of my visit.

	Males.	Females.
Debtors	42	1
Fines	28	4
Bankrupts	0	0
For trial at the Assizes	24	2
For trial at the Sessions	126	27
Under sentence of death	0	0
Death recorded	0	0
Under sentence of transportation	2	8
Under sentence of imprisonment	12	5
Insane	3	0
Deserters	1	0
For re-examination	0	0
Total	238	47

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT
Reports on Separate Prisons.
County of Warwick.
Warwick. County Gaol.

General Statistics.

No. I.—I extract the following as a good specimen of a prison return.

Weekly Report of the Gaol from the 22nd of June, 1838, to the 29th of June, 1838.

Number of Prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
Debtors	21	1
Debtors receiving county allowance	22	0
Felons for trial	133	21
Misdemeanants for trial	11	4
Sentenced to hard labour	15	5
Sentenced to imprisonment without labour	29	4
Convicts	0	8
Total	231	43
Discharged since last return	3	0
Admitted since last return	13	3
In hospital	0	1
Attend school	12	0
Untried prisoners employed in voluntary labour	10	0
Number of prisoners under 17 years of age	15	1

Articles Manufactured and Work Performed by the Untried Prisoners:—
48 Bushels Corn ground.

Number of times the Chaplain has visited the Gaol since last return:—
Sunday, June 24; Monday, 25; Tuesday, 26; Wednesday, 27; Thursday, 28.

Number of times the Surgeon has visited the Gaol since last Return:—
Saturday, June 23; Sunday, 24; Monday, 25; Tuesday, 26; Wednesday, 27; Thursday, 28; Friday, 29.

Account of Bread received from the House of Correction, from the 22nd June to the 29th June, 1714 loaves.

Report of the Tread Wheels.

Number of Hours each Day.		Number of Steps per Minute.		Number of Prisoners.	
Days of the Week.	Hours.	Wheel, No. 1	50	By Sentence of Court.	
Monday	10	,, No. 2	46	Wheel, No. 1	8
Tuesday	,,	,, No. 3	42	,, No. 2	6
Wednesday	,,			,, No. 3	..
Thursday	,,	Number of Yards per Day.			
Friday	,,			Summary Commitments.	
Saturday	,,	Wheel, No. 1	4,772	Wheel, No. 1	..
		,, No. 2	4,344	,, No. 2	1
		,, No. 3	3,966	,, No. 3	..

No. II.—Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	151	13	28	5	577	138	36	5	792	161
,, Convicted	116	10	23	3	481	114	14	3	634	130
,, Acquitted at the Bar	24	2	2	1	62	14	12	1	100	13
,, No Bills found	4	1	2	1	24	10	6	1	36	13
,, Not prosecuted	4	..	1	..	6	..	4	..	15	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,, Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..

No. III.—Progress of Committals:—

From Michaelmas	1830	to Michaelmas	1831	the number committed hither was		707
„	1831	„	1832	„	„	771
„	1832	„	1833	„	„	784
„	1833	„	1834	„	„	735
„	1834	„	1835	„	„	747
„	1835	„	1836	„	„	758
„	1836	„	1837	„	„	1075

During the first six months of 1838, the admissions were as numerous as during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The prison is most full in winter from want of employment at that period. The state of trade materially affects the number of admissions. The impulse of momentary want, and not the settled want of principle, drives many to commit offences. A few commit offences purposely from want.

More than half the prisoners are brass-founders and button-makers, chiefly of the lower classes of workmen, from Birmingham.* Not many are from this town and neighbourhood; at present only one: the rest are tried and gone to the House of Correction. There are not many farmers' servants.

No. IV.—Number of Summary Convictions in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837:—

	Males.	Females.
By Courts Martial	9	0
Deserters awaiting a route	13	0
Under the Game Laws	5	0
Under the Larceny Act	1	1
For assaults	128	3
For want of sureties	15	0
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	16	0
Total	187	4

No. V.—Number of Debtors in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
On Mesne Process	90	3
In execution	42	2
Forfeitures of recognizances, or on attachments for contempt	1	0
Crown debtors or offenders against revenue laws, not kept on criminal side	2	0
Total	135	5

No. VI.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year exclusive of Debtors:—

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the year	110	38
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	905	137
Total	1015	175

No. VII.—The average number of prisoners is 180.

No. VIII.—The greatest number of prisoners at any one time, in the course of the same Year:—Males 258; females 41.

No. IX.—The Terms of Imprisonment during the above Year:—

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison, in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	57	16	331	57	234	40	76	17	20	2	..	1	718	133
2. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors)	23	6	59	14	83	25	118	11	111	13	53	13	148	15
3. Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions	2	1	20	..	83	1	70	2	11	..	1	..	187	4

* The present proportion of prisoners from Birmingham, according to the clerk, is two-thirds.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

County of Warwick.

Warwick. County Gaol.

No. X.—Ages of Prisoners on Summary Convictions:—

	Males.	Females.
14 years and under 17	3	0
17 years and under 21	53	1
21 years and under 30	102	2
30 years and upwards	29	1
Total	187	4

No. XI.—State of Instruction of Prisoners on Summary Convictions during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	54	2
Can read only	50	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	82	1
Can read and write well	1	0
Total	187	4

No. XII.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Slight indisposition	70	15
Infirmary cases	17	7
Greatest number of sick at one time	6	2
Deaths	3	2

No. XIII.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of same Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	88	12
Twice	33	8
Three times	25	5
Four times and more	8	1

No. XIV.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year have been employed:—

	Males.	Females.
Hard labour	55	5
Employment, not being hard labour	10	2

No. XV.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same year.

	Males.
	1

No. XVI.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the same year:—

	Males.
Privately	5

No. XVII.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison, in the course of the Year:—

	Tried.		Untried.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Solitary cells	23	0	48	2

No. XVIII.—Total Cost, during the same year, under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of prison diet	866	7	1
Male and female clothing	167	15	11
Straw	14	4	3
Extra allowances by order of the surgeon	12	17	9
Beer and spirits	1	18	0
Fuel	182	0	6
Soap	49	7	10
Candles and oil	35	6	6
Stationery and printing	21	6	7
Books	5	16	6
Officers' salaries, fees, and emoluments	1107	10	0
Removing transported convicts	401	13	6
Sundries, not mentioned	250	10	10½
Total expenses of the prison for the year	3116	15	3½

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison during the same year	357	15	3
Cost of prison diet per head, during the same year:—			
Male	5	17	0
Female	5	6	1
Cost of prison clothing and bedding per head, during the same year	4	4	0
Pensions to retired officers	100	0	0

No. XIX.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.
	Ozs.	Lbs.	Pints.	Pints.
Men	196	5	4	16½
Women	168	5	4	16½
Boys	196	5	4	16½

No. XX.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour as delivered by the Keeper.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.
January	6	26	8	No. 1, 50; No 2, 46; No. 3, 42.	Nine.	6 hours per day
February	6	..	Inches.		..	No. 1, 8499
March	8	..	..		..	„ 2, 7808
April	10	..	..		..	„ 3, 7140
May	10	..	..		..	8 hours per day
June	10	..	..		..	No. 1, 11,331
July	10	..	..		..	„ 2, 10,425
August	10	..	..		..	„ 3, 9,519
September	10	..	..		..	10 hours per day
October	8	..	..		..	No. 1, 14,166
November	6	..	..		..	„ 2, 13,032
December	6	..	..		..	„ 3, 11,898

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

County of Warwick.

Warwick. County Gaol.

No. XXI.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c., with other particulars, at the close of the Year 1837 :—

Office.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Keeper	April, 1826	400 0 0	17 10 0	417 10 0	Copies of warrants, debtors going into court, rent, coals, and washing.
Chaplain	April, 1826	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	
Surgeon	October, 1836	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	
Clerk	August, 1828	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	
Matron	June, 1834	40 0 0	..	40 10 0	The officers residing in the prison have house-rent, coals, and washing.
Assistant Matron	July, 1837	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	
Chief Turnkey	May, 1817	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	
Turnkey over Debtors	June, 1834	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Superintendent of Treadwheel	January, 1832	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Gate-keeper	April, 1826	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Watchman	November, 1826	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Day Watchman	December, 1832	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Surveyor	1828	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
				1367 10 0	
Deduct half the salaries of Chaplain, Surgeon, and Surveyor, that being the proportion for both prisons				260 0 0	
				1107 10 0	

No. XXII.—Receipts during the above-named Year :—

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the prison	16	3	10
Amount received for support of prisoners under contract	163	6	0
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of transports	87	5	10
Other receipts	150	18	10
Total	417	14	6

No. XXIII.—Number of days, 43,314—cost of each prisoner per day, 1*s.* 2¾*d.*

WARWICK.—County House of Correction.

County House of Correction.

Construction.—No alterations have been effected since my last visit in the body of the building, except that a large room has been made (by throwing two into one), which is 35 feet long and 17 feet broad, and in which the women sit to work and learn during the whole day (when not engaged in exercise or meals), under the superintendence of a task-mistress. The matron's room is improved, and its means of inspection bettered.

Some of the water-cocks are not in good order.

The chief defect here is the want of a sufficient number of cells. There are not only not cells enough to afford a separate one for each prisoner, but the existing cells are much crowded. One mode of remedying this would be to raise the front range one story; this, and dividing the present large rooms in that range, would produce perhaps 35 new cells.

The average number of prisoners for 1837 was 251, whilst the total number of cells is only 64.

The front part, where the females now are, is in extent 68 feet, and would carry some stories, with the same roof.

The gaol committee have been thinking of buying some ground adjoining, which might be purchased at a reasonable rate, and on which a sufficient number of new cells might be built. Indeed, there would be no difficulty in purchasing land. The committee are now waiting, I believe, to ascertain whether Birmingham is to be incorporated or not.

Management.—As far as regards their own functions, this prison reflects the highest credit on the keeper and officers. Its crowded state cannot be remedied, unless a prison is built at Birmingham, or this one is enlarged.

Usually all the prisoners sleep in cells containing three or four each. In three or four small rooms, seven prisoners were sleeping at the time of my visit. Nearly 100 males were sleeping two in a bed; an evil which cannot be too strongly reprobated. There were but few women during my visit; four were sleeping two in a bed; some were sleeping five in a room—the room, however, is large. On opening some of the crowded cells at night, I found them close and hot: this cannot be helped; but the whole prison is extremely quiet at night.

Two men act as night watchmen here; they have 10*s.* a-week; one is a jobbing butcher, and the other a farmer's man. They come here as soon as the prisoners are locked up in the evening, and remain till the unlocking next day. They only patrol the yards, and call half-hours. One hour after locking up, the turnkeys, in rotation, enter the lobbies to hear if

anything is going on. The keeper himself frequently walks for two hours in the lobbies after locking up. He visits every cell daily.

There is now a female who acts both as school-mistress and task-mistress. She has 10*s.* a-week and sleeps out of the prison. A year before my visit an additional turnkey was appointed, with 15*s.* weekly: he sleeps in the interior. Besides the keeper, there are five turnkeys, who all sleep in different parts of the building. Silence is well observed here.

At the date of my visit one prisoner was in solitary confinement under sentence of court for four weeks. He had the usual diet. He did not go to chapel. He was confined in a large room, and took no exercise in the yard. The turnkey took him his meals, and the keeper visited him daily. The chaplain visited him once a-week, and the surgeon about as often. This is the regular routine. He had a night-stool in his cell.

There have been only two prisoners in solitary confinement by sentence of court since the 1st of January. When they have had more than one formerly they were allowed to walk in a corridor. Books are allowed, but no work. The cell is light.

I found one female in solitary confinement for three days for refractory conduct. She was in a dark cell, where she slept. Her allowance was 1½ lb. bread, and water daily.

The female servants are now placed in a separate ward from the other females, in order to preserve them from deeper contamination.

Escapes.—There have been none since the keeper was appointed here in 1832. Two prisoners have attempted to escape, but did not get out of their cells.

Irons.—The keeper believes that not more than four prisoners have been in irons since 1832.

Whipping.—A man from the town is employed to whip, when necessary, at 1*s.* a-head. The last prisoner who was whipped had 50 lashes. Only three have been so punished since 1832 for offences committed in the prison. The surgeon is always present.

Dismissal of an Officer.—The clerk was dismissed in 1837 for improper conduct to the keeper's child. There is now a new clerk, who has no intercourse with the prisoners: he is fully occupied for nearly nine or ten hours daily, and could not find time to act as schoolmaster.

Suicides.—There have been no attempts since 1833, when a man tried to strangle himself, in broad day-light, just before unlocking. He was immediately relieved.

Labour.—The system here, in some respects, well deserves imitation. The plan adopted for the females is particularly worthy of being noted. In a large room, along each side, tables are placed, on both sides of which sit the women, at a certain distance from each other. In the centre sits the task-mistress. During certain hours they work under her inspection; at other times they read. There is no talking. The whole is a scene of order, and of proper occupation, steadily pursued.

The pin-heading room for boys is also well arranged. About 12 stands are placed here along the wall, and one boy sits at each. He does not see his neighbour's face, and there is some distance between them. The profit of the pin-heading is 3½*d.* per lb: 600 cwt. were received yesterday from Birmingham. A weekly printed return of labour is presented to the visiting magistrates every Saturday at the Judges' House, where they meet.

	Males.	Females.
Total number of prisoners at my visit, July 3,	145	23.
Of these are sentenced to hard labour. . .	138	23.
Not employed	6.	

A turnkey is always present during the hours of labour both at the tread-wheel and at the crank-mill.

Place of Residence of the majority of the Prisoners.—Very nearly half the prisoners are from Birmingham: at the time of my visit there were not a dozen from the Borough of Warwick. A shilling a-day is the sum paid by Birmingham for each prisoner.

Average Expense.—The average expense of this House of Correction is 11½*d.* per head daily, on an average of seven years; but only 7*d.* for the last year: this difference arises from the circumstance that there have been so many prisoners lately, which has spread the expense over a wider surface.

Religious and other Instruction.—(See the County Gaol, under the same head.)

The chapel is too small, as well as close and ill-ventilated. It will not hold conveniently 200 prisoners, which is less than the average number.

Most prisoners are taught to read here who come in ignorant: a prisoner instructs them under the superintendence of the turnkey always, and, ordinarily, of the chaplain. The chaplain hears all the boys below 16 read himself.

A schoolmaster is much wanted here.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

County of Warwick.

Warwick. County House of Correction.

Progress of Committals :—

From Michaelmas,	1830,	to Michaelmas,	1831,	there were committed here,		844
„	1831	„	1832	„	„	967
„	1832	„	1833	„	„	1033
„	1833	„	1834	„	„	1032
„	1834	„	1835	„	„	983
„	1835	„	1836	„	„	936
„	1836	„	1837	„	„	*1105
During first six months of 1838						†795

Trade and Condition of the Prisoners admitted here.—The state of trade has much influence on the number of admissions; a great number come, during the winter, who find occupation as hay-makers and harvesters in the summer. Some ascribe the late increase to the badness of trade, coupled with the growth of population.

A great number of the prisoners are brass-founders, iron-founders, locksmiths, button-makers, &c., from Birmingham. Eight out of 10 of the rest are agricultural labourers. There have not been so many vagrants for the last year or two; in consequence of their having been kept closer to work. The greater part of the female prisoners are from the factories at Birmingham. Not a fourth part of them are servants. Not one in 20 of the women from Birmingham is said to know how to use the needle.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.

Return of the Surgeon for the Year 1837 :—

Average number of prisoners for the last three years .	200
Total number admitted in 1837	1105
Total cases of sickness in 1837	64
Average on the sick-list in 1837	4
Number of deaths in 1837	8

Amount of surgeon's salary, 120*l.*

Amount of extra charges in 1837, 58*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, (for extra diet).

The medicines supplied are included in the surgeon's salary.

There were four deaths in 1836, and four in 1838 up to my visit (viz., one in childbed, one an asthmatic old man, and two from low fever).

There was one lying-in in 1836; four in 1837; and two in 1838 up to my visit.

One prisoner was released from confinement on the ground of sickness in 1836, and one in 1837.

The greatest number of prisoners ill at one time during the year ending Michaelmas 1837, was seven men and three women.

General Statistics.

No. I.—The Number of Prisoners in the House of Correction, Warwick, on the 3rd of July, 1838, at the time of my visit, sentenced by Court to different periods of Imprisonment, distinguishing those from Birmingham and from other places :—

Male prisoners from Birmingham	47
„ from other parts	22
Out of the above the following have been before :— 12 once, and 1 twice.	
Female prisoners from Birmingham	11
„ from other parts	3
1 has been once before.	
Total convicted	83
One female for removal to Windsor for trial.	

Prisoners in the House of Correction, Warwick, at the above date, summarily committed by Magistrates :—

Male prisoners from Birmingham	33
„ other parts	43
1 has been seven times, 1 five, 2 four, 3 three times, and 6 once before.	
Female prisoners from Birmingham	3
„ other parts	5
Total summarily convicted . . .	84
1 has been four times, 1 three times, and 2 twice before.	
Total	168

* Greatest number since the prison was opened.

† These first six months promise to render the amount this year at least equal to, if not more numerous than that of last year.

No. II.—Weekly Report of the House of Correction, from the 22nd June, 1838, to the 29th June, 1838.

Number of Prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
Felons for trial	0	0
Misdemeanants for trial	0	0
Convicted	77	21
Summary commitments	73	8
Total	150	29

How Employed:—

	Males.
Corn grinding	87
Wardsmen	11
Tread-Mill	20
Pin-heading	12
Other work	9
Not labour	11

	Females.
Washing	4
Wardswomen	4
Cooking	2
Knitting, &c.	19

Articles manufactured, and Work done by the males:—

Bushels of corn ground	60
Pounds of pins' heads	68lbs. 5oz.
Bushels of corn ground for hire	3

	Males.	Females.
Discharged since last return	11	2
Admitted since last return	6	0
In hospital	5	0
Attending school	12	29
Number of prisoners under 17 years of age	12	6

Report of the Tread-Wheels.

Number of Hours each Day.		Number of Steps per Minute.		Number of Prisoners.	
Days of the Week.	Hours.	Wheel, No. 1	52	By Sentence of Court.	
Monday	10	,, No. 2	,,	Wheel, No. 1	..
Tuesday	,,	,, No. 3	,,	,, No. 2	..
Wednesday	,,			,, No. 3	..
Thursday	,,	Number of Yards per Day.			
Friday	,,			Summary Commitments.	
Saturday	,,	Wheel, No. 1	6480	Wheel, No. 1	20
		,, No. 2	,,	,, No. 2	..
		,, No. 3	,,	,, No. 3	..

Mill and Baking Account:—

Stock in Hand.

Bags of flour	27
,, of wheat	3
Bags purchased since last return	30
,, ground for use	20
,, flour consumed	15

Account of Loaves delivered out.

Gaol	1714
House of Correction	1276
	2990

Sold.

Sacks of flour	0
Cwt. of Bran	4

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

County of Warwick.

Warwick. County House of Correction.

Number of Times the Chaplain has visited the House of Correction since last Return :— Sunday, June 24; Monday, 25; Tuesday, 26; Wednesday, 27.

Number of Times the Surgeon has visited the House of Correction since last Return :— Saturday, June 23; Sunday, 24; Monday, 25; Tuesday, 26; Wednesday, 27; Thursday, 28; Friday, 29.

No. III.—The Number of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas 1837 :—

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.		Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	2	..	1	..	1	..	4	..
„ Convicted	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Not prosecuted	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Admitted evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. IV.—Summary Convictions, in the course of the same Year :—

	Males.	Females.
Under the Game Laws	72	..
Under the Revenue Laws	9	1
Under the Bastardy Laws	7	1
Under the Vagrant Act	140	38
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	29	10
Under the Larceny Act	62	4
For assaults	34	1
For want of sureties	12	1
As known or reputed thieves	76	2
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding clauses	165	15
Total	606	73

No. V.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the same Year.—

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the year	153	24
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	610	73
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns.	345	77
Total	1108	174

	Males.	Females.
No. VI.—The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the same Year	263	54

No. VII.—Terms of Imprisonment during the same Year :—

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
2. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors)	5	..	14	1	64	12	39	7	94	27	92	24	37	5	..	1	345	77
3. Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions	56	1	50	19	247	35	96	8	147	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	606	73

No. VIII.—The Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, during the same Year:—

	Males.
Under 14 years of age	0
14 years and under 17	1
17 years and under 21	1
21 years and under 30	2
Total	4

No. IX.—The Ages of Prisoners on Summary Convictions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	4	0
12 years and under 14	11	2
14 years and under 17	69	10
17 years and under 21	196	27
21 years and under 30	183	16
30 years and upwards	143	18
Total	606	73

No. X.—The State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, during the same Year:—

	Males.
Can read only	3
Can read and write well	1
Total	4

No. XI.—The State of Instruction of Prisoners on Summary Convictions during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	250	38
Can read only	106	27
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	148	6
Can read and write well	102	6
Total	606	73

No. XII.—The number of Prisoners (except debtors) confined in this Prison, in the course of the same year, who have been committed before to this or to other prisons:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	97	11
Twice	22	2
Thrice	10	5
Four times or more	5	0

No. XIII.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the same Year, have been employed:—

	Males.	Females.
Hard labour	1049	160
Not employed	59	14

No. XIV.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement, in the course of the same Year.

	Male.
	1

No. XV.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped, in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.
Privately	20

No. XVI.—The Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison, in the course of the same Year:—

	Tried. Males.	Females.
Irons	1	0
Whipping	1	0
Dark cells	52	20
	54	20

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
County of Warwick.
Warwick. County House of Correction.

No. XVII.—Clothing and Bedding Table. Number of articles issued to each prisoner, during the same Year :—

	Males.	Females.
Night-caps	0	2
Day-caps	1	2
Jackets	1	0
Waistcoats	1	0
Trousers	1	0
Shirts	2	0
Stockings (occasionally given).		
Handkerchiefs	0	2
Shoes	1	1
Petticoats	0	2
Shifts	0	2
Aprons	0	2
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	1
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	0	1
Towels (delivered daily throughout)	28	12
Infirmary Beds	6	6
„ Blankets	12	6
„ Sheets	17	12

No. XVIII.—The total Cost, during the same Year, under the following heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of prison diet	1312	15	10¾
Male and female clothing	200	7	3
Bedding	56	11	8
Straw	16	18	6
Extra allowances, by order of the surgeon	58	5	7
Fuel	148	8	11
Soap	43	9	8
Candles and oil	17	5	3
Stationery and printing	12	19	10
Books	5	17	8
Officers' salaries, fees, and emoluments	987	15	0
Sundries, not mentioned	163	17	10
Total expenses of the Prison for the Year	£3024	13	0¾

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison, during the same year	113	0	6
Prison diet, per head, per annum	5	7	3
Prison clothing and bedding, per head, per annum	3	10	6

No. XIX.—The Dietary per week :—

	Bread.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.
	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.
Men	196	6	3 pints from ½ lb. of meat, with herbs, onions, and oatmeal.	18
Women	168	6		18
Boys	196	6		18

No. XX.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour, as delivered by the Keeper :—

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	6	14	8⅝ Inches.	52 steps.	Half.	13,440	720	Half.	By a dial affixed to the wheel.	
February	..	..								
March	8	..				17,920	960			
April	10	..								
May	..	..								
June	..	..				22,400	1200			
July	..	..								
August	..	..								
September	..	..								
October	8	..				17,920	960			
November	6	..				13,440	720			
December	..	..								

No. XXI.—Scale of Crank Labour, as delivered by the Keeper:—

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate apartments.	The ordinary velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January . .	6	The cranks are in four divisions to each wheel, and will employ 100 men; 50 at work and 50 as a relay. The crank to the dressing-mill will also employ 12 men.	40 revolutions.	Half.	By the quantity of corn ground.	Grinding corn.
February . .	8					
March . . .	..					
April	10					
May	..					
June	..					
July	..					
August . . .	..					
September . .	..					
October . . .	8					
November . .	6					
December . .	..					

No. XXII.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c., with the Date of their Appointment.

Office.	When Appointed.	Total Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
Governor	Michaelmas, 1832	200	0	0	
Clerk	,, 1837	50	0	0	
Turnkey	16th September, 1814	52	0	0	
Ditto	17th October, 1816	52	0	0	
Ditto	14th January, 1814	52	0	0	
Ditto	11th April, 1836	52	0	0	
Ditto	3rd July, 1837	39	0	0	
Superintendent of Tread-Wheel . .	April, 1827	52	0	0	
Baker	16th November, 1835	52	0	0	
Miller	5th November, 1836	52	0	0	
Matron	17th November, 1823	40	0	0	
Task-mistress . .	23rd October, 1837	26	0	0	
Watchman . . .	7th August, 1825	26	0	0	
Ditto	March, 1835	26	0	0	
Chaplain	Easter, 1826	300	0	0	For this Prison and the County Gaol, the Surveyor is also Bridge Master.
Surgeon	Michaelmas, 1836	120	0	0	
Surveyor	,, 1828	100	0	0	
		1291	0	0	

In the amount of salaries in Table No. XVIII. half the chaplain's, surgeon's, and surveyor's has been deducted, that being considered the proportion of this prison, while the other half is put to the account of the Gaol.

No. XXIII.—Receipts during the above-named Year:—

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the prison	59	3	8
Amount received for support of prisoners under contract	87	5	0
Total	146	8	8

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Herefordshire.

Hereford. Disbursements, &c.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Disbursements of the Treasurer of the County on Prisoners, &c., for the Year ending Easter, 1838:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salary to the chaplain of the Gaol	150	0	0			
„ surgeon	70	0	0			
„ gaoler	250	0	0			
„ clerk and schoolmaster	70	0	0			
„ turnkeys, assistants, and superannuated	187	19	7			
„ matron, nurse, and superannuated matron	50	11	9			
„ errand-woman	8	0	0			
„ baker	46	16	0			
„ sweep	4	0	0			
				837	7	4
Repairs at the Gaol				153	16	6
Gaoler, bills for contingent payments, sick, diet, extras, and necessaries for the Gaol and House of Correction				129	6	5½
Groceries, draperies, meat for soup, books and other necessaries for the Gaol and House of Correction				362	15	2
Manufactory at the Gaol				22	18	0
Wheat, oats, and other grain, ground and consumed at the Gaol				204	15	0
Gaoler's fees on the discharge of debtors				2	0	0
Constables for conveying felons and vagrants to prison				135	10	1
Prosecutions of felons, &c. at the Quarter Sessions				872	19	0
Prosecutions of felons, &c. at the Assizes				296	3	8
Removal of convicts to the depôts				61	5	0
Allowances to chief constables				57	14	0

HEREFORD.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

County Gaol and House of Correction.

Management.—This prison is one of the few which have entirely discarded the use of day-rooms. The system practised here affords a safe and proper model for imitation; it combines separation at night and during a portion of the day, with labour in the yard, and with a due quantity of exercise. It appears to me to have attained the middle course which all our prisons ought to aim at, and which alone they can pursue with general well-being as they are at present constructed. In neatness and cleanliness it is exemplary; and on the whole it reflects the highest credit on all parties engaged in its administration.

There are no new officers. The clerk acts as schoolmaster; he receives 20*l.* extra as salary. There are too few officers here in proportion to the population; three turnkeys are not sufficient to do the work thoroughly; yet, under the operation of a good plan, the whole appears to work well.

Every prisoner has here a separate cell. All were in single cells at the time of my visit, and a few front cells were empty.

The untried are locked up in light cells; they have books, and go out into the yard thrice a-day—first to wash themselves, and subsequently, for the purpose of exercise, at two different times, for an hour each time.

The hard-labour prisoners are locked up in cells when not at work; they have their meals in cells; and on Sundays go out for exercise into the yards thrice, for about an hour each time. They take exercise, on other days, for one hour or more subsequently to the period of labour, besides the washing of the hands in the morning.

Prisoners in solitary confinement by sentence of court only go out in the morning to wash their hands, for perhaps a quarter of an hour. They go to chapel twice on Sundays. But for such prisoners this is too little exercise. Of those of this class whom I examined some represented themselves as suffering in consequence.

Prisoners who are convicted, but who are not sentenced to hard labour, go out daily to wash, while the rooms are being cleaned by the wardsmen, and twice more, for an hour each time; so that they have two hours and a half at least daily.

Those who are in solitary confinement by sentence of court have daily 1 lb. 5 oz. of bread, 1 quart of gruel (1 pint in the morning, and 1 pint at one o'clock). This, in fact, is the diet of all those who are not at hard labour. In the dark cells the diet is only bread and water.

The prisoners take exercise at a distance from each other. The turnkey or matron is present according to the sex. They walk round and round, preserving a distance suitable to the number who are out at the time. If more than one prisoner is in a yard, an officer is always present.

With respect to their general behaviour, the prisoners are guilty of no particular misconduct. I found one refractory prisoner in solitary confinement.

The whipping is done by a turnkey.

A stove is put up in the passages in winter; but I doubt if it warms the cells sufficiently. A considerable improvement has been made in this respect since my last visit, by glazing the

windows of the cells—a protection against the weather which did not exist before. The privies are cleaned by a wardsman under the superintendence of an officer. Paper should be supplied for necessary purposes.

The master debtors clean their rooms themselves. Every week one of the poor debtors is appointed by the governor for one week to clean the poor debtors' side. Those debtors who find their own bedding may have single rooms.

The flour is all ground and baked at home.

Irons have not been used for seven or eight years, with the exception of handcuffs for half an hour for prisoners who could not be put into dark cells.

One of the prisoners shaves twice a-week those who particularly require it. Some shave themselves. An officer is always present at this operation.

Wardsmen are chosen from both the untried and the convicted prisoners, according to the wards; on the female side there is also a wardswoman. They all report to the keeper the existence of any uncleanliness or dirt.

Escapes.—The prison was originally not secure, but the roof has been strengthened with plates of iron over the arch. The keeper has been here since January 1819, and during that time two have escaped, who have not been retaken. There were no escapes in 1836, 1837, or 1838. The building in some parts joins the boundary wall.

Executions.—There were none in 1836, 1837, or 1838, up to my visit.

Suicide.—There has been no case since 1819, nor any attempt that the keeper recollects.

Relief on Discharge.—The general rule here is, that they give 2*s.* 6*d.* to each prisoner on his discharge: but if the prisoner remain 12 months they do not receive less than 5*s.* Two men during the last year had 7*s.* 6*d.* or 8*s.* each on their discharge.

Registration.—The new registers since my former visit are—

1. Register of visitors and letters to convicted prisoners.
2. Register of punishments.

Progress of Committals:—

From Michaelmas,	1830,	to Michaelmas,	1831, 406	were admitted, including debtors.
,,	1831,	,,	1832, 406	,,
,,	1832,	,,	1833, 388	,,
,,	1833,	,,	1834, 477	,,
,,	1834,	,,	1835, 297	,,
,,	1835,	,,	1836, 378	,,
,,	1836,	,,	1837, 384	,,

The number of prisoners is said to decrease in proportion to the population of the county. The offences are commonly small. Sheep-stealing is rather prevalent.

The greatest number in 1837 was 99 (June 23rd, just before the Trinity Sessions).
On June 18th, 1836, there were 86
On January 1st, 1836, ,, 72
On January 1st, 1837, ,, 81.

The condition in life of the prisoners sentenced to be transported at the Sessions, July 5th, 1838, was as follows:—

Of 6 men, 3 were single.
3 agricultural labourers.
1 flax-dresser.
2 shoemakers.
(Five of these six have been convicted here before.)
1 woman, single, a servant.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain administered the sacrament twice in the first six months of 1838. The last time about 18 prisoners attended. He delivered it three times last year, on the three great festivals. Occasionally he meets with prisoners who have partaken of it before. This year about four or five prisoners only (as he believes) did not know the Lord's Prayer.

The chaplain sends the turnkey round beforehand to know who is desirous of attending sacrament. These he has in a class for an hour twice before the sacrament, in order to deliver the requisite explanations.

He usually visits prisoners in solitary confinement by sentence of court.

The chaplain recollects at this moment a few who have called to thank him some time after their discharge.

The schoolmaster goes into the cells of the untried to teach them, and has the convicted in classes for teaching. He acts as clerk, and assists the keeper in keeping the books. The chaplain also makes the classes read to him, and explains to them. When he visits the cells the door is opened, and he stands at the door.

There is no singing in the chapel. The arrangements in the chapel to prevent the prisoners from seeing each other are excellent. Oblique open screens are used, which do not at all exclude the air, but which intercept the sight of each other, while the chaplain at the same time commands a view of all.

The chaplain goes daily to the prison, unless prevented by a pressing circumstance, and

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remains there usually one hour and three-quarters or two hours. His lady usually passes an hour daily with the female prisoners.

The Bible and Testament are well supplied.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—This prison is very healthy. The nurse is a female paid and engaged for the purpose.

New mattresses of cocoa-nut fibre have been adopted lately, but they are pressed and matted down, instead of being loose, so that they will not bear to be shaken.

The female infirmary had not been used for the last four or five months. Very good water-closets have been put up during the last two years, and there is a good supply of water both in the male and female infirmaries. The infirmaries consist of two rooms for each sex. One infirmary-room for men is kept solely for patients with the itch.

Neither the assistant-surgeon nor his uncle, the surgeon in ordinary, have had any complaints made to them respecting lowness of diet by the prisoners. One man had complained of weakness who had been at hard labour during six months.

The surgeon was absent. His nephew has assisted him by leave of the magistrates, during five years of his apprenticeship, and about half a year subsequently.

At the time of the influenza, in 1837, all the beds of the male infirmary were full; and in 1833, under the same complaint, 35 were ill at once.

The iron bedstead has not a position sufficiently high for the pillow. There is only one iron one here at present: the old ones are of wood; the new iron bedsteads are expected soon.

On July 7th I found—

2 prisoners with the itch in bed.

1 in bed in his cell with syphilitic disease; and

6 or 7 receiving medicine for trifling complaints.

No woman was in the infirmary.

There were two insane prisoners at the time of my visit.

Itch and syphilis are the most common complaints; next in order of frequency is diarrhœa. There has been no low fever during the last two years. There was less illness than usual last March and April, which the surgeon imputes to the stoves and to the glazing of the windows. In those two months (during which the assistant surgeon only was at Hereford) the cells of prisoners in solitary confinement by sentence of court appeared quite warm enough. He heard no complaints on that head. He has known very few complaints of sickness during solitary confinement.

On July 7, 1838, a young man died of consumption: he was not in solitary confinement.

The following is the general report of the surgeon for the year 1837:—

Average number of prisoners	72
Total number admitted in 1837	384
Total cases of sickness in 1837	154
Average on the sick-list in 1837	3 per week.
Number of deaths in 1837	3

(See also General Statistics, No. XI.)

It would be a great improvement in the surgeon's journal to enter the name of the disease in a separate column.

A book is kept in which all complaints respecting health are entered: if a prisoner reports himself to the turnkey as ill, the turnkey brings his name to the governor, and the latter writes it in a book, which is sent up to the surgeon.

Ordinary Condition in Life of the Inmates.—The prisoners are chiefly agricultural labourers. There are a few masons, but not many poachers. About one in eight or nine prisoners are committed for leaving farmers' service. At my visit, only three were poachers.

There were three boys under 16 years of age, at the time of my visit.

A few strangers are usually committed hither in the summer.

Labour.—The prisoners work at a crank-mill in a covered house, divided into two parts. Six is the lowest number that can work it. It will employ about 20 at a time.

There is also a wheel for raising water, which employs one man at a time.

Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, if they receive the county allowance, are put to the same work, but not of a severe kind.

All the flour is ground and baked here. The prisoners receive no portion of the earnings from labour.

General Statistics.

No. I.—The Number of Prisoners, and the mode of their occupation, at the time of my visit, July, 1838.

How employed:—

	Males.	Females.
Grinding corn	17	0
Solitary confinement, pursuant to their sentence by the court	20	3
Repairing clothes	1	1
Wardsmen and wardswoman	4	1
Carried forward	42	5

Brought forward	42	5
Weaving	1	0
Spinling yarn	1	0
Miller	1	0
In their cells	14	3
In hospital	4	0
Debtors, one of whom is wardsman	14	2
Total	77	10

Of those committed from October 1, 1837, to July 7, 1838, 33 have been here once before, and 9 twice before.

About 180 punishments have been inflicted from January 1 to July 7, 1838.

No. II.—The Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas 1837.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	29	10	6	..	77	14	14	5	126	29
,, Convicted	16	3	4	..	40	8	5	..		
,, Acquitted at the Bar	6	6	1	..	29	1	..	1		
,, No Bills found	7	1	..	..	4	5	1	..		
,, Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	126	29
,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	1	..	3	..	6	2		

No. III.—The Number of Summary Convictions, in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under the Game Laws	16	0
Under the Revenue Laws	2	0
Under the Bastardy Laws	1	0
Under the Vagrant Act	40	16
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	1	0
Under the Larceny Act	3	10
For Assaults	10	4
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	54	14
Total	127	44

No. IV.—Debtors in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
On mesne process	30	2
In execution	15	0
Total	45	2

No. V.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the year	48	5
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	253	73
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns	3	5
Committed for re-examination	3	0
Total	307	83

No. VI.—Terms of Imprisonment, during the same Year.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors).	40	9	27	6	35	9	20	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	29
2. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors).	..	..	6	1	10	3	6	1	9	..	10	1	8	1	1	..	50	7
3. Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions	6	3	9	6	60	24	29	7	22	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	127	44

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No. VII.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	0	2
12 years and under 14	1	0
14 years and under 17	8	2
17 years and under 21	14	10
21 years and under 30	50	7
30 years and upwards	53	8
Total	126	29

No. VIII.—Ages of Prisoners on Summary Convictions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	2	1
12 years and under 14	1	0
14 years and under 17	10	1
17 years and under 21	16	13
21 years and under 30	48	18
30 years and upwards	50	11
Total	127	44

No. IX.—The State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	55	11
Can read only	54	16
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	16	2
Can read and write well	1	0
Total	126	29

No. X.—The State of Instruction of Prisoners on Summary Convictions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	60	23
Can read only	50	20
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	16	1
Can read and write well	1	0
Total	127	44

No. XI.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Slight indisposition	90	5
Infirmary cases	41	10
Greatest number of sick at one time	7	1
Deaths	3	0

No. XII.—The Number of Prisoners (except debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	34	13
Twice	6	3
Three times	3	1
Four times and more	3	1

No. XIII.—The Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the same Year, have been employed:—

	Males.	Females.
Hard labour	229	48
Employment, not being hard labour	8	22
Not employed	70	13

No. XIV.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to solitary confinement, in the course of the same Year:—Males 40; females 4.

No. XV.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped, in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.
Privately whipped	3

No. XVI.—Number of Cases of Punishment for Offences within the Prison, in the course of the same Year:—

	Tried.		Untried.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Dark cells	127	0	23	2
Solitary cells	13	0	0	0
Total	140	0	23	2

No. XVII.—Clothing and Bedding Table. Number of Articles issued to each prisoner:—

	Males.	Females.
Night-caps	0	1
Day-caps	1	1
Jackets	1	0
Waistcoats	1	0
Trousers	1	0
Shirts	2	0
Stockings	2	2
Handkerchiefs	0	2
Clogs	1	1
Gowns	0	1
Petticoats	0	1
Flannel ditto	0	1
Shifts	0	2
Beds	1	1
Blankets—Rugs	3	3
Sheets	2	2
Towels	1	1

No. XVIII.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c., with other particulars as existing at the close of the Year 1837:—

Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Total.	Nature of Fees, and Emoluments.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Governor	69	January, 1819	250 0 0	250 0 0	
Chaplain	63	September, 1819	150 0 0	150 0 0	The Chaplain also receives 29*l.* annually. This sum is not payable out of the county rates, but is paid by the trustees of Bridge's Charity.
Surgeon, and for medicine	63	1812	70 0 0	70 0 0	
Clerk		Resigned April, 1837	60 0 0	60 0 0	
Ditto	39	Appointed April, 1837			
Schoolmaster		June, 1837	20 0 0	5 0 0	Received for the quarter.
Turnkey	57	October, 1821	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Ditto	46	October, 1835			
Ditto	61	Doing duty for ——, who is ill.	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Ditto	48	February, 1827	41 12 0	41 12 0	
Ditto	75	February, 1819	41 12 0 till Easter, 1837 30 0 0 since Easter	35 16 0	Amount received in the year.
Cook and baker	43	May, 1836	0 18 0 per week.	46 16 0	
Matron	43	June, 1833	23 5 0	23 5 0	
Nurse		December, 1836	0 8 0 per week, till Feb. 1837	..	Left her situation.
Ditto	50	April, 1837	0 9 0 do. from Easter till Mich. 1837	14 13 7	
Errand woman	33	January, 1822	8 0 0	8 0 0	
				805 2 7	

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No. XIX.—Receipts during the same Year:—

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the prison	20	14	6
Amount received for support of prisoners under contract	39	11	6
Amount of fines paid by prisoners applicable to the county rate	3	13	6
Amount received for the support of vagrants	0	13	11
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of transports	9	11	0
Other receipts	78	15	0
Total	152	19	5

No. XX.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the same Year, &c.:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total expenses of the prison for the year	1543	19	4
Total receipts of ditto	152	19	5
Actual cost to the county, city, or borough, not including alterations and additions	1390	19	11

No. XXI.—Total Cost, during the same Year, under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of prison diet	251	10	6
Male and female clothing	92	3	0
Bedding	10	0	0
Straw	3	18	0
Extra allowances by order of the surgeon	21	7	5
Fuel	94	16	9
Soap	3	3	2
Candles and oil	9	1	11
Washing	80	0	0
Stationery and printing	27	11	0
Books	8	10	6
Furniture	5	16	0
Officers' salaries, fees and emoluments	805	2	7
Removal of prisoners to take their trial at Assizes and Sessions	3	4	0
Removing transported convicts	78	15	0
Sundries not mentioned	48	19	6
Total expenses of the prison for the Year	1543	19	4

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison, per annum	180	19	8
Prison diet per head per annum	3	9	10¼
Prison clothing and bedding per head, per annum	1	8	4½
Pensions to retired officers	20	16	0

No. XXII.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.
	Ozs.	Lbs.	Pints.	Pints.
Men	147 (or 9lb. 3 oz. each.)	4	10	14
Women	147 (or 9lb. 3 oz. each.)	4	10	14
Boys	147 (or 9lb. 3 oz. each.)	4	10	14

	s.	d.
Average weekly expense of diet of those at hard labour	1	9½
Of those not at hard labour	1	0

The soup is made from about two ounces of meat to a quart of liquor.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. To improve the sleeping-rooms of the two turnkeys, which at present are close, ill-ventilated, without a window, and not even so commodious as the ordinary cell of a prisoner. This seems most capable of being economically and conveniently accomplished by enclosing two of the windows in the hall, and thus forming two small rooms.

2. To allow a little exercise in the yard daily to prisoners placed in solitary confinement by sentence of court. At present they only go out in the morning to wash their hands.

HEREFORD.—CITY GAOL.

Construction.—No alteration has taken place in this most unsuitable building since my former report. The building is now used both as a prison and as a station-house for the new police. Accordingly, scanty as are its means to supply its proper end, it receives also the night charges and disorderlies; the male and female day-rooms are most improperly made to receive such cases, producing confusion and other evils, and adding new comers to a place already over-crowded.

At one time it was proposed by the city authorities to contract with the county magistrates for the support of the city prisoners at the county gaol; but the county magistrates declined to receive them at a less sum than 9*s.* weekly. The county gaol at present has not an average quantity of cells sufficient to receive the city prisoners, and, at the same time, to allot a separate cell to each of their own. It is possible, however, that, under the operation of the new Act respecting Imprisonment for Debt, the county goal may hereafter be able to afford the requisite space, provided that both parties can agree as to terms. There is a large female debtors' ward, for instance, at the county gaol, which might contain, perhaps, 20 prisoners. The Town Council appear to feel strongly the necessity of either building a new gaol, or of contracting with the county; but, after being induced to buy a piece of land for the new edifice, the Lords of the Treasury refused to give them permission to sell the property which it was necessary to convert into money in order to defray the expenses of building: this refusal was grounded on the circumstance that their income exceeded their expenditure.

Management.—Bad and confined as is this prison, it is, however, neater and better managed than at my former visit. There is a new keeper, who is the superintendent of the new police, and who appears to exert himself carefully. No order has been given to enforce silence, but a certain degree of quiet is maintained. The men are employed in breaking stones. Good discipline, or any regularity of system, is, however, impossible when the prisoners are so closely packed together in a small space.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain was absent on the day of my visit, being a few miles out of the town. The room used as a chapel is a sort of common room, employed to answer a variety of purposes.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The following is the report made by the surgeon for the year 1837:—

Average number of prisoners	20
Total number admitted in 1837	235
Total cases of sickness in 1837	51
Average on the sick-list in 1837	4
Number of deaths in 1837	2

There is no fixed salary for the surgeon; but his account for medicines, including 1*l.* 1*s.* for a midwifery case, amounted to the sum of 12*l.* 12*s.*, from the beginning of December, 1836, to the beginning of February, 1838.

There is no accommodation for the sick here, and much inconvenience was consequently experienced during the late influenza in February (1838). One bad case of typhus fever occurred here last year. Itch occurs occasionally; and gonorrhœa and syphilitic disorders occur frequently, but chiefly the former. I found one woman ill; she was only so affected this morning, and was confined to her bed. Another woman is soon expected to lie in. I found, also, one man receiving medicine. No one was ill with the itch, and no insane prisoner was there.

Registration.—I found three new books—

1. Visiting magistrates' book.
2. Register of the stones brought in for labour and sent out broken.
3. Book containing the materials from which the answers to Parliamentary Returns are compiled, &c.

State of the Prison at the time of my visit, July 8th, 1838.

Number and descriptions of Prisoners on this day:—

	Males.	Females.
Convicted	15	6
To find sureties	0	1
For re-examination	0	1
For trial	3	0
Total	18	8
How employed:—		
At hard labour	15	6
Otherwise employed	2	2
Sick	1	0
Total	18	8
Greatest number at one time since Jan. 1, 1838	18	8
Lowest number do. do.	7	4
Total number do. do.	72	42
Number sleeping two in a bed last night	16	6
Number sleeping in single cells	1	0

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Total number of cells, and number of beds in each cell last night:—

In men's ward (4 cells) 3 beds in each 3 cells, and 1 in the other.
In women's ward (2 cells) 3 beds in 1 cell, and 2 in the other.

Of the prisoners now in custody there have been convicted before to this Gaol:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	5	1
Twice	1	0
Three times	0	0
Four times or more	0	*1

Diet.—Prisoners receive for the first six weeks 1 lb. 5 oz. of bread and 1 quart of gruel daily. Afterwards they receive, in addition, 1 quart of soup five days a-week, and twice a-week 2 lb. of potatoes each.

General Statistics.

No. I.—Number of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837:—

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	3	5	..	..	23	7	3	4	29	16
,, Convicted	3	3	..	..	7	3	..	2	10	8
,, Acquitted at the Bar.	..	1	..	..	6	2	..	..	6	3
,, No Bills found	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2
,, Not prosecuted	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
,, Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers for offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	8	..	3	2	11	2

No. II.—Number of Summary Convictions in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	0
Under the Revenue Laws	1	0
Under the Vagrant Act	41	12
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	1	0
Under the Larceny Act	7	0
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	41	5
For Assaults	11	0
As known or reputed thieves	4	2
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	9	1
Total	117	20

No. III.—Number of Debtors in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.
On mesne process	2

No. IV.—Number of Prisoners confined in this prison in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the year	6	2
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	146	36
Total	152	38

No. V.—The greatest number of prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the same Year:—Males 23; females 11.

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* This woman has been convicted above 20 times before.

No. VI.—Terms of Imprisonment during the same Year.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month und under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	11	4	9	3	3	7	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	16
2. „ after Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	..	1	8	7
3. „ under Summary Convictions	..	..	8	4	85	10	16	4	8	2	..	..	..	..	117	20

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No. VII.—The Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
12 years and under 14	1	0
14 years and under 17	6	2
17 years and under 21	7	4
21 years and under 30	12	7
30 years and upwards	3	3
Total	29	16

No. VIII.—The Ages of Prisoners on Summary Convictions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	1	0
12 years and under 14	3	0
14 years and under 17	16	0
17 years and under 21	26	6
21 years and under 30	41	7
30 years and upwards	30	7
Total	117	20

No. IX.—The State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	13	7
Can read only	8	8
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . .	6	1
Can read and write well	2	0
Total	29	16

No. X.—The State of Instruction among the Prisoners on Summary Convictions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	44	10
Can read only	26	6
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	37	3
Can read and write well	10	1
Total	117	20

No. XI.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison, in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	7	3
Twice	5	4
Thrice	1	1
Four times or more . .	0	2

No. XII.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the Year, have been employed:—

	Males.	Females.
Hard Labour	127	28
Employment, not being hard labour . .	11	6
Not employed	20	4

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No. XIII.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year:—

	Males.
Privately	3

No. XIV.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison, in the course of the Year:—

	Tried.		Untried.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Irons	2	0	0	0
Dark cells	5	3	0	0
Solitary cells	15	11	3	0
Stoppage of diet	19	13	0	0
Other punishments	14	5	0	0
Total	55	32	3	0

No. XV.—Clothing and Bedding Table. Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner:—

	Males.	Females.
Day-caps	1	1
Jackets	1	0
Waistcoats	1	0
Trousers	1	0
Shirts	1	0
Stockings	1	0
Clogs	1	1
Gowns	0	1
Petticoats	0	1
Shifts	0	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	1	1
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	1	1
Towels	1	1

No. XVI.—Total Cost, during the same Year, under the following Heads:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Total cost of prison diet	101	13	6
Male and female clothing and bedding	47	15	10
Straw	6	0	0
Extra allowances by order of the surgeon	6	9	0
Fuel	24	6	11
Soap, candles, and oil	6	10	0
Stationery, printing, and books	5	7	3
Officers' salaries, fees, and emoluments	66	4	0
Removing transported convicts	15	0	0
Sundries, not mentioned	19	4	2
Total expenses of the prison for the year	298	10	8

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Cost of prison diet per head, per annum	5	17	0
Cost of prison clothing and bedding per head, per annum	0	7	0

No. XVII.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c., with some other particulars as existing at the close of the year 1837.

Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
			£. *s.* *d.*	
Chaplain	36		25 0 0	None.
Keeper	28	9th November, 1836.	10 0 0	None.
Matron	27	9th November, 1836.	..	None.
Turnkey	51	5th June, 1837.	31 4 0	None.
Surgeon	33		..	

No. XVIII.—Receipts during the same Year :—

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the prison . . .	28	7	9
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	1	1	0
Amount received from the Exchequer for subsistence of transports	15	0	0
Total	44	8	9

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. To appoint a matron, who should receive a salary. At present the keeper's wife acts as such, but has received no appointment.
2. To separate the male and female prisoners (in the room used as a chapel) by a screen during Divine Service.
3. To procure a bath.
4. To maintain a chaplain's and a surgeon's journal.
5. To provide a better supply of books for reading.
6. To frame new rules.
7. To place a small wire-screen outside the windows of the female cells which look on the yard in which stone-breaking is carried on, in order to protect the windows from the broken stones, &c.
8. To make a temporary wash-house in the female yard, in order to prevent the women from passing along the male yard to their present dirty and inconvenient wash-house adjoining the keeper's kitchen.
9. To make a pipe from the well for the use of the keeper's family, in order to prevent the necessity of their going constantly to the female yard for the purpose of fetching water.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Treasurer of the county of Worcester's Abstract Account of the Expenditure on Prisoners, Prisons, &c., from Michaelmas Sessions, 1836, to Michaelmas Sessions, 1837 :—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Gaol and Bridewell—Salary to gaoler	150	0	0			
Ditto to keeper of Bridewell	150	0	0			
Ditto to clerk of the Gaol and House of Correction . .	70	0	0			
Ditto to turnkeys	220	12	0			
Ditto to matron, female turnkey, and messenger . . .	48	15	0			
Ditto to baker, miller, and porter	157	0	6			
Ditto to chaplain	200	0	0			
Ditto to surgeon, and bills for inquests, &c.	93	6	6			
Tithe, taxes, &c.	38	17	2			
Coal	159	8	5			
Oil, besoms, brushes, and sundries	36	15	0			
Provisions for prisoners	988	16	7			
Ditto for sick ditto	20	12	4			
Clothing for prisoners	499	8	10			
Alterations, additions, and repairs	413	12	8			
Keeping dial in repair	2	2	0			
Stationery and books for the Gaol	32	2	10			
Salary to watchmen	36	8	0			
Keep of horse and dog	15	12	0			
				3,333	9	10
Manufactory—Wages earned by prisoners in manufacturing goods and grinding, paid by the county				148	3	11
Out of which,	£.	s.	d.			
Gaoler has received	24	14	0			
County repaid	123	9	11			
	148	3	11			
Prisoners—Apprehending and conveying prisoners to the Gaol and Bridewell	445	1	5			
Relief to poor prisoners in King's Bench and Fleet prisons .	20	0	0			
Gaoler, under the Act for the Abolition of Gaol or other Fees .	23	19	0			
Allowed prisoners on their discharge	7	4	6			
				496	4	11
Prosecutions—Prosecuting felons at Lent and Summer Assizes				878	18	1
Clerk of assize, crier, and judge's marshal, for Secretary of State's letters, orders of transportation, and court fees				20	8	2
Prosecuting felons at the four Quarter Sessions				2,233	12	7
Transports—Removing transports				184	4	0
Special constables				401	5	10
Balance in gaoler's hands, to make weekly payments in the Gaol				280	0	0
Lighting the Gaol with gas				5	5	0
Chief constables' bills of cravings				352	4	10

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Worcestershire.
Worcester. County Gaol.

WORCESTER.—COUNTY GAOL.

Construction.—This prison is become quite insufficient for the number of its inmates. On the 30th of September last every cell, constructed originally to hold one prisoner only, was occupied by three at once on the male side. On the 2nd of July, when I made my visit, I found 184 prisoners with only the following complement of cells:—

Total number of cells for males	76
,, ,, females . . .	14
	90

There were 14 garrets, of which only six were in use at the time of my visit: the rest were unoccupied, on the ground of their being insecure (a large number of prisoners once escaped from this part). These garrets are also said to be extremely hot in summer.

A committee was appointed at the Michaelmas sessions, 1838, to consider a plan for the enlargement of this gaol. The plan decided upon, and which was recommended for adoption at the next sessions, was that of lengthening two of the existing wards, to the extent of adding 60 cells. Even this addition, it is to be feared, will not be sufficient, but it will go far to mitigate the present inconvenience, and the plan has the advantage of allowing still further additions to be made if necessary. The cells thus proposed to be built will be in length 10 feet 6, in width 6 feet 6, in height 7 feet to the springing, and 9 feet to the top.

It is proposed to add external yards to the ground tiers of cells, after the manner of the prison at Philadelphia, with a view to solitary or separate confinement.

Management.—Although the male part was much crowded, I found all the women sleeping in separate cells, except a mother and daughter on a charge of murder, with a female prisoner placed with them to take proper care respecting them: these three were together in a separate ward, namely, that destined for female debtors.

The ordinary diet for prisoners in solitary confinement by sentence of court is 1½ lb. of bread daily, and gruel. They have exercise for half an hour twice a-day.

The solitary confinement by sentence of court amounts usually to a fortnight at the commencement, and a fortnight also at the end of the sentence: it amounts often only to a week, and rarely to an entire month at a time. At my visit one only was undergoing this sentence.

The refractory prisoners placed in a dark cell have daily 1 lb. of bread and a quart of gruel, always warm.

The vagrants who are sent hither for more than one month get only the full allowance of bread and gruel for the first month, even when at hard labour; and all men who are sentenced by summary conviction for one month have the same allowance only.

An assistant turnkey, to superintend the tread-wheel labour, and an assistant porter, have been appointed since my former visit. A female turnkey would be a useful addition to the establishment. There have been so many as 29 female prisoners and nine children all here at the same time; a number too large for the due superintendence of one female officer only.

The matron affirms that she has not been out of the prison for even one hour's recreation during the last two years. Her salary is small, and when unwell she pays for an assistant. Irons are used very rarely. One of the turnkeys is employed to whip the prisoners, when necessary. The behaviour of the prisoners is generally orderly. After locking up, night-watches patrol the lobbies till nine; after that hour one watchman is placed there for the whole night. While the male infirmary is excellent, there is no proper one as yet for women.

The turnkeys complain much of the offensive smell on unlocking the crowded cells in the morning.

Statement of the Employment and Diet of the Prisoners in the County Gaol of Worcester, July 2, 1838, at the time of my visit:—

Wards.	No. in each Ward.	Working Diet.	Prison Diet.	Employed.		Not Employed.			Males—how Employed.								Females—how Employed.					
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Dark cells.	Tread-mill.	Wardsmen.	Monitors.	Cooking.	Assisting the Miller.	Gardening.	Jobbing.	Working at Shire Hall.	Laundry.	Washing.	Knitting.	Spinning Wool.	Mending Clothes.	Wards-women.
Bridewell . .	30	28	2	26	..	4	..	1	18	4	1	1	1									
Petty Offenders'	22	10	12	10	..	12	..	..	7	1	1	..	..	1								
Poachers' . .	14	8	6	11	..	3	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	4						
Sessions . .	36	2	34	2	..	34	..	..	..	2												
Assizes . . .	18	1	17	1	..	15	..	2														
Boys' . . .	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1								
Women's . .	23	15	8	..	15	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	3	4	1
Infirmary . .	4	1	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	1												
Lodge . . .																						
Receiving cells																						
Master Debtors'	9	..	..	..	..	9																
Poor Debtors' .	22	21	..	..	..	22																
Solitary cells .	1	..	1	..	..	1																
Itch ward . .																						
Condemned cell																						
Totals . .	180	87	83	52	15	103	8	3	29	10	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	3	3	3	4	3

Not Employed.

Debtors	31
For Trial	49
Sick	3
Convicts for imprisonment only	31
Total	114

The number of Officers, and how appointed.—The governor is appointed by the high sheriff on the recommendation of the magistrates of the county. The chaplain, surgeon, matron, clerk, miller, baker, four turnkeys, two watchmen, and an errand woman, are appointed by the magistrates. The porter, assistant porter, two tailors, and a carpenter, are also appointed by the magistrates.

The number of Classes, Wards or Divisions.

Ward No. 1. Convicted females under sentence of transportation.
„ 2. Women's bridewell, all classes of females except as above.
„ 3. Male felons for trial.
„ 4. Boys, as well convicts as others.
„ 5. Male felons, convicts.
„ 6 and 7. Poachers and vagrants.
„ 8. Men, petty offenders, for bastardy, assaults, &c.
„ 9. Convicts and misdemeanors, for hard labour.
„ 10. Master debtors.
„ 11. Poor debtors.

The Dietary and Weekly cost per Head.

Tried and untried prisoners who work, and also vagrants, during the second and third months of their imprisonment:—

First and Second Classes.—10¾ lbs. of bread per week; 1½ lb. of beef per week; 2 lbs. of potatoes per week; 1 lb. of suet pudding per week; 2 quarts of pea-soup per week; 7 quarts of gruel per week.

Weekly cost per head, 2*s.* 11*d.*

Vagrants and misdemeanants for short periods, and those who do not work:—

Third Class.—7 lbs. of bread per week; 7 quarts of gruel per week.

Weekly cost per head 1*s.* 0½*d.*

Fourth Class.—Poor debtors. Same as Class First.

The Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per Head.

Males.
1 jacket
1 pair of breeches
1 pair of stockings
1 shirt
1 pair of shoes.
} Cost per head, when new, 1*l.* 5*s.*

Females.
1 linsey jacket
1 linsey petticoat
1 pair of stockings
1 pair of shoes
2 caps
1 shift
} Cost per head, when new, 1*l.* 5*s.*

Bedding.
1 palliass
3 blankets
1 rug
} Cost per head, when new, 1*l.* 16*s.*

Labour.—The employment consists in knitting stockings, spinning wool, tailoring, shoemaking, and grinding corn for the use of the prison.

Those prisoners who are sentenced to hard labour are employed at the tread-wheel in grinding corn and pounding hemp.

The prisoners are employed during the summer months from six in the morning till six in the evening, allowing therefrom half an hour to breakfast and one hour to dinner (one hour is also spent on Wednesday and Friday in Divine worship); and during the winter months from sunrise to sunset.

The total earnings of labour, during the year ending Michaelmas, 1837, were, for the Gaol and Bridewell, 131*l.* 10*s.* 1½*d.*, apportioned as follows:—Gaolers' share, 21*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; County share, 109*l.* 11*s.* 9½*d.*

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain delivers the sacrament never less frequently than four times a-year. The last time, three master debtors, one poor debtor, nine male felons, three men for trial at sessions, and four female felons attended. He has only once had so few as four or five communicants; he often has had 12 and 16. He sometimes meets with prisoners who have received the sacrament previously to entering the prison; two or three had the last time. They are often ignorant of the name of our Saviour, and of the Lord's Prayer. At other times, if they know the name, they are ignorant of the attributes. He had never cause to complain but once, and that was of a man who had been an infidel. He is always treated by the prisoners as a friend; their conduct at the chapel is exemplary, and at the Lord's Table most devout. He has been here nearly six years: he is also chaplain to the infirmary, from which he derives 25*l.* a-year. He visits every ward, yard, and cell on an average in a week; he sometimes visits a cell more than once a-week. He sometimes takes the prisoners into his own room in the prison, and always speaks to them when first they come into prison, and gives them books then, as also before they go out. Books are in greater abundance here than in any other prison with which I am acquainted.

During his connection with the gaol, he has known four or five instances only to his own knowledge of permanent reformation.

There is no ladies' committee here.

The majority of the prisoners are agricultural labourers, who are generally ignorant. Those from the towns are the most intelligent. The women are generally very ignorant. The chaplain gives such miscellaneous books as the cheap Repository Tracts. He finds on an average that one prisoner out of three can read very well, one indifferently, and one not at all. The one who can read well can often write only indifferently.

Formerly the clerk at the chapel (who was a prisoner) acted also as schoolmaster under the direction of the chaplain. Numbers have been taught to read by him. But for the last three months the chaplain could not place sufficient confidence in the individual in question to employ him. He wishes much to have a schoolmaster.

The chaplain finds that the prisoners open their minds more freely when he is alone, and therefore never takes a turnkey into a cell. He visits the women in company with the matron. The prisoners in solitary confinement he sees every day. He goes into the wards with his own key: there is a grating at the door of the cells, through which he usually speaks to the prisoners, and gives them tracts.

There is singing and chanting in the chapel: all the prisoners join in the responses. He used to catechise them when he had a schoolmaster under him. He reads verses from the Scriptures to them, and explains them.

The chaplain observes that the "The Sinner's Friend" is an excellent little book for prisoners. He circulates, also, tracts printed by the Tract Society in London, such, as "Sin no Trifle," "Sixteen short Sermons, by a Clergyman," "The Smugglers," "Honesty the best Policy," "The All-sufficient Saviour, by Leighton," "The Day of Adversity," "Prodigal Son," "Dairyman's Daughter," "The Beer-shop," &c. Tracts on temperance are gladly received by the prisoners. He generally gives tracts to prisoners on leaving the gaol, with a brief exhortation.

Escapes.—Since my visit an escape has been effected by a plank over the boundary wall (it had been negligently left by the carpenter) during the time of Divine Service.

Suicide.—There has been no suicide during the last two years.

Progress of Committals.

From Michaelmas	1831	to Michaelmas	1832	there were	754
,,	1832	,,	1833	,,	759
,,	1833	,,	1834	,,	770
,,	1834	,,	1835	,,	623
,,	1835	,,	1836	,,	674
,,	1836	,,	1837	,,	749

The majority of the prisoners are from the manufacturing towns.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—From Michaelmas 1836 to Michaelmas 1837 there were 143 cases of sickness, and 11 was the greatest number ill at once. From Michaelmas 1837 to Michaelmas 1838 the cases of sickness amounted to 206, and 11 was also the greatest number sick at one time.

There was much influenza in 1837, and not less than 40 or 50 cases at one time; some were treated in the infirmary, and extra beds were made in some of the long rooms. No case was fatal. The epidemic cholera did not make its appearance here.

There have been several cases of continued fever during the last two years: last year it spread a little. One case arose in a man sleeping in a crowded room, of which the turnkey described the smell in the morning as intolerable. Itch and venereal diseases are the most common affections; and then come pulmonary complaints, owing to exposure at the wheel. Diarrhœa is next in order, but is not very frequent. Rupture is very common; many come in with it. The surgeon thinks he has furnished 14 or 15 trusses during the last quarter. The county takes away the truss before the prisoners leave, except from those who are to be transported. The surgeon has frequently seen rheumatic attacks brought on by sleeping in damp beds. Abdominal complaints and affections of the mucous membrane of the bowels sometimes ensue from low diet coupled with the tread-wheel. With the exception of these, he thinks the prisoners go out improved in health.

There was no death in 1836.

Three adults and a child died in 1837.

In 1838, up to July 1, there were two deaths: a convict sentenced to transportation, of fever; and a middle-aged woman, of consumption.

The surgeon has an allowance of a guinea for each midwifery case. He sends in a bill for leeches, charging 4*d.* each.

On July 2nd, 1838, I found—

3 male patients in the infirmary.
1 female in the infirmary-room.

The number suffering under slight indisposition averages about four or five at a time throughout the year. There is a particular ward for patients with the itch.

The surgeon visits the prison regularly every day. A hospital assistant was appointed a year ago. He was previously a dresser at the city infirmary, and has 15*s.* a-week. He sleeps in the prison infirmary, which is an excellent arrangement.

The surgeon frequently orders for the vagrants some extra diet, and takes them off the wheel. One man was released in 1837 (he had injured his spine by falling down stairs, and was untried) on the ground of ill health.

Prisoners in solitary confinement complain a great deal of the cold in winter. Their cells are extremely cold, and the surgeon has occasionally seen them suffer in consequence.

Since my visit fever has prevailed to some extent among the prisoners. The first case of the fever occurred January 10th, 1839; the last case February 27th, 1839. The individual who was last affected with the fever was discharged cured on the 5th of March. The total number of prisoners when the fever first broke out amounted to so many as 217: the total number when the last case was discharged was 179. The total number of prisoners attacked was 13, all of whom were men. One case was fatal; but no examination was made after death. Depletory rather than stimulant remedies were predominant in the treatment. The fever was marked by great prostration of strength, intense pain in the head, delirium, considerable abdominal pain, tension and tenderness, hot skin, small quick pulse, and coated tongue; but no petechiæ were present. The surgeon considers that it was the ordinary typhus as found in general practice. The patients were of all classes. Cases of fever not dissimilar to these were met with in the city about the same time; the surgeon had three or four cases in his own practice. He considers that it owed its origin chiefly to the crowded state of the prison; but, from the circumstance of cases having occurred in the town, that there was probably some atmospheric cause in addition. One turnkey suffered severely from this fever, but recovered. A physician was called in to consult on the first case, but he only attended once. The prison was more crowded than usual on account of the Quarter Sessions being delayed through the absence of the lord-lieutenant. The sessions should have been held on the 31st of December, 1838, but they were thus postponed until the 5th of February, 1839. Thirteen prisoners, who had been committed for short terms on summary conviction, were discharged, in consequence of an application made by the magistrates on the ground of the crowded state of the prison.

General Statistics.

No. I.—Description of Prisoners at the date of my visit, July 2, 1838.

Description.	Prisoners Confined.			Entered into Recognizances for Trial.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Prisoners under condemnation						
,, under reprieved sentence						
,, for transportation	..	1	1			
,, for trial at the assizes	10	3	13	2	..	2
,, for trial at the sessions	46	7	53	3	3	6
,, for bastardy						
,, ,, wanting security						
,, disobeying orders for filiation						
,, for assaults	4	..	4			
,, for assessed taxes	1	..	1			
,, for poaching						
,, vagrants	13	..	13			
,, deserters	1	..	1			
,, for further examination						
,, convicts for hard labour	42	11	53			
,, misdemeanants for ditto	9	1	10			
,, insane						
,, master debtors	9	..	9			
,, poor debtors	22	..	22			
Total	157	23	180			

157 males.
23 females.
4 children.

Total under confinement 184.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Worcestershire.

Worcester. County Gaol.

No. II.—The Trades of Persons committed to the County Gaol and House of Correction at Worcester, during the year 1837.

Trades.	For Trial.	Summary Convictions.	Trades.	For Trial.	Summary Convictions.
Brass-founders	7	1	Leather-dressers	1	2
Blacksmiths	2	8	,, stainers	1	1
Bricklayers	2	5	Locksmiths	2	1
Boatmen	16	20	Lamp-makers	1	..
Butchers	2	2	Miners	1	1
Boat-builders	3	..	Millers	2	2
Bakers	1	..	Millwrights	..	1
Button-makers	1	..	Needle-makers	4	5
Blue-pointers	..	1	Nailors	16	22
Brick-makers	4	1	Painters, &c.	4	1
Carvers and gilders	..	1	Paper-makers	..	1
Colliers	12	13	Parchment-makers	..	1
Carpenters	7	11	Private, 5th Dragoon Guards	1	..
Chain-makers	2	2	Ragman	1	..
Colt-breakers	1	..	Saddlers	2	..
Cork-cutters	..	1	Shoe-makers	8	8
Coopers	1	..	Stonemasons	2	1
Coach-makers	2	1	Sweeps	1	1
Draper's assistant	1	..	Steel toy-maker	1	..
Drovers	..	1	Slaters	1	..
Dyers	..	1	Sailors	3	4
Engineers	..	1	Sawyers	1	3
Fender-makers	1	..	School-boy	1	..
Fishhook-makers	1	2	Spade-makers	..	2
Gamekeepers	..	1	Tailors	5	10
Grooms	4	3	Tanners	..	1
Glass-makers	3	3	Tinmen	2	..
Gun-barrel-makers	1	..	Tinkers	2	6
Gun-finishers	2	..	Trace-makers	..	1
Glovers	1	1	Toll-collectors	1	..
Gentleman's servant	1	..	Vice-makers	1	..
Gardeners	8	4	Weavers	21	10
Hatters	..	1	Watch-spring-makers	1	..
Hair-dressers	3	..	Wheelwrights	2	..
Hawkers	2	2	Well-sinkers	1	..
Iron-rollers	2	1	Wire-drawers	1	..
,, moulders	..	1	Wool-combers	..	3
,, casters	2	5			
Labourers	132	117	Total	318	299

No. III.—Of the Female Prisoners there were during the year 1837.

	For Trial.	Summary Convictions.
Married	14	31
Single	27	33
Total	41	64

No. IV.—Number of Prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction at Worcester, on the 2nd July, 1838, who have been Committed before:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	10	2
Twice	1	0
Three times	1	0
Four times	2	0
Ten times	1	0

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. To engage an additional female officer.
2. To provide better accommodation for the turnkeys.

3. To engage a schoolmaster.
4. To arrange that the prisoners placed in solitary or separate confinement shall go to chapel every Sunday, which is not the case at present.
5. To provide the breaking of stones, or some other suitable labour, for those who are unable to work at the tread-wheel.
6. To expose the bedding to the air very frequently, and particularly in the summer season.
7. To distribute paper for necessary purposes.
8. To introduce heated air into the solitary cells during the winter.
9. When the prison is enlarged, it would be very desirable to prepare a school-room, a work-room for the women, and a convenient room for the chaplain.
10. To make a water-closet adjoining the room which is at present used as an infirmary for the women, provided that no suitable infirmary is built for that class of prisoners.
11. To place one turnkey to sleep in the garret of the assize-ward, for the sake of greater security.
12. The diet for those who are sent hither on summary convictions for one month, and of the vagrants (particularly when placed at hard labour), appears to me to be too small, as consisting only of bread and gruel.

CITY OF WORCESTER.

Disbursements on Prisons, Prisoners, Prosecutions, Police, &c. from the 1st September, 1836, to 31st August, 1837.

City Disbursements, &c.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Police—Pay of Policemen	1092	13	4
Clothing and Accoutrements	195	1	3
Station-house (repairs, cleaning, coals, &c.)	22	7	1
Oil, candles, &c.	18	16	5
Medical Attendance	2	2	0
Prosecutions for Felonies and Misdemeanors—Sessions	255	19	8
Assizes	73	1	8
Apprehensions on suspicion of Felony	4	12	6
Summary Convictions	4	3	6
Court Fees, Convict Orders, and Calendar of Prisoners	11	11	0
Grant of Court of Quarter Sessions	43	14	6
Convicts—Removal of	63	0	0
City Gaol—Keeper's Salary (half-year)	70	0	0
Ditto ditto	100	0	0
Chaplain's (one year)	75	0	0
Surgeon's ditto	30	0	0
Matron's Salary (one year)	20	0	0
Keeper's ditto, as Bread-maker ditto	6	0	0
Wages of Turnkey and Assistants	149	11	6
Provisions for Prisoners	203	19	11
Clothing ditto	57	0	4
Bedsteads, Bedding, &c. ditto	64	9	7
Sundries ditto	22	19	8½
Coals	60	13	1
Soap and Candles	23	12	5
Mops, brushes, &c.	16	8	10
Rates, Taxes, and Gas-lights	29	18	5
Stationery	3	14	10
Keepers' Debtors' Fees	9	3	4
Porter of Judge of Assize and Calendars	1	10	0
Allowance to discharged Prisoners, and medical Fee	2	1	6
Tubs, and Cooper's work	5	2	11
Repairs, &c.	73	19	2
Recorder (one year)	100	0	0
Police Magistrate	300	0	0

WORCESTER.—CITY GAOL.

City Gaol.

Construction.—The number of single cells here is 43; and of cells holding more than one there are 5, one for men, 4 for women. In these cells I found 12 male prisoners, and 6 female. There were also 12 debtors, all men. The debtors' sleeping-rooms are 8; their day-rooms, 2. There are two receiving-cells, which are damp and not used.

A new laundry is being made; and some screens are taken down which I had pointed out as impeding the due access of air.

Management.—The general appearance is clean and neat. The wash-house is much improved.

There have been no new rules made for some years. Visitors are admitted by orders from

the visiting magistrates. There is no restriction as to letters, except that the keeper opens them.

The diet is all prepared and dressed in the day-rooms. The untried may receive food from without, and may still get the prison diet.

The salary of the keeper has been increased to 200*l.* a-year on account of the enlarged boundaries of the city. The salaries of the two turnkeys continue the same.

Solitary confinement was first adopted systematically about two years ago, it was previously not so regularly resorted to.

The recorder when he sentences a man to three months' imprisonment, orders that the first and last month shall be spent in solitary confinement. One man at first was put in for three months, on a diminished diet: he was let out morning and evening for exercise; but his health suffered; he is now, however, well. The magistrates seldom commit to solitary confinement.

The prisoners in solitary confinement have the ordinary diet, a light cell, books, but no work, though they have sometimes asked for it, from not having been able to read. They go out for half-an-hour in the morning when they wash, and for half-an-hour more in the evening. They go to chapel nearly every day, because there are prayers read by the gaoler almost daily when the chaplain is not here.

When the surgeon first came here in 1824, he pointed out the necessity of giving a little exercise in solitary confinement; as he himself says, he had no theory on the subject, and had never been in a gaol before.

The prisoners in solitary confinement do not sleep in their day-cells, but in another cell.

The cells are not heated.

Prisoners who are placed in solitary confinement in a dark cell for refractory conduct remain there only three days; they do not sleep in the same cells in which they pass the day. Their diet is 1½lb of bread, and one quart of gruel.

They are placed generally in a dark cell for the second or third offence.

Escapes.—There have been none since my last visit.

The average number of prisoners confined in the city and borough gaol from Midsummer 1837, to Midsummer 1838.

Debtors	$6\frac{1}{8}$
Male prisoners	$14\frac{1}{3}$
Females	$7\frac{1}{5}$

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain has the chaplaincy of the Berkeley hospital in this city, which is a community of alms-houses with no Sunday duty, with morning service four days a-week, but no sermon, and cure of souls in a population of 15 only.

The service at this prison is the same as formerly.

The chaplain has been here 14 years: he has never offered to deliver the sacrament, nor has any prisoner ever mentioned to him that he had ever taken it previously to his admission. He makes a request, which has always been granted, to the visiting magistrates for books whenever they are wanted.

The prisoners are generally very deficient in religious instruction, the men more so than the women. He instructs both women and men. A prisoner teaches the alphabet under his superintendence.

Cases of misconduct towards the chaplain are rare: one occurs perhaps in twelve months. He goes into the wards by himself. Neither the keeper nor the matron are always present at chapel, but one turnkey is always there.

A stove is wanted in the chapel, and better ventilation.

The following observations are made by the chaplain in his last annual report:—

"Although I am not enabled, on this occasion of presenting an annual report of the state of the city prison for the year ending October, 1838, to exhibit, as on several former occasions, a diminution in the number committed, when compared with the preceding, yet the increase (two only) which has taken place is so small, as hardly to call for notice; but should it be thought desirable to assign a cause for this, it may perhaps be found in the privations and sufferings experienced by the poor during the late severe and prolonged winter.

"Again, if we regard the past year and its predecessor in another point of view, we shall discover as little dissimilarity between them; as in both, we find the same cause operating with equal force to the same fatal end, viz., in supplying inmates to the gaol: but very few cases have occurred within the past year of which drunkenness or an excessive fondness for intoxicating liquors has not been the direct or the approximating cause; many in a state of inebriety, and others for the sake of procuring the means wherewith to indulge in it, have committed the offence which consigned them to prison. Instances have occurred of women being driven to procure for themselves and families by illegal means the bare necessaries of life, whose husbands were at this time earning sufficient for all their wants, if it had not been squandered at the beer-shop. Children, too, the offspring of dissolute and drunken parents, almost without a home, certainly without proper example, advice, instruction or correction, or parental care, are left from a very early age to seek a precarious subsistence, how and where they can: the inevitable consequence is, that they grow up with a distaste for labour, and settled habits, and soon find their way into prison. Again, a young man of good education, but addicted to intemperance, had on a Sunday intrusted to his brother the whole of his previous week's earnings; the brother, upon obtaining the money, immediately repaired to a public-house, and there spent the whole before night. Early the next morning, the young man,

thus deprived of his money, sought also a house of this kind, and there, being pennyless, committed the robbery for which he was shortly after transported. These are instances which have come under my notice, and which I have cited to show, first, some of the consequences of this vice, and which are here so evident and so miserable; and, secondly, that this vice of drunkenness, with all its wretched, palpable and undisputed effects, lamentably prevails among us.

"The total number committed, between Michaelmas, 1837, and Michaelmas, 1838, was 252, of these 36 had been in this prison once before, 14 twice, 5 thrice, and 12 four times and more.

"The serious offences were five, viz., manslaughter 4, burglary 1; one prisoner was under 10, 14 under 15, 56 under 20, and 92 under 30 years of age: again, 4 had received a superior education, about 94 could read and write, 81 read, and 73 could neither read nor write.

"The duties performed by myself have differed in no respect from that course which I have hitherto followed, and which, having been so often detailed in former reports, it may be needless to repeat here.

"With respect to the prisoners, their conduct has been, with very trifling exceptions, orderly and obedient, exhibiting a commendable attention to their religious duties in the chapel, and generally willing to receive and properly regard the instruction imparted to them in their wards.

"To pronounce an opinion of what may be the effect upon the minds or habits of those at present in confinement or very recently liberated, from the course of instruction pursued and the general discipline of the prison, long experience has proved to me to be very hazardous, little better than random assertions. All that I can take upon myself to advance is, that many persons, formerly inmates of this gaol, are now to all appearance honest, industrious, and reputable members of society, some of whom, looking to their former lives, may be supposed first to have received serious impressions here, and others to have had former serious impressions revived and confirmed during their confinement."

The keeper has furnished me with some instances which have fallen under his own knowledge, of prisoners who have become good members of society after leaving this prison.

1. A man convicted of felony, Lent Assizes, 1829, two years' hard labour, now getting an honest living in Worcester.
2. A man convicted of felony, Michaelmas Sessions, 1830, three months' hard labour, now living in Worcester respectably.
3. A woman convicted of felony, Epiphany, 1831, living in Witney in service.
4. A man convicted of felony, transported, sent to the penitentiary, now living in Worcester, getting his living by working as a tailor, which he learned in the penitentiary.
5. A man convicted of felony, Michaelmas, 1835, now living in Worcester, getting his living by labour.
6. A man convicted of felony, now in constant work as a carpenter.
7. A man convicted of felony, Michaelmas Sessions, 1837, now living and learning the trade of a cordwainer.
8. A man convicted of felony, February, 1837, now in service.
9. A man convicted of felony, Lent Assizes, 1838, now employed with the master, his prosecutor.

Suicide.—There has been no case since my former Report.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—No one was suffering under the itch at the time of my visit; but it is very common.

Syphilitic diseases are most frequent. Women of the town come in here occasionally. The influenza of 1837 affected most of the prisoners a little: one debtor suffered much. No other epidemic has prevailed during the last two years. There has been no operation during the last two years. No death occurred from epidemic cholera during its prevalence in the town. There are no insane patients here.

The last death, up to the time of my visit, was in 1836, from dropsy and diseased heart: the patient came in with it, and died a week afterwards.

I found two men and a woman on the sick list, but not confined to their beds.

The prisoners appear to improve on their diet, or if they suffer from it, it is that it is too full: such, at least, is the opinion of the surgeon. The diet formerly was reduced during solitary confinement, but about October Sessions, 1837, the diet was made the same as for the other prisoners.

The following is copied from the Surgeon's Journal:—

"1824, November 19.—Visited and prescribed for several prisoners; also visited John Griffiths, a man in solitary confinement.

"Observation.—It were very desirable that prisoners sentenced to this punishment, and particularly if for any length of time, should be permitted to take occasional exercise, as the health of this man is somewhat deranged by the want of it."

The above is quoted to show that the surgeon's attention has not been confined to attendance on the *sick*; but that the persons undergoing punishments have been carefully watched from the very first moment of his appointment to the office of surgeon.

The total number of persons removed from solitary confinement on account of ailment either of mind or body, between the 1st of October, 1836, and the 1st of October, 1837, was 13; between the 1st of October, 1837, and the 1st of July, 1838, it was 4.

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It is to be observed the above were not removed altogether, but relieved and replaced two or three times during the time of undergoing their respective sentences, as their health required.

General Statistics.—No. I.—Progress of commitments:—

Number of commitments from Michaelmas	1834	to Michaelmas	1835,	175
,, ,, ,,	1835	,,	1836,	287
,, ,, ,,	1836	,,	1837,	223
Number of debtors committed ,,	1834	,,	1835,	13
,, ,, ,,	1835	,,	1836,	22
,, ,, ,,	1836	,,	1837,	27

No. II.—Statistics of Education.—Of the Prisoners committed from Michaelmas, 1835, to Michaelmas, 1836, 4 had had a superior education, 13 could read and write well, 159 read, or read and write, imperfectly, 111 could neither read nor write. They were examined by the keeper or turnkey.

Of the Prisoners committed from Michaelmas, 1836, to Michaelmas, 1837, 2 had had a superior education, 20 could read and write well, 85 could read and write imperfectly, and 81 could neither read nor write.

No. III.—Number of commitments from December 31, 1837, to June 30, 1838, 93
,, debtors ,, ,, 12

No. IV.—Number of punishments for offences within the prison from December 31, 1837, to June 30, 1838, 17.

No. V.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes or Sessions, in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	8	3	..	2	75	22	2	2	85	29
,, Convicted	..	1	..	2	28	8	2	1	30	12
,, Acquitted at the Bar	..	1	..	..	6	3	..	..	6	4
,, No Bills found	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	4	1
,, Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of peace-officers for offences charged to be committed in distant places.	6	1	..	..	39	11	..	..	45	12

No. VI.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	0
Under the Game Laws	1	0
Under the Bastardy Laws	1	0
Under the Vagrant Act	22	2
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	2	0
Under the Larceny Act	5	0
For Assaults	25	3
For want of Sureties	1	0
As known or reputed thieves	2	0
Committed for re-examination on charges under summary jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	13	2
Other summary convictions not included under the preceding classes	20	8
Total	94	15

No. VII.—Debtors in the course of the Year:—

	Males.	Females.
On mesne process	12	0
In execution	13	2
Total	25	2

No. VIII.—Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year:—

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the year	19	10
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	121	31
Committed for re-examination	5	13
Total	198	54

No. IX.—The greatest number of prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year:—Males 38; females 8.

No. X.—Terms of Imprisonment during the same Year.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	58	16	7	4	11	3	4	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	85	29
2. ,, after Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	6	2	13	2	3	2	4	..	1	..	..	2	27	8
3. ,, under summary convictions	52	10	26	4	10	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	94	15

No. XI.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	5	0
12 years and under 14	3	0
14 years and under 17	20	3
17 years and under 21	19	5
21 years and under 30	22	9
30 years and upwards	16	12
Total	85	29

No. XII.—Ages of Prisoners on Summary Convictions during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
12 years and under 14	1	2
14 years and under 17	8	4
17 years and under 21	22	4
21 years and under 30	28	2
30 years and upwards	35	3
Total	94	15

No. XIII.—The Number of Prisoners (except debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	16	4
Twice	5	1
Thrice	5	2
Four times and more	5	0

No. XIV.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed:—

	Males.	Females.
Hard labour	45	6
Employed, not being hard labour	21	9
Not employed	132	39

No. XV.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to solitary confinement in the course of the Year:—Males 24; females 4.

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No. XVI.—Number of Punishments for offences within the Prison in the course of the Year:—

	Tried.		Untried.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Whippings	1	0	0	0
Dark cells	3	1	1	0
Solitary cells	9	5	4	2
Stoppage of diet	2	2	0	1
Total	15	8	5	3

No. XVII.—Clothing and Bedding Table. Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner:—

	Males.	Females.
Day-caps	1	1
Jackets	1	1
Trousers	1	0
Shirts	1	0
Stockings	1	1
Shoes	1	1
Gowns	0	1
Petticoats	0	1
Flannel ditto	0	1
Shifts	0	1
Beds (females two in a bed)	1	½
Blankets	3	3
Towels (in each ward)	1	1

No. XVIII.—Total cost per annum, under the following heads:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison, per annum	44	0	7½
Prison diet, per head, per annum	6	7	10
Prison clothing and bedding per head, per annum	2	4	0

No. XIX.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Gruel.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	lbs.	Pints.
Men / Women / Boys	140	24 without bone, uncooked.	10	14

No. XX.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour, as delivered by the Keeper.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheel will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheel per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in ascent per Day as per Hours of employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its power.
January	5½	15	7½ Inches.	31 Feet.	The number of prisoners will not admit of relays. They work 10 minutes and rest 5 minutes.	6,510	420	There is no dial to record the amount of labour with precision.	Raising water for the use of the prison.
February	6½	..	..	..	..	8,060	520	..	..
March	8	..	..	..	..	9,920	640	..	..
April / May / June / July / August / September	8½	..	..	..	..	10,540	680	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	..	8,990	580	..	..
November	..	..	..	..	..	7,440	480	..	..
December	..	..	..	..	..	6,200	400	..	..

No. XXI.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, &c.

Office.	Age at the close of 1837.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £. s. d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. £. s. d.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
Keeper	39	Michaelmas, 1819	200 0 0	10 3 4	6*s.* 8*d.* for the discharge of every debtor.
Chaplain	46	Midsummer, 1825	75 0 0	..	
Surgeon	34	Michaelmas, 1824	30 0 0	..	
Matron	61	,, 1835	20 0 0	..	
Turnkey	71	,, 1822	46 12 0	..	
Ditto	41	,, 1830	46 12 0	..	
Watchman	53	,, 1834	36 8 0	..	
Errand Men	..	..	7 16 0	..	
Baker	28	Christmas, 1834	6 0 0	..	
Engineer	..	Michaelmas, 1837	4 4 0	..	
Hair-cutting and Shaving	38	June, 1826	4 0 0	..	

No. XXII.—Receipts during the Year:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Amount of fines paid by prisoners applicable to the County Rate	8	17	6
Other receipts	44	2	0
Total	52	19	6

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. When the watch-house is converted into an infirmary, to make an entire partition between the male and female side, so that no communication may take place between the men and women. The doors should be at the opposite extremities.
2. Two half pounds of meat would be enough instead of three half pounds per week.
3. To make a new cell for the women, which would answer for solitary confinement.
4. To frame new rules.
5. To take one cell from the male cells and add it to the female cells; (from No. 6, prisoners for trial).
6. To raise the wall, or to make *chevaux de frise* for the sake of security.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Oundle County Bridewell.

Construction.—This building stands by the road-side, and is quite unfit for the purpose. There are two day-cells, each with a fireplace, and two sleeping-cells above. There are two divisions, each of which has a very small yard, with the day-cell and night-cell: these two small yards open on a larger one into which the prisoners do not enter, as it would not be secure. There is a privy in each small yard. In the upper cell for men are two large wooden bedsteads, on which two men sometimes sleep together. In the upper cell on the other side is one wooden bedstead.

The ceiling of the cells is in bad condition.

The prison is overlooked by the next house, inhabited by a butcher, and from it conversation is sometimes held with the inmates. Things are sometimes thrown over by boys in the street.

Management.—The keeper is allowed by the magistrates to employ a man here in his absence: this man is a labourer.

The present keeper was appointed four years ago. His salary is 12*l.* He is a baker by trade, and is not a constable. He lives in the town. He puts a woman and her daughter in the house adjoining the Bridewell, who live there rent free. The mother attends to the women when there happen to be any in the Bridewell.

There is no register here, nor any printed paper. The keeper on his appointment received no directions nor instructions whatever. When any repairs are required, he is directed to order them.

There is a watch-house in the town, and no one comes into the Bridewell without a warrant.

This prison is clean. The prisoners assist in cleaning out their own cells. The washing is usually done by the friends of the prisoners outside.

The bedding consists of a straw mattress and pillow, three blankets in winter, and a double one in summer: it is neat and clean.

No coals are allowed, and there is no allowance for soap. Tobacco is allowed; but the prisoners must pay for it themselves. No ale nor spirits are allowed. Clothing is never given. A month is the ordinary period of imprisonment, but it is sometimes so long as two

III. Southern and Western District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Northamptonshire.

Oundle. County Bridewell.

months. Summary convictions are chiefly brought here, and occasionally prisoners awaiting their trial at the sessions, as well as prisoners remanded for examination. Few remain less than seven days. The keeper or a constable conveys the prisoners to Northampton. Although persons may be sent here with a sentence to hard labour from the petty sessions, yet there is no labour whatever here, and no occupation.

No food is allowed to be sent in by friends, except to prisoners waiting for examination. There are no rules.

All letters brought in are read by the keeper. During a visit, the keeper or deputy are present. There is a pump in the keeper's yard.

Escapes.—One man escaped during the charge of the present keeper; he was retaken nearly a twelvemonth afterwards. Since the prisoner escaped, the roof has been improved and strengthened.

Suicide.—There has been no attempt since my last visit.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—There has been no death for four years. The keeper has only once had occasion to apply for medical aid during that time; and the magistrates then told him to go to a surgeon when necessary.

When a case of itch occurs a box of ointment is sent for from the druggist's.

Religious and other Instruction.—There is one book in each cell. A clergyman comes occasionally, and distributes tracts to the prisoners. There is no chapel, and no Divine Service.

Statistics of the Population of this Bridewell.—From January 1, 1837, to December 31, 1837, 46 persons were committed hither, of whom only six were women. From January 1, 1838, to June 12, 1838, there were 28 committed, of whom 17 were women.

The population has never been so great as during the last quarter. The greatest number at once during the last four years has been 10, viz., eight women and two men. There have been six men at least at one time. The eight women remained 14 days altogether: they had three children with them. At the date of my visit, June 12, 1838, there were two men; one was to stay nine days, the other three weeks. One was a baker, the other an agricultural labourer: both could read. There are but few vagrants.

Diet.—Sixpence a-day is allowed for the food of each prisoner. Only bread and water are given; the bread in as large a quantity as the prisoners can eat. It would be very desirable to discontinue this kind of payment to the keeper, and to allot a fixed and precise diet for the prisoners.

General Remarks.—On the whole nothing can be said in favour of the system pursued at this Bridewell. During the absence of the keeper at his own house, and on his own business, the prisoners are left without any proper superintendence. The salary is too small to support a keeper who is not engaged at the same time in other pursuits, and the allowing a certain sum per head to him for the support of each prisoner is one of the worst plans that can be devised.

PETERBOROUGH.—The Gaol.

Peterborough. Gaol.

Construction.—In my former Report I had occasion to point out the defects of this building, as well as of the House of Correction at the same place.

The wall of the yard has been a little raised since my former visit. In a short time a new Gaol and House of Correction combined in one building are likely to be built, by agreement of the magistrates of the county and of the Marquis of Exeter. A Bill relative to this matter is at present before the House of Commons. The ground on which the gaol stands belongs to the Marquis of Exeter.

Management.—A new keeper, with his wife, came into office about three weeks before my visit: he had been an innkeeper in the town. His wife had not received any direction to act as matron. His salary is not yet definitely fixed, but he understands that, if he gives satisfaction to the magistrates, it will be at least as much as that which his predecessor enjoyed. He believes that he is to be a constable at the next sessions.

Two men were sleeping in the same bed at the date of my visit: both were affected with the itch. The other men were sleeping in separate beds, in another cell. No female was in confinement.

All the prisoners placed here are for trial, or remanded for examination. There are no night-charges here. Deserters are taken in occasionally.

Coals are allowed in the winter, and a smaller proportion during summer.

Escapes.—Two men had attempted to escape within the last three weeks, but did not get outside.

Bedding.—The stock consists of ten blankets, four mattresses, and three rugs.

Clothing.—The stock consists of two shirts, three pair of stockings, two hats, seven towels, one comb; shoes are sometimes ordered.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain was absent for a short time at the time of my visit. On the preceding Sunday a friend had officiated for him. I found no books at all in the prison: the chaplain brings some with him, but takes them away with him, if I am rightly informed, after Divine service.

Diet.—Is the same as at the House of Correction, which will come next in order.

Statistics of the Population of this Gaol.—At my visit, June 12, 1838, I found here three men and one boy (aged 16). Two of the men were charged with pig-stealing, to be tried at the quarter sessions. The boy was here for wood-stealing.

The total number of prisoners admitted in 1837 was 22, of whom seven were women.

Since January 1, 1838, eight had been admitted.

The greatest number during the preceding three weeks was five (of whom two were soldiers, one deserter and one disorderly).

Registration.—There is one register.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—At the time of my visit there were two prisoners suffering from the itch. The same gentleman is surgeon to both the Gaol and the House of Correction. He has kept no journal hitherto, but intends to do so in future. He has met with a few cases of ague. Itch and gonorrhœa are common. He usually visits twice a-week. The cold and damp cells are not favourable to health, and retard the cure of disease. (See General Statistics, House of Correction, No. X.)

PETERBOROUGH.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

House of Correction.

Construction.—The cells for men are 6
„ women are 2.
Day-rooms—1 for men; 1 for women.
Work-room—1.

There is a chapel, but no infirmary, and no bath. I have nothing to add respecting the construction of this prison beyond the account contained in my former report; and, fortunately, there is the less occasion for enlarging on its faults, because it is soon likely to be replaced by a new and suitable building.

Management.—I found all the prisoners, both male and female, sleeping two in a bed. No letters go out or come in without being read: they only go out by leave of the magistrates. No visits are allowed without an order from the bench of magistrates, who assemble every Saturday. The keeper is always present with the men during the visits, and his daughter with the women. Since my former visit the matron is deceased, and the keeper's daughter now acts as such: she is aged 18, and has received no formal appointment.

There are no printed or written rules. The keeper has been here 21 years, and has never had any.

The day-room of the women looks into the yard of the male prisoners; and generally every facility exists for communication.

They lock up in winter at sunset, and unlock at sunrise; they lock up in summer at seven, and unlock at seven.

The stock of clothing consists of ten shirts, and four or five shifts; a few pairs of stockings; no shoes, but these are given when required. There are 12 sets of bedding, dirty, and in bad condition, each consisting of a mattress, pillow, three blankets, and a rug. There are nine bedsteads of wood, all made to hold two persons.

Escapes.—In 21 years about 13 or 14 prisoners have escaped; three of whom were not retaken. Three men made a hole in the wall of the prison, which opens immediately on the street, and escaped, during the winter of 1837-8: they were retaken.

Religious and other Instruction.—There is a moderate supply of books.

The sacrament has never once been administered in 21 years. There is no division in the chapel between the men and the women.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—(See General Statistics, No. X.)

There have been three deaths in 21 years, and two lyings-in. In addition to the remarks under this head relating to the Gaol, a few cases of fever of a severe nature have occurred here.

Suicide.—During 21 years one man attempted to hang himself with his handkerchief, but failed.

Statistics of the Population of the House of Correction.—On June 13, 1838, I found here five men, of whom one was sentenced to six months, one to three months, and two to twelve months; and two women, of whom one was sent hither for six months.

The total number admitted from January 1, 1837, to December 31, 1837, was 85; of whom 12 were women: and there were also, during the same period, 29 night charges, of whom five were women.

The greatest number at one time in 1837 was 12 (without night charges).

The greatest number of night charges at once was 6.

The lowest number of prisoners at once in 1837 was 3. The prison has never been empty for 10 years.

Diet.—The prisoners have only bread and water daily allowed to them. The bread is supplied by the keeper. The loaf weighs 2 lbs., and costs 4½*d.* at present: it is the best bread. Salt is allowed without restriction: it is given in a bag, and when that is empty the prisoners ask for more. They have a fire all the year round, both in the male and female day-rooms, for the purpose of cooking, but it is not kept up all day in summer. The gaoler buys all articles, and presents a bill to the magistrates at the Sessions.

This diet might be easily improved, without being rendered more expensive, by giving less bread, and by supplying some potatoes and gruel.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Northamptonshire.

Peterborough. House of Correction.

Registration. Prison Register. Bread Book.

Labour.—Beating hemp affords the chief labour. The hemp is obtained from the rope-makers, who pay 3*d.* a stone for it when it is brought back; nothing is paid in the first instance for the supply of hemp.

General Remarks.—Sometimes a prisoner for trial is sent hither, when two or three are charged with an offence, and when it is desirable to separate them; in such cases one is taken to the gaol, and the other is brought hither. Night charges are also brought hither. There is a new police, consisting of four men, but they have no station-house.

Repairs.—From 1818 to 1838 the repairs cost 545*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*
In 1835, they were 50*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*
In 1836 „ 15*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*
In 1837 „ 11*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

General Statistics.

RETURNS from the LIBERTY GAOL, and HOUSE of CORRECTION at PETERBOROUGH combined, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

No. I.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year:—

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	11	3	1	..	12	3
,, Convicted	9	3	..	..	9	3
,, Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	1	..	1	..
,, Admitted evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	..	..	1	..
,, Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers for offences charged to be committed in distant places	1	..	..	..	1	..

No. II.—Summary Convictions in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under the Game Laws	7	0
Under the Revenue Laws	2	0
Under the Vagrant Act	2	0
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	10	0
For assaults	3	0
For want of Sureties	1	0
Committed for re-examination, on charges under summary jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by magistrates	5	0
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	10	1
Total	40	1

No. III.—Debtors, in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
In execution	2	0
Crown debtors or offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on the criminal side	2	0
Total	4	0

No. IV.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same year, exclusive of Debtors:—

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the year	8	0
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	55	4
Committed for re-examination	5	0
Total	68	4

No. V.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the same Year:—Males 9; Females 4.

No. VI.—Terms of Imprisonment during the same Year.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months		3 Months and under 6 Months.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) . .	2	1	1	1	6	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	12	3
2. ,, after Trial (except Debtors) . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	1
3. ,, under Summary Convictions . .	..	..	10	1	7	..	9	..	11	..	3	..	40	1

No. VII.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
14 years and under 17	1	0
17 years and under 21	1	2
21 years and under 30	6	1
30 years and upwards	4	0
Total	12	3

No. VIII.—Ages of Prisoners on Summary Conviction during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females
Under 12 years of age	1	0
12 years and under 14	1	0
17 years and under 21	10	0
21 years and under 30	13	0
30 years and upwards	15	1
Total	40	1

No. IX.—State of Instruction of Prisoners during the same Year, for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	2	0
Can read only	1	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	7	1
Can read and write well	0	0
Total	13	2

No. X.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Slight indisposition	5	1
Greatest number of sick at one time	2	1
Deaths	0	0

No. XI.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) Confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been Committed before to this or to other Prisons:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	2	0
Twice	5	0
Thrice	3	0
Four times, or more	1	0

No. XII.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed:—

	Males.	Females.
Employment, not being hard labour	22	0
Not Employed	46	1

No. XIII.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year:—Male, 1.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Northamptonshire.

Peterborough. Gaol and House of Correction.

No. XIV.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year :—

	Tried. Males.	Tried. Females.	Untried. Males.	Untried. Females.
Irons	0	0	6	0
Solitary cells	1	0	2	0
Total	1	0	8	0

No. XV.—Officers' Salaries, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	Age at the close of 1837.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
Keeper of House of Correction.	47	1815	30	0	0	None.
Gaoler	34	April, 1836	30	0	0	
Chaplain	42	January, 1834	40	0	0	
Surgeon	28	1832	15	15	0	

No. XVI.—Receipts :—

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the prison	1	0	0

No. XVII.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total expenses of the prison for the year	261	6	8
Total receipts of ditto	1	0	0
Actual cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions	260	6	8

No. XVIII.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of prison diet	53	1	2
Male and female clothing	13	15	6
Bedding	18	17	0
Straw	2	10	0
Extra allowances by order of the surgeon	1	4	0
Fuel	3	0	0
Soap	2	10	0
Washing	3	14	0
Officers' salaries, fees, and emoluments	115	15	0
Removing transported convicts	42	0	0
Sundries, not mentioned	5	0	0
Total expenses of the prison for the year	261	6	8

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison, per annum	40	0	0
Prison diet per head, per annum	6	1	4
Prison clothing and bedding per head, per annum	7	0	0

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Expenditure of the County on Prisons, Prisoners, Prosecutions, &c. for one Year, from Michaelmas Sessions, 1836, to Trinity Sessions, 1837, inclusive:—

Disbursements.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Vagrants				4	10	11
Felons.—Conveyance	520	14	8			
Prosecutions at Assizes above 20*l.*:—						
Rex versus——	21	4	4			
,, ——	27	6	10			
,, ——	32	0	10			
,, ——	21	12	4			
,, ——	36	4	10			
,, ——	26	14	6			
,, ——	30	11	4			
,, ——	20	15	4			
,, ——	24	2	4			
,, ——	22	6	4			
,, ——	20	0	4			
,, ——	26	1	4			
,, ——	33	14	10			
,, ——	24	12	8			
,, under 20*l.*	478	16	2			
,, at Sessions	791	13	10			
Removal of Convicts	100	18	0			
Judges' Lodgings	113	0	8			
Fees to Officers of Assize	62	7	10			
				2434	19	4
Gaol.—Maintaining and clothing Prisoners	1398	3	5			
Salaries to Officers	802	2	6			
Ordinary repairs and expenses	349	17	10			
				2550	3	9
Clerk of the Peace				690	15	10
Chief Constables				215	19	9
Town Hall				35	9	6

OXFORD.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Oxford. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Management.—Silence is not enjoined on the untried as well as on the tried; on the latter, however, it is as well enforced as it can be where there is not a sufficient number of officers to enable one to be always present in each yard or day-room. The women are not enjoined to silence, but they are obliged to be quiet. A new turnkey has lately been appointed, and the whole prison is patroled at night by a watchman. No one is present at meals; each prisoner takes his meals in the day-room, sitting under his own particular number. If a better partition were made between the seats of each prisoner, it would be an improvement. At present there is only a small bar, which would very properly be replaced by a solid, square division, a foot high from the seat.

Prisoners, when not at hard labour, nor in solitary confinement, have the free use of their yards. Prisoners for examination are kept in a yard by themselves, and in a cell by themselves at night.

Of 134 prisoners who were in confinement at my visit, 87 (including debtors) were sleeping in separate cells. Ten more would have been sleeping in separate cells, only that whitewashing was going on.

No visits to criminals are allowed, except in case of illness, or of some pressing emergency, and even then only by order of magistrates; but lawyers are permitted to enter from the time of letting out till locking-up time, and longer in the case of debtors, particularly on the approach of an Insolvent Court. Other visits are allowed to the debtors from ten till twelve in the morning; from half-past one till six in the evening, in summer, and till four in the winter. No visitors are allowed on Sundays, Christmas-days, and Good Fridays. The debtors are very irregular in their behaviour, and receive too many visits and friends for good discipline. The turnkeys' time, during even their own dinner, is frequently occupied in opening the door and attending to these visitors; but now the magistrates have very properly directed that visitors shall not be admitted to the debtors during the turnkeys' dinner-hours.

Solitary Confinement.—All prisoners, whether from assizes or sessions, or summarily convicted, are in close confinement for the last month. They are let out in the summer at six in the morning; are locked up at ten until a quarter before six in the afternoon, when they are set to empty their pots, and are then finally locked up for the night. In summer they have a pound and a half loaf for the day, and one pint of gruel for breakfast. In winter they have an addition of half a pint of gruel before locking up. They have no meat on Sundays.

Prisoners, sentenced by the Court to solitary confinement, are confined during one week in each month. They are let out in summer at six; locked up at half-past six till half-past eight; then they go to chapel, and afterwards are locked up again at a quarter past nine till six in the evening, when they are let out to empty their pots, and are then finally locked up

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
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Oxfordshire.
Oxford. County Gaol and House of Correction.

for the night, except on shaving and cleaning days (Wednesdays and Saturdays), when they are not locked up after chapel service till their cells are dry, usually about half-past ten. On Sundays they are not locked up till three in the afternoon, being after the chapel afternoon service. Their diet is the same as that of the other prisoners on full allowance. They have no work, and no exercise, except at the intervals stated above.

For women, the last month of solitary confinement, which is the system for the men, is not put in force; but when sentenced by the Court to solitary confinement, they are locked up at half-past nine until six; then are let out for a few minutes, and are finally locked up for the night, except on cleaning days, when they are locked up as soon as the cells are dry, usually about half-past ten.

The refractory prisoners are confined in a light, or dark cell, on bread and water, for a period not exceeding three days, and they generally lose their Sunday's dinner. No letters are allowed to criminals during the first six months, unless in cases of sickness, from friendly societies, or on some particular emergency, to be judged of by the governor, who always reads the letter.

Coals are provided all the year round in the unconvicted day-rooms. In the winter, in the convicted day-rooms, on Sundays; and, if very cold, on week-days also.

Untried prisoners may receive a pint of beer daily, by a verbal order from the magistrates to the keeper.

All articles of food are allowed to be brought in to the debtors; one quart of beer, or a pint of wine, daily, but no spirits.

The governor was appointed July 21st, 1837. He was formerly an officer in the royal navy. There have been no escapes since his appointment. The present matron is the widow of the late gaoler; she receives 30*l.* per annum; has coals, but no candles. She has one room in the governor's house. See General Statistics, No. XXI.

Charities.—About 50*l.* per annum accrues to the gaol in the form of legacies, &c.; in 1837, the sum was 61*l.* It was all paid to the treasurer of the county, for county purposes. Some portion of it appears to be bestowed in enabling poor debtors to pass through the Insolvent Court.

Relief to discharged Prisoners.—Each prisoner has a shilling on his discharge; sometimes more, if he comes from a distance.

This relief is given from the county rates.

The governor believes that 3*s.* 6*d.* is the highest sum given.

Religious and other Instruction.—Every prisoner, except those who come in for a term under a month, enters into a class for instruction, and the chaplain sees one class every day after chapel. The chapel service commences at half-past eight in the summer months, and lasts till nine: from nine, until twenty minutes after ten, the chaplain hears his class read a chapter in the New Testament: they go regularly through it, and he explains passages as they proceed. He never habitually examines the prisoners as to the catechism. Prisoners who cannot read form a part of the classes, and every individual (with the exception above stated) makes his appearance once a week. There is no provision for teaching to read, except by mutual instruction, under the superintendence of the chaplain. More than five are probably annually taught to read by each other. The chaplain has performed the duties about six years, and during the last four has been the appointed chaplain. The conduct of the prisoners has been uniformly respectful and decent towards himself. They appear particularly attentive: the debtors attend generally in the proportion of less than one-half, but their behaviour is usually decent. The chaplain always offers to perform the sacrament at Christmas and at Easter; sometimes at other seasons of the year. He always explains the nature of the ceremony very carefully. On Good-Friday, 1838, six criminals and two debtors attended the sacrament. On Christmas-day, 1837-8, 17 attended the sacrament, including debtors.

The prisoners generally have but little notion of religious matters; nearly all who can read can say the Lord's Prayer. The chaplain has noticed two or three instances in which prisoners have become decent members of society, subsequently to their discharge from prison.

I found no book in the day-room of the female prisoners; one girl had a solitary tract.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—There were 124 cases of influenza here in the spring of 1837: it was very severe in the town. The surgeon believes that he has seen no scurvy since my last visit, but bleedings from the mouth and bowels, and general depression and weakness, are frequent, with a peculiarly pallid tongue. Fever is not uncommon, but it does not run to the low stage. One case of ague, not very distinctly marked, has been imported during the last year. Itch is very common. From October 11, 1837, up to my visit on June 9, 1838, there were 139 cases in which extra diet was ordered.

The surgeon has visited the prison almost every day for the last year. In summer he has ordered chloride of lime to be sprinkled in the cells. He has seen no disease induced by the easy solitary confinement here practised. Great inconvenience is felt through want of a female infirmary. The surgeon receives 5*s.* a head for attending venereal cases, except when sarsaparilla is required, when he makes an extra charge. For itch he charges according to the quantity of ointment. The prison diet seems to him good enough for health. The colleges, perhaps ten times in the year, send donations of meat.

Cases of sickness in the year ending Michaelmas 1838 .	331
Greatest number of sick at one time	21
Deaths*	3

* One of a vagrant who brought a mass of disease in with him, one from typhus, and one from phthisis.

For midwifery cases the surgeon receives one guinea, which includes the medicines. For operations he is paid according to their severity: for one, amputation of the breast, he received two guineas and a half. But under the term operation are only understood the capital operations of surgery. The cases of midwifery, during 1836 and 1837, have been three in number.

The county finds trusses, leeches, and bandages, if extra in quantity.

The surgeon would prefer to have his salary increased, and not to send in a bill for medicines.

At my visit there were no insane patients.

Medical return for 1837 (per surgeon.)

Average number of prisoners, 132.

Total admitted in 1837.	Criminals . .	584
	Debtors . .	76
	Total	660

Prisoners in confinement January 1, 1837, 184.

Amount of extra charges for 1837, 28*l.* 4*s.*

Total number of sick in 1837, 338. (This includes 124 who had the influenza.)

Average number on the sick-list for 1837, 9. (But during the influenza there were so many as 51 at one time.)

Deaths in 1837, 1. (This was a woman who died on the 5th day after admission, October 6th, 1837. For three years and a half previously there had been no death from disease.)

The bath for the male prisoners is a loose wooden tub, which lies under the arched gateway, close adjoining to the kitchen. I found five men in the infirmary,—three in bed and two up, and one untried male prisoner acting as nurse.

Labour.—The boys have no particular labour further than scrubbing, sifting cinders, sweeping the open space in front within the boundary walls, and sweeping palings. Breaking stones would be a good occupation. The above is not sufficient.

The women are employed in washing, ironing, and mending.

Of the 134 in prison at the date of my visit, none were working at the tread-wheel, because there was not a sufficient number of hard-labour prisoners to work it, and also to pursue the other necessary occupations. About 16 men were employed at the capstan-mill, which is less laborious than the tread-wheel, and advantage was taken of the fair weather to work in the gardens (with boundary walls), and to whitewash.

The hours for labour are nine daily, from March 25th to September 29th, and for the rest of the year, six hours.

General Statistics.

No. I.—Number of Prisoners at the date of my visit, June 9th, 1838.

1st yard.	Convicted felons	19
2nd „	Convicted misdemeanants, 6; poachers, 4	10
3rd „	For the assizes	14
4th „	For the sessions	15
5th „	Boys: for the sessions, 2; in close confinement (his last month), 1 .	3
6th „	In close confinement (their last month), 2 of whom in itch ward . .	26
7th „	Indictment for misdemeanour, removed to Queen's Bench, 1; misdemeanant for the sessions, 1	2
8th „	Debtors (1 of whom in No. 5)	17
Infirmary (1 of whom for the assizes) all men		6
No. 1. Females: for imprisonment, 10; transport, 1; for assizes, 2; for sessions, 5		18
No. 2. Female debtors		4
		134

Of the 134 none are sleeping two in a bed.

No. II.—*Increase and Decrease.*

On July 30, 1836, the number of prisoners was 70: debtors, 11; male convicts, 54; female convicts, 5.

December 31, 1836, number of prisoners, 181: debtors, 17; male convicts, 158; female convicts, 6.

August 1, 1837, number of prisoners, 84, including debtors.

August 29, 1837, there were 19 debtors, 10 female convicts, 54 male convicts.

September 30, 1837, there were 21 debtors, 11 female convicts, 93 male convicts.

January 27, 1838, there were 23 debtors, 13 female convicts, 140 male convicts.

May 20, 1838, number of prisoners, 143; debtors, 21 (17 male and 4 female); female convicts, 14; male convicts, 108.

Lowest number of prisoners since the present gaoler has been here, 84; (August, 1837.)

Highest number ditto, 189; (June, 1838.)

In the year ending March, 1838, 663 prisoners were committed hither.

No. III.—*Suicides.*—There have been none during the last two years.

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No. IV.—*Executions.*—There have been none during the same period.

No. V.—*Recommittals.* Number amongst the 134 in prison at the date of my visit, 49.

No. VI.—Punishments for offences within the prison during the year ending Michaelmas, 1838.

Solitary confinement, 161.

No. VII.—Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the year ending Michaelmas 1837.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	68	7	8	2	89	12	21	..	186	21
„ Convicted	46	5	3	1	56	9	9	..	114	15
„ Acquitted at the Bar	14	2	3	..	20	1	5	..	42	3
„ No Bills found	6	..	1	..	13	1	..	..	20	1
„ Not Prosecuted	1	..	1	1	..	1	5	..	7	2
Remanded in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..

No. VIII.—Summary Convictions in the course of the same Year :—

	Males.	Females.
Deserters awaiting a route	3	0
Under the Game Laws	136	0
Under the Bastardy Laws	1	0
Under the Vagrant Act	56	11
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	19	6
Under the Larceny Act	60	20
For Assaults	23	3
For want of Sureties	2	0
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	45	3
Total	345	43

No. IX.—Debtors in the course of the same Year :—

	Males.	Females.
On mesne process	25	1
In execution	31	1
Forfeitures of recognizances, or on attachments for contempt	1	1
Crown debtors or offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on criminal side	2	0
Total	59	3

No. X.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, exclusive of Debtors:—

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the year	48	4
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	518	61
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns	6	2
Committed for re-examination	3	0
Total	575	67

No. XI.—Terms of Imprisonment during the same Year.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trials (except Debtors) . .	54	3	31	4	53	5	36	3	10	3	2	3	..	..	186	21
2. ,, after Trial (except Debtors) . .	4	2	9	..	27	3	14	3	10	1	8	3	5	1	77	13
3. ,, under Summary Convictions . .	18	2	25	16	153	20	73	3	59	2	13	..	4	..	345	43

No. XII.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
12 years and under 14	5	2
14 years and under 17	7	3
17 years and under 21	36	7
21 years and under 30	82	2
30 years and upwards	57	7
Total	186	21

No. XIII.—Ages of Prisoners on Summary Convictions during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
12 years and under 14	9	0
14 years and under 17	23	4
17 years and under 21	87	12
21 years and under 30	119	19
30 years and upwards	107	8
Total	345	43

No. XIV.—State of Instruction of Prisoners on Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, during the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	71	8
Can read only	46	10
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	44	3
Can read and write well	25	0
Total	186	21

No. XV.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the same Year, have been Employed:—

	Males.	Females.
Hard labour	475	60
Employment, not being hard labour	22	1
Not employed	78	6

No. XVI.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement, in the course of the same Year:—Males 3; females 2.

No. XVII.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the same Year:—Privately whipped, 8 males.

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No. XVIII.—Clothing and Bedding Table :—

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner :—

	Males.	Females
Night-caps	0	1
Day-caps	1	1
Jackets	1	0
Trousers, pairs of	1	0
Shirts	2	0
Stockings, pairs of	2	2
Handkerchiefs	0	1
Shoes, pairs of	1	1
Clogs, pairs of	0	1
Gowns	0	1
Petticoats	0	1
Flannel ditto	0	1
Shifts	0	2
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Towels, four to each day-room per week		
Infirmary beds	1	0
„ blankets	2	0
„ sheets	2	0
„ pillow-cases	1	0

No. XIX.—Total Cost for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837, under the following heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of prison diet	626	6	8
Male and female clothing	217	17	6¾
Bedding	47	14	2
Straw	11	3	4½
Extra allowances, by order of the surgeon	146	4	5½
Medicines	101	2	0
Beer and spirits	10	2	5
Fuel	147	18	9
Soap	36	11	0
Oil	5	11	5½
Washing	3	3	
Stationery and printing	40	1	6
Books	4	19	6
Officers' salaries, fees, emoluments	791	12	0
Removal of prisoners to take their trials at assizes and sessions	16	10	0
Removing transported convicts	100	18	0
Sundries not mentioned	133	4	4
Total	2,441	0	2¼

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison, per annum	328	16	6¼
Prison diet per head per annum	4	17	9¼
Prison clothing and bedding per head per annum	2	1	11¼

No. XX.—Officers' Salaries, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	Age at the close of 1837.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
Governor	49	July, 1837	300	0	0	There are no fees, excepting those of 1*s.* 6*d.* to the keeper upon taking each insolvent debtor before the Commissioner on this circuit; and a gratuity of 1*s.* is generally paid (though not claimed as a right) by each debtor on receiving (at his own request) a certificate of the date of his being brought into custody, and a copy of the warrant by which the debtor is detained. In addition to such salaries, the only emoluments are the allowance of coals and fuel, and a suit of clothes yearly to the governor and turnkeys, and a great-coat every five years to the watchman.
Chaplain	30	January, 1835	150	0	0	
Surgeon	39	„ 1832	80	0	0	
Deputy-Governor	28	„ 1829	50	0	0	
1st Turnkey	28	„ 1834	45	0	0	
2nd „	35	„ 1822	45	0	0	
3rd „	55	„ 1812	40	0	0	
4th „	55	„ 1824	40	0	0	
Watchman	32	„ 1833	41	12	0	
Matron, and *pro tem.* Female Turnkey	37	July, 1837				

N.B. The Governor, out of his salary, pays the Matron 30*l.* per annum.

No. XXI.—Receipts during the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837:—

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the prison . . .	7	8	4
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners . . .	0	2	0
Amount received for support of prisoners under contract . . .	41	9	4
Other receipts	49	17	8
Total	98	17	4

No. XXII.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when uncooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	pints.	pints.	
Men . .	168	8	No regular allowance; being according to the production of the prison garden.	None allowed, except to the Debtors on the county allowance and the monitors, who have each 1½ oz. per day.	Two to each man, woman, and boy, made of the ½ lb. of meat, and savoured with vegetables, pepper, and salt, allowed only Sundays. The monitors are allowed an additional quart.	Fourteen to each man, woman, and boy, made of 3 ozs. of oatmeal per day. The monitors are allowed an additional quart every day.	Salt and green vegetables occasionally on Sundays, according to the productions of the prison garden.
Women .	168	8					
Boys . .	168	8					
	The monitors are each allowed in addition 60 ozs. of bread per week.	Allowed only on Sundays. The monitors are allowed an additional 8 ozs. on Sundays.					

N.B. The bread is supplied by contract. The magistrates make the contract for this and all other articles of food.

No. XXIII.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour (as delivered by the Governor).

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheel will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheel per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the total Number employed.	Number of feet in ascent per day as per hours of employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	The Daily amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its powers.
January . .	6	26	8 inches	Twice round.	1 to 3.	11,520	120 revolutions of the wheel per hour: the number of revolutions per day being dependent on the number of working hours.	5 hours	By a stipendiary turnkey and a monitor.	No application.
February .	6							5 ,,		
March . .	7							6 ,,		
April . . .	8							7 ,,		
May . . .	9							8 ,,		
June . . .	9							8 ,,		
July . . .	9							8 ,,		
August . .	9							7 ,,		
September .	8							6 ,,		
October . .	7							5 ,,		
November .	6							5 ,,		
December .	6									

No. XXIV.—Scale of Crank Labour, as delivered by the Governor:—

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate apartments.	The ordinary velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Account of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	6	12 in grinding corn, and six in dressing corn at the same time.	33 times per minute.	5 hours	By a turnkey (aided by a monitor, one of the Prisoners) who attends to the prisoners at this labour.	To the grinding of wheat, and also dressing it, to become flour fit for use.
February .	6			5 ,,		
March . .	7			6 ,,		
April . .	8			7 ,,		
May . .	9			8 ,,		
June . .	9			8 ,,		
July . .	9			8 ,,		
August . .	9			7 ,,		
September .	8			6 ,,		
October .	7			5 ,,		
November .	6			5 ,,		
December .	6					

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Southern and Western District.

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Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. Expediency of considering the appropriation of the city prison as a county prison, to be used exclusively for females, and in which also the females from the city might be received on contract. This suggestion is made on the supposition that the city authorities are desirous of dissolving their own establishment.

2. A female infirmary, a better washhouse and laundry, and an additional female officer, are wanting on the female side of the county gaol.

3. Increased number of cells for male prisoners, so that each may have a separate cell at night. In the mean time, it would be very advantageous to place light iron bedsteads along the sides of those cells in which three prisoners sleep, in order that each prisoner may have a separate bedstead. These bedsteads would be no ultimate loss to the county, and would still be useful, even if more single cells are built.

4. The chapel is too small for the number of prisoners, and very inconvenient also as to its arrangement.

5. A bath, properly fixed in a separate room, and a searching-room (the nearer together the better), would be useful additions.

6. The watchman should sleep in the prison, in order that he may not prove a source of communication between the prisoners and the city.

7. The day-room of the debtors is so dark, that one cannot read in it with ease. Enlargement of the front window would remedy this evil.

8. A few holes bored in the doors of the dark cells would improve the ventilation.

9. The prisoners, at present, are left by themselves during their meals: no one is then present with them in the day-rooms. Another turnkey should be engaged to assist in the superintendence. A turnkey should also attend as often as possible in the male infirmary (at present only a prisoner attends); otherwise the infirmary becomes a centre of evil communication. This labour, in combination with the attendance in the day-rooms during meal-times, which would be distributed among the turnkeys, would form a quantity of labour more than sufficient to warrant the engagement of another turnkey.

OXFORD.—City Gaol and House of Correction.

Oxford. City Gaol and House of Correction.

Three new cells for the males were built last autumn.
Thus, there are now altogether 47 cells, 5 day-rooms, 5 airing-yards.
The two dark cells have been made light in order to produce more cells.

Management.—Silence is not observed, but tobacco has been forbidden since my former visit. The rules exist only in manuscript.

Two women sometimes sleep in the same cell, when the prison is crowded, but never two or more men: sometimes, but rarely, two boys are placed in the same cell.

The prisoners have received no presents from the College lately; but 40*s.* a-year comes to the prison fom the churchwardens of St. Mary Magdalen parish. It is a legacy, and is divided quarterly amongst the prisoners who happen to be present.

There is no wash-house properly set apart for the women; they used formerly to wash sometimes in the prison kitchen, in which the men act as cooks: this was very inconvenient, and now the matron washes instead.

There are two baths; one of which is a loose metal bath.

The debtors pay nothing whatever to the gaoler.

There is bedding enough to supply separate bedding to the greatest number of prisoners; viz.: 50 sets, composed each of two blankets, one rug, and a straw mattress.

There are 45 wooden bedsteads for criminals, and five for debtors.

Statistics of the Population of the Prison.

No. I. The greatest number of prisoners in 1837 was 50 (of whom 10 were debtors).
„ lowest „ „ „ 17 (of whom none were debtors).
The average number is 23 or 24.

No. II. Total number of prisoners (criminal) received during the year ending Michaelmas, 1837, 216; of whom were male debtors, 26; female, 1; and of whom were prostitutes, 79.

No. III. Escapes since my former visit,——none.

No. IV. Suicides since my former visit,——none.

No. V. Deaths since my former visit,——none.

No. VI. Number of sick obliged to keep their bed, in the year ending Michaelmas 1837——5.

No. VII. Lyings-in since my former visit,——none.

No. VIII. The price of the loaf of bread at present,——2¼*d.*

No. IX. Number and description of prisoners now in the prison, June 11, 1838 (at the time of my visit), convicted, 22; for trial, 6; debtors, 7.

No. X. Number of cases in which extra diet has been added from Michaelmas, 1836, to Michaelmas, 1837,——8.

XI. The number of prostitutes at the date of my visit, June 10, 1838, was——5.

In January, 1838, not one such was received during the whole month.
In February the number committed was——6.
The greatest number of prostitutes at one time in 1837, was——12 or 14.
All but 1 of the 5 now here have been recommitted. One of them has been here before 44 times: these females are frequently recommitted 8, 10, 12, or 14 times. They are usually committed for a term of from one week to six weeks, and are sentenced partly to solitary confinement, and partly to hard labour. In solitary confinement they are kept, according to the sentence, three days or a fortnight. When they are in solitary confinement they are always let out for an hour or an hour-and-a-half daily to wash and to take exercise, but they have their meals in their cells.

Letters.—Any letter may be sent out, and may be received, if previously read and approved by the keeper.

Diet.—The bread is of seconds quality. The cost of the prison diet per day per head is less than 4*d.*; but not so much as a farthing less. The untried may receive a little food from their friends without an application being made. The debtors are allowed to receive two pints of beer daily. The table of diet is contained in my first report.

Punishments.—Irons are rarely used; but the allowance of bread to refractory prisoners is reduced to ¾ of a pound, and the gruel to one pint.

Religious and other Instruction.—There are very few books at present; only 2 Bibles, 4 testaments, 18 prayer-books, and 1 *Pious Parishioner*.
The chaplain does not form the prisoners into classes. He lends the prisoners books for the purpose of reading. There is no instruction in reading. He sometimes visits on the week-days: perhaps on an average once a-week: he goes into every part generally on such occasions, but does not often converse with the prisoners on moral or religious subjects on such visits. He has never offered to deliver the sacrament. The women are sometimes a little disorderly, but on the whole the chaplain is not dissatisfied. The behaviour, however, of the prisoners, is not, on the whole, so good here as at the county gaol chapel.

Expenditure.—From Michaelmas 1836 to Michaelmas 1837, it amounted to 563*l.* 10*s.* (exclusive of the expenses of prosecutions, and of convicts sentenced to transportation.)
The expenses to the city of prosecutions during the same year amounted to 159*l.*: of the convicts sentenced to transportation, 20*l.* 4*s.* There is a pension to the former gaoler of 30*l.* per annum.
During the same year the city received from the University authorities 55*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* for the maintenance of their prisoners, and during the preceding year 60*l.*
The gaol-rate was originally so unpopular in this city, that the expenses of the gaol are said to have been thrown upon the poor-rate, and the gaol-rate to have been no longer collected as such.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The male infirmary is not in such good order now as at my former visit. There has been no death for seven years. Almost every prisoner had the influenza at the same time. Most of them remained up, but they were not able to work at the mill. The diet appears to the surgeon to be sufficient; he has never had occasion to order extra diet in consequence of any failure of strength only, and he does not think that the diet has ever occasioned any illness. There has been no fever during two years, except occasionally from cold, or during the influenza. There is not much itch. There has been no scurvy, nor any ague during the last two years. Last year two cases of acute rheumatism occurred. About one in three of the prostitutes who are committed hither are, on an average, affected with some venereal disease. The total cases of sickness (including the trivial cases of indisposition) amounted during the year 1837 to 93. The average number of cases at one time on the sick list (including the trivial cases) was six.

Registration.—Magistrate's Journal.
Surgeon's Journal.
General Register.
Summary Conviction Book.
Register of Prisoners for Trial.
Daily Consumption Book.
There is no Chaplain's Journal.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The supply of books for the use of the prisoners is rather scanty.
2. It is desirable to make new and stricter rules; particularly as regards visits and letters. Such rules should be printed, and hung up in conspicuous places.
3. In the prostitutes' ward, there are three open arcades in the yard, which might easily be converted into cells, or into a day-room. It would be much better that their day-room should open on the yard than that it should be up stairs.
4. At present the women sentenced to hard labour have no work, which is a great evil: they ought to be set to pick oakum, or to do some other work, as washing, &c.

5. More complete religious instruction is required, and more frequent intercourse between the chaplain and the prisoners.

6. To have shutters made, by which the two light refractory cells might be made dark, so as to serve as punishment cells occasionally.

7. To allow the prisoners to receive one pint of the gruel warm at night, instead of all at once in the morning.

8. To employ a female prisoner as cook, which would do away with the excuse for not employing the women to wash: this excuse formerly was, that the women would then mix with the men employed as cooks. But if this recommendation is fully carried into effect, a small wall must be built between the kitchen yard and the tread-wheel yard.

COUNTY OF SALOP.

County of Salop.

SHREWSBURY.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Shrewsbury. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—In the summer of 1838 I found that 37 new cells, destined for prisoners to be placed in separate confinement, were in progress. They have subsequently come into use. They have each a water-closet, and are of good dimensions. The windows of the few that were nearly finished at the time of my visit were too small to admit of sufficient light by which to read or to work conveniently. The cells do not communicate with any yards. They open on corridors, closed at each extremity by iron gates. I believe that, since my visit, the defect above alluded to, in regard to light, has been remedied. I understand that the prisoners now confined in them are those sentenced by the Court to separate imprisonment, and also summary convictions. The dietary is 26 ozs. of bread daily (14 ozs. of brown and 12 ozs. of white); ½ pint of oatmeal gruel for breakfast, and ½ pint of soup for supper. This is the allowance for those whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month. If the sentence be for more than one month, but not exceeding three, ½ pint of gruel extra is allowed. When the sentence exceeds three months 1 pint of gruel for breakfast, 1 pint of soup for dinner, and 1 pint of soup for supper are allowed, with the same quantity of bread as above stated. Their labour is voluntary, and consists of tailoring, making list-shoes, picking oakum, &c. A Bible and prayer-book are placed in each cell. The prisoners in separate confinement do not attend chapel, but have prayers read to them in the passage, and are visited daily by the governor, chaplain, surgeon, and turnkey. These new cells were first employed in November last, and I have, as yet, had no opportunity of observing personally the operation of the system. According to the statement which I have received from the keeper the expense of fitting up 37 cells was as under:—

For altering the Buildings	£1200
For the warming and ventilating apparatus .	200
For Sundries	100
	1500

The keeper adds that "It is doubtful whether the above estimate may furnish any data from which to calculate the expense of constructing separate cells generally, as the cost will necessarily be regulated by the adaptation of the buildings so to be altered."

After visiting the prison, I felt it my duty to communicate to the magistrates my opinion that exercise in the yard is indispensable for a prisoner when confined for a longer term than three days. I have been favoured, in reply, with the information, that there is a pump close to the lower range of cells, which can be worked by one man; and that the visiting justices intend that the prisoners in separate confinement shall be set to work at it separately for a short time daily.

There are five previously existing solitary cells, of which each has a privy in it, and is well lighted. The dark cell has also a privy; this dark cell is composed of a day-cell and a sleeping-cell adjoining.

The number of debtors' rooms and yards is as follows; for the male debtors—yards, 1; day-rooms, 1; common sleeping-rooms, 11; master debtors' rooms, 8.

For the female debtors there are 4 cells, and the use of the matrons' yard.

The total number of separate cells is 187 (including those in progress at the time of my visit, but not including the receiving or infirmary rooms).

Management.—This prison is clean and neat; but the privies are not generally in good order; some are out of repair, others are not clean, and others again have a very bad smell, which is partly owing to the confined manner in which they are built, being usually secluded from the free access of air.

Combs are but scantily provided: in some wards a dirty small-tooth comb, not always entire, being all that could be produced.

None were sleeping two in a bed at the date of my visit: 125 were sleeping in separate cells.

Silence is moderately well observed, but not so carefully as in some places.

It would be useful here to keep the prisoners apart in the yards; and to lock the door of the day-rooms for some hours of the day in fine weather both of which measures would throw impediments in the way of communication.

The cells are not heated, except five; but the new separate ones are to be arranged for that purpose.

Tobacco is forbidden. The untried receive no ale; they may have food from their friends, but, if so, they have no prison allowance.

Visits to the untried are allowed twice a-week without an order. The other prisoners may be visited once in three months, with an order from a visiting or committing magistrate.

There is no restriction as to letters, except that the keeper reads them: not many are written.

I found one girl in solitary confinement for refractory conduct; but none in solitary confinement by sentence of Court.

None were in irons at the time of my visit; nor have been in 1837 and 1838, but handcuffs have been used in the case of a man who tried to destroy himself.

The matron is not the gaoler's wife; she has a good residence near the female prisoners.

The third turnkey has now 18*s.* a-week (4*s.* more than before). Two turnkeys and the porter always sleep in the prison; one sleeps out.

New rules were making at the date of my visit. The last printed ones were framed in 1834.

Discipline of Prisoners in Solitary Confinement.—The diet of prisoners in solitary confinement for refractory conduct is reduced to bread and water, if for a second offence. They are put into a light cell till the third offence, when they go into a dark cell: they sleep in an adjoining cell, and do not go out at all.

The usual term of solitary confinement by sentence of Court, is 14 days. Sometimes a month is the sentence, in which case it is 14 days at the commencement, and 14 days at the end of the whole term. The diet is not reduced. Such prisoners go out about an hour in the day for exercise. They are placed in a well-lighted cell, where they have work or books given them.

Suicides.—There have been a few attempts since the keeper has been here; perhaps not all real ones.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain has no other duty. He has been 19 years in office next October.

The chapel is good, but requires warming in winter. There is no singing in the chapel.

The debtors had attended regularly for the last half-year, chiefly through the influence of one of their number. The chaplain takes a prisoner by himself occasionally into his room, and converses with him, but does not shut the door. He has traced one instance of reform, but believes that the prisoner did not come in an abandoned character. In chapel the prisoners behave remarkably well. The last time the chaplain administered the sacrament, three male debtors were present, and one male and two females charged with felony.

The chaplain has never failed to administer the sacrament four times a year, and there has always been at least one prisoner present. He has known a few well versed in the Christian doctrines; generally they are greatly deficient. Five had lately come in for one case, and three of the five could not say the Lord's Prayer. The men are the best informed. During his instruction to the men, the women remain present the whole time in their pew; and he catechises them occasionally separately after the men are out.

Books are well supplied.

There is a chaplain's room, which may be used as a school-room.

The schoolmaster appears no longer to act in that capacity, but rather to officiate as clerk and turnkey. He left off teaching the A, B, C, about half a year previous to my visit, through the wish of the chaplain as far as I can understand. He is about to resign. His hours are from eight to twelve. He is a publican in the town. He sometimes works extra hours at copying.

The chaplain assists the prisoners when they know the elements of instruction.

Ladies' Committee.—The members come twice a week the same as before. The committee is not recognised by the magistrates.

Executions.—Three Irishmen were executed here in 1836. They were attended by a Roman Catholic priest.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon has an assistant who comes occasionally, as, for instance, to cup. But the surgeon himself comes every day, and notes his name down in the book. He was appointed last January. This gentleman had assisted the late surgeon previously.

I found in the infirmary three males and one female; and eleven males and five females were at the same time receiving medicine for trifling complaints. There were no insane patients. The infirmaries are good.

Deaths in 1836—one, of a drunkard, aged 62, committed for neglect of family; he had been in before.

Cases of slight indisposition in 1836: 123 males, 35 females.

Infirmary cases: 21 males, 9 females.

Greatest number of cases at one time: 10 males, 3 females.

There was scarcely any influenza in the spring of 1837, though a good deal prevailed in the town. There was a little in the spring of 1838. There were 18 confirmed cases of epidemic cholera during its prevalence formerly, and many bowel complaints at the same time. Two cases were fatal, both in old people.

There has been one case (in a woman) of scurvy, since January 1, 1838, but it was not induced by change of diet, because she had it when she came in: she was extremely poor

and wretched when admitted. The surgeon recollects none in 1837, during his knowledge of the prisoners.

I found no case of itch. There had been eight since January 1, 1838, principally in vagrants. The surgeon has seen it appear some days after admittance. There is a foul ward on purpose for such patients.

Medical return for 1837 :—

Average number of prisoners weekly, 98.
Total number admitted in 1837, 495, except debtors.
Total cases of sickness in 1837, 188.
Average on the sick list in 1837, weekly, 4.
Number of deaths in 1837, 2.
Deaths in 1838, up to June 23 : one, a poor debtor, aged 79.
Since January 1, 1838, there have been four ill at once, all men.
There were no lyings-in in 1836, 1837, or 1838, up to my visit.
The most frequent diseases are a little pleurisy and bronchitis.
There were two cases of venereal disease at the time of my visit, a man and a woman.

A little brown bread was introduced into the prison diet during the previous quarter ; constipation had been formerly frequent. The surgeon thinks the diet at present agrees well with health. Tea is occasionally allowed to women when washing, and to the nurse, who is a prisoner. In 1838, up to my visit, about three patients had been put on extra diet for debility, not attended by positive disease.

The prison is on a gravelly soil, rather cold, but dry, and healthy.
The county finds trusses.
The surgeon has no private room. He makes no extra charges.
The surgeon's salary of 70*l.* per annum includes medicine and attendance.
The surgeon observes that, as he was not appointed surgeon until 1838, he cannot, particularly for 1837, state the amount of the prime cost of the medicine, but thinks it is about 30*l.*

Recommittals.—Of the prisoners in the gaol at the time of my visit, 16 were recommittals.
Whippings are performed by the public executioner.

Escapes.—There have been six in 15 years, but all have been retaken.

Punishments.—From January 1, to December 31, 1837, there were 122 cases of punishment, of which two-thirds were for breaches of silence. In 1838, up to my visit in June, there had been 63.

The youngest prisoners at the time of my visit were eleven and twelve years of age.

Labour.—About 24 men are employed daily, each for one hour, in pumping up water for the supply of the prison. On the day of my visit, I found 43 men for trial engaged in making list-shoes, in knitting caps, repairing clothes, and cobbling. Of the convicted males sentenced to hard labour, I found two acting as cooks, two carpentering, one acting as blacksmith, one as miller, one as nurse, three ill in the infirmary, one sweeping, two whitewashing, one acting as barber, three shoemaking, two cobbling, two vagrants tailoring : all the rest were assisting in the alterations then going on in the building. Prisoners sometimes are put to work in the garden, but not those on hard labour. I found one man cleaning saddlery, and two boys making list-shoes. The boys sometimes break stones, as do also those men who are unable to work at other things.

The magistrates have thought it advisable to discontinue forthwith the practice of allowing to criminal prisoners any portion of their earnings by manufacture or labour. The capstan-mill was not in use at the time of my visit, on account of the works going on in the building. It had been in use the week before. It employs 18 men at once, and grinds corn for the public. There is a taskmaster, who keeps the tradesmen's books, receives and distributes stores, weighs bread, and assists, to a certain extent, in the duties of turnkey.

Employment of the Female Prisoners.—All the washing of the prison is done by them. One prisoner for trial acts as a servant to the matron. There was once a female turnkey.

Increase of Population.—Trades of the Prisoners, Sex, &c.

The population of the prison increases, owing to the improvement in the police generally, and also to the greater willingness to prosecute now than formerly, because the punishments are better proportioned to the offences; and, finally, perhaps to the long and severe winter of 1837-8.

The greater part of the prisoners are miners; several are poachers, and some farm servants.

There are said to be not many agricultural labourers.

The greatest number of women who have been here at one time, during 14 years, has been 45, at which same time also there were no less than 20 children. The lowest number of women, during the same time, has been three for a few hours, but five has been the least number at once for an entire day. I find 15 women, of whom only five were married; two of them only were sentenced to hard labour.

Extracts from the General Report presented to the Chairman and the other Magistrates assembled at the Shropshire Michaelmas Sessions, 1838, founded upon the Reports of the Visiting Justices, &c.

Several statements having been made of the great increase of crime throughout the country,

the Visiting Justices begged to lay before the Court the following statistical tables of offenders in this county.

Total number committed to Salop County Gaol, exclusive of debtors

Year ending Michaelmas,	1832	811
,,	1833	678
,,	1834	645
,,	1835	561
,,	1836	497
,,	1837	454
,,	1838	464

Decrease between 1832 and 1838, 42 per cent.

Number committed for trial at assizes and sessions:

1834	204	59	263
1835	130	76	206
1836	147	81	228
1837	180	72	252

From the above statement it appeared that there had been an increase of offenders committed for trial during the last two years, but that if they compared 1837 with 1834, there would be found a slight decrease.

The increase throughout England in 1837 had been 12·5 per cent., while in Shropshire it was not quite 11 per cent., so that this county stood rather below the average.

It might, however, be incorrect to assume from this latter table that there had been a greater number of offences committed during the last two years, as the increase might possibly be attributed to more active exertions on the part of the police, which would appear the more probable from the great decrease in the total number of prisoners committed to the Salop gaol.

The Visiting Justices begged to state their opinion, that they considered there would be less demand for the services of the surgeon than had been the case during the past year; that it appeared that, in the year ending Michaelmas, 1831, the number of prisoners committed to gaol was 998; that number had been gradually decreasing, and, during the last year, 549 only were committed; that the average duration of imprisonment had been considerably lessened. They also considered that, by the proposed plan of separate confinement, the number of prisoners, and the terms of their imprisonment, would be still further diminished. Under these circumstances, they suggested to the Court the propriety of signifying to the candidates for the situation of surgeon, that it might probably be deemed exedient to reduce the salary of the surgeon to the same scale that it was in the year 1824, viz. 50*l.*

The Visiting Justices having been appointed a committee to arrange with the boroughs, for the amount to be paid for the maintenance of their prisoners, had agreed with a committee of the town-council of Shrewsbury to recommend the following proposal to their respective courts:—

"That the borough of Shrewsbury shall pay on the old terms, from the time when due, to January, 1837, at 4*d.* per day; also shall pay from January, 1837, at 7½*d.* per day; and to continue on at same terms until January, 1839, and from thence until either party shall give the other three months' notice in writing; the extra expense of insane persons to be paid for by the boroughs.

"The boroughs to convey their own prisoners to the sessions, and immediate notice to be given to the town-clerk of the borough of the insanity of any prisoner."

That the borough of Bridgnorth having declined to accept the offer made of paying for the maintenance of their prisoners in the county gaol, at 7½*d.* per head per day, the sum agreed to, after much discussion, by the borough of Shrewsbury, the Visiting Justices had directed the gaoler to make out and transmit to the town-clerk of Bridgenorth a bill of the expenses hitherto incurred for the maintenance of the prisoners of that borough.

That they had examined the accounts of the taskmaster, relating to the mill, and regretted that their confused state prevented the Visiting Justices ordering to be paid to him the gratuity of 5*l.*, referred to their consideration by the Court. That the Visiting Justices, however, did not impute any improper motives to that officer, and begged to add, that he had already entered on a clearer system of keeping the accounts of flour and bread.

That it appeared that the gaoler had hitherto frequently attended the convicts to the hulks: the Visiting Justices considered this practice objectionable, and begged to recommend that, in future, he be not allowed to absent himself from the prison on this account, without an express order of the Visiting Justices. They also recommended that, in future, the Visiting Justices should appoint the persons to guard the convicts on their journey, and that no change of guards should take place at Birmingham, or other parts of the journey.

That they regretted to state that negligence had occurred in the ordering, receiving, and distribution of coals within the prison: but that they had given such directions as they trusted would prevent any such irregularity in future.

A report was made by the committee appointed at the last sessions, to inquire into the circumstances of the gaoler devoting his time to other business than the duties of his office, from which it appeared that the gaoler had acted inconsistently with the gaol rules in this respect, in consequence of which he was reprimanded by the chairman as to his past conduct, and admonished as to the due discharge of his duties in future. Some resolutions were also entered into by the Court for the future guidance of the gaoler's conduct.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

County of Salop.

Shrewsbury. County Gaol and House of Correction.

The chaplain reported that, during the past year, there had been very few cases of punishment for the infraction of the more serious of the prison rules; but several prisoners had been placed in solitary cells for breaches of rules not involving moral order.

That, on the whole, so far as he was able to judge, he was satisfied with the general conduct of the inmates; and that he could not abstain from mentioning the admirable order and attention of the prisoners in chapel, more especially in giving the responses. Neither could he omit reporting the regular attendance of the master and common debtors every day at Divine Service.

General Statistics

No. I.—Number and Description of Prisoners in Salop County Gaol, on the 23rd June, 1838:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial at assizes	7	..	7
Ditto at sessions	44	12	56
Convicted felons	15	2	17
Aggravated misdemeanors	9	..	9
Disorderly servants	2	..	2
Poachers	3	..	3
Deserters	1	..	1
Vagrants	9	..	9
Fines to hard labour	2	..	2
Fines not to hard labour	2	1	3
Want of sureties	3	..	3
Master debtors	4	..	4
Common debtors	15	..	15
	116	15	131

No. II.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Sessions or Assizes, in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	51	3	8	1	137	22	14	2	210	28
,, Convicted	30	2	7	..	105	16	5	2	147	20
,, Acquitted at the Bar	16	1	1	1	19	3	8	..	44	5
,, No Bills found	5	..	..	..	13	3	1	..	19	3
,, Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered, into the custody of Peace Officers for offences charged to be committed in distant places.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..

No. III.—Summary Convictions in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under the Revenue Laws	1	0
Deserters awaiting a route	2	0
Under the Game Laws	28	0
Under the Bastardy Laws	9	0
Under the Vagrant Act	67	30
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	14	3
Under the Larceny Act	3	4
For Assaults	29	5
For want of Sureties	15	2
Committed for re-examination on charges under summary jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	33	6
Total	201	50

No. IV.—Debtors in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
On mesne process	26	1
In execution	58	4
Forfeitures of recognizances, or on attachments for contempt	1	0
Total	85	5

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

County of Salop.

Shrewsbury. County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. V.—Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the year	74	12
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	411	78
Committed for re-examination	6	0
Total	491	90

No. VI.—The greatest number of prisoners at any one time in the course of the same year:—males 112; females 18.

No. VII.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	84	9	62	4	32	11	27	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	210	28
2. ,, after Trial (except Debtors)	8	..	3	1	38	1	33	2	26	8	30	8	9	..	147	20
3. ,, under Summary Convictions	24	6	38	27	87	15	26	..	19	2	7	..	..	..	201	50
4. ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge	57	10	57	29	112	18	71	2	70	11	36	8	8	..	411	78

No. VIII.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, during the same same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	4	0
12 years and under 14	3	0
14 years and under 17	11	1
17 years and under 21	54	7
21 years and under 30	91	9
30 years and upwards	47	11
Total	210	28

No. IX.—Ages of Prisoners on Summary Convictions:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	2	0
12 years and under 14	2	1
14 years and under 17	5	1
17 years and under 21	20	11
21 years and under 30	90	18
30 years and upwards	82	19
Total	201	50

No. X.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	94	11
Can read only	50	9
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	52	5
Can read and write well	14	3
Total	210	28

No. XI.—State of Instruction of Prisoners on Summary Convictions:—

	Males.	Females.
Can neither read nor write	85	27
Can read only	51	13
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	53	7
Can read and write well	12	3
Total	201	50

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

County of Salop.

Shrewsbury. County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. XII.—Recommittals. The Number of Prisoners (except debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	17	6
Twice	5	2
Thrice	2	8
Four times or more	0	0

No. XIII.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed:—

	Males.	Females.
Hard labour	355	65
Employment, not being hard labour	130	25
Not employed	6	0

No. XIV.—Total Cost during the same Year, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of prison diet	490	10	8
Male and female clothing	79	7	1
	19	6	7
Extra allowance by order of the surgeon	40	10	0½
Beer and spirits	8	6	0½
Fuel	180	0	0
Soap	9	14	6
Candles and oil	9	0	0
Stationery and printing	25	15	2
Books	6	15	1
Officers' salaries, fees, and emoluments	1076	4	8
Removal of prisoners to take their trials at assizes and sessions	10	11	9
Removing transported convicts	155	6	0
Sundries not mentioned	714	6	1½
Total expense of the prison for the same year	2823	13	8½

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison per annum	58	2	8
Prison diet per head per annum	6	1	8
Prison clothing and bedding per head per annum	1	12	0

No. XV.—Dietary per week:—

Given to all Description of Prisoners.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Soup.	
	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	
1st Diet	168	9	11	1 oz. butter on Sundays.
2nd Diet	168	4½	7	½ oz. ,,
3rd Diet	168	..	7	,,

About 1½ oz. of beef enters into the composition of each quart of soup: it is boiled up with oatmeal and herbs. The beef employed costs 3½*d.* per lb. The three kinds of diet were given in detail in my first Report.

No. XVI.—Officers' Salaries, Emoluments, &c.:—

Office.	Age at the close of 1837.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Keeper	46	1823	400 0 0	35 0 0	435 0 0	Paid by debtors.
Chaplain	54	1820	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	
Surgeon	35	1834	70 0 0	..	70 0 0	
Taskmaster	52	1816	56 0 0	36 0 0	92 0 0	
1st Turnkey	63	1825	50 0 0	5 0 0	55 0 0	Extra allowance at Sessions, doing without a female turnkey.
2nd ditto	38	1829	46 16 0	3 4 0	50 0 0	
3rd ditto	36	1835	36 8 0	6 16 0	43 4 0	
Porter	58	1828	41 12 0	..	41 12 0	
Schoolmaster and Clerk	28	1826	35 0 0	..	35 0 0	
Watchman	55	1835	36 8 0	..	36 8 0	
Matron	67	1824	65 0 0	3 0 8	68 0 8	The allowance of 3*l.*8*d.* is for 1½ lb. of bread per diem.

No. XVII.—Receipts during the same Year:—

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the prison . .	189	10	5
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners . . .	0	8	6
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of transports	30	9	11
Other receipts	72	16	0½
Total	293	4	10½

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. Some of the new separate cells did not appear, at the time of my visit, sufficiently light to enable a prisoner to read in them with ease.

2. I beg leave to express my opinion that no prisoner ought to be confined in the new separate cells without some daily exercise in the yard, whenever the term of such confinement is for a longer period than three days. As this appears to me a point of the greatest importance, I am desirous of recording my opinion on the occasion of the new cells coming into use.

3. As the yards of this prison are large, it would be easy and highly expedient to order that the prisoners should always preserve a certain distance from each other while exercising in them.

4. The engagement of a schoolmaster, entirely occupied as such, would be advantageous; on one day weekly he might devote himself to rendering assistance to the keeper in registering and maintaining the books in order.

5. To appropriate a small room for the use of the surgeon, in order to keep his medicines, &c. The oven-room (which is about to be disused on account of the baking by contract) would serve this purpose.

6. To make a water-closet both in the male and female infirmaries, on the same floor with the infirmaries.

Relief to discharged Prisoners is afforded from a fund described below. 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* is the sum usually given to a prisoner, but so much as a guinea has been given on a particular occasion.

Report of the state of the Subscription for Prison Charities, in the County of Salop, for the year ending at Midsummer, 1837, which was established for the following purposes:—

1. To enable debtors to gain a livelihood while in confinement; to reward their industry and good behaviour while there, and to furnish them with some implements or materials on quitting prison, the better to support themselves and their families on their return to society.

2. To encourage industry, penitence, and orderly behaviour in criminal prisoners, and to furnish with clothes and implements those who, on quitting prison, receive a certificate of their good behaviour.

3. To provide all those who are dismissed with a small sum for immediate maintenance, to prevent the great temptation of committing a crime for that purpose.

N.B. To those who are desirous of a more particular detail of the application of this fund, the book kept in the committee-room of the gaol is open for inspection.

Fortieth Year's Receipts and Disbursements:—

Receipts.	£.	s.	d.	Disbursements.	£.	s.	d.
Balance due from Treasurer brought forward	51	11	6	To Debtors quitting Prison . . .	3	5	6
Subscriptions, total	57	8	1¼	To Criminals	17	12	8
Donations	9	4	7¼	Printing and advertising Reports, Stationery and Sundries . . .	7	3	6
Arrears of former Years received .	1	11	6	Subscriptions for 1836 unpaid . .	29	13	0
					57	14	8
				Balance due from Treasurer . .	62	1	0¼
	£119	15	8½		£119	15	8½

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—County Gaol and Female House of Correction.

Construction.—The number of cells is, for males 67, and for females 16; and the number of prisoners now here (at the time of my visit, June, 1838), is 54 men and 11 women.

The number of debtors' cells is, for males 31, for females 4; and the number of debtors now here is 21, all males.

There are 15 day-rooms.

No alterations have been made since my last visit, except in the van-house, the straw-room, and the workshop for workmen from without.

There are here no dark cells, originally built as such.

This building is said to have cost at least 60,000*l.*

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Leicestershire.
Leicester. County Gaol and Female House of Correction.

Management.—The arrangements are good in most respects. In conformity with the system pursued, the prison is clean, neat, and in high order.

At present all the men are sleeping in separate cells, except four. The night preceding my visit only two women had been sleeping two in a bed.

I had occasion, in my former report, to animadvert on the subject of placing two prisoners in the same bed, and I believe that the practice is now very rare here.

No stockings are given to the prisoners. It is optional with them, before trial, to take the prison dress or not; that is, unless their own clothes should be very bad. Prisoners for common assaults may also wear their own clothes after trial, if they like.

All registers and salaries remain the same as at my last visit.

There are no new rules; the last were printed in 1827.

Silence is not enjoined.

No regular work is pursued here, except by the convicted women (who are confined here, and not at the House of Correction). The convicted women wash for all, and also for the House of Correction. Sometimes, if a shoemaker or tailor happen to be confined here, they do some work at their respective business. Whitewashing is done by workmen. The matron is the gaoler's wife. She has an assistant, a relation. The gaoler's son keeps the accounts, and assists as a turnkey.

The debtors' wards are very spacious; and if, in consequence of the new Act, the number of debtors should be much diminished, some portion of this division of the gaol should be used for wards for some of the prisoners who are now inconveniently distributed in the House of Correction, which is much crowded, while the gaol, on the contrary, is not usually full.

The cells are not small, are commonly light, and well ventilated.

Solitary or separate Confinement for refractory Prisoners.—Refractory prisoners here are placed in a solitary cell, not darkened, for a period amounting to from one hour to three days, according to the nature of the offence, its being the first or second, &c. They do not sleep in these cells, being removed to the lodge at night. They miss the school, but never the chapel. The ordinary diet is rarely varied in their case, but they are sometimes placed on bread and water. Sometimes their food from their friends without is stopped during solitary confinement. They are always taken into a solitary yard, where no one else is, in order to wash. At the date of my visit none were in solitary confinement for refractory conduct.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court seldom exceeds a fortnight at a time, and is usually a week at a time; for instance, if a man is sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, he is placed in solitary confinement for a week in each quarter. When the chairman of the quarter sessions used to specify the weeks, it sometimes caused confusion, from the cells being full; now he generally leaves the period at which it is to be enforced to the discretion of the gaoler. The diet is the same as usual. The prisoners are very properly let out into the yard for half an hour daily in winter, and for an hour in summer, to wash and to clean themselves, and for the sake of exercise. They are allowed books, but no work. At the date of my visit none were in solitary confinement by sentence of Court.

Suicide.—In the last 27 years there have been from five to ten attempts, but none were fatal.

Escape.—On April 15, 1838, a debtor escaped from his ward by means of a ladder and of some scaffolding used in making some alterations in the prison, to accommodate the new van. He was imprisoned for a debt less than 14*l*. The chevaux at that time had been removed from this part of the wall.

The keeper has been here 27 years, and this is the second escape only which has taken place during that time; one man formerly got out, who was retaken.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain has been here 18 years. He happened to be absent at the time of my visit. I have described his range of duty in my former report. For an important and complete view of the state of education among the prisoners during several years, I am indebted to the schoolmaster. (See General Statistics of the County House of Correction for Males, No. 21.)

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—I had not an opportunity of meeting the surgeon. I found only one patient suffering under itch. No one was in the infirmary, but eight prisoners were taking medicine for slight complaints.

I found no insane patient here, but there is one in the County Lunatic Asylum who was removed from here.

During the year ending Michaelmas, 1838, there have occurred here 130 cases of sickness; the greatest number sick at one time has been eleven, and one death occurred here during the same time.

Diet for the Untried.—Prisoners for trial may receive small beer from their friends; they usually receive one pint, seldom so much as two pints in the day. Food must be brought in cooked, but very little is thus supplied. Prisoners for trial scarcely ever offer to support themselves; perhaps once only in five years.

General Statistics.

No. I. The greatest number of prisoners since January 1, 1838, 111.
The smallest ditto, 57.

The average number from January to June, 1838 (including debtors), has been 69$\frac{21}{151}$.

The population of the gaol is rather on the increase. There are more committals in winter than in summer.

The average number of women has been, for the last six months, 8$\frac{18}{151}$.

The greatest number at once, during the year ending Michaelmas, 1837, was 93 men and 12 women.

No. II.—*Recommittals.*—Of the prisoners now here, six have been committed before, and one three times; the latter has also been transported once.

No. III.—The Number of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	39	2	13	..	170	16	29	4	262	25
,, Convicted	24	2	13	..	125	11	11	2	173	16
,, Acquitted at the Bar	10	..	..	..	24	1	4	..	38	1
,, No Bills found	3	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	19	1
,, Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	4	2	14	1	18	3
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	1
Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers for offences charged to be committed in distant places	4	..	..	..	3	3	4	..	11	3

No. IV.—Summary Convictions in the course of the same Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Deserters awaiting a route	2	0
Under the Vagrant Act	0	2
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	0	2
For assaults	29	7
For want of sureties	15	3
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	7	37
Total	53	51

No. V.—Debtors in the course of the Year:—

	Males.	Females
On mesne process	48	2
In execution	12	2
Forfeitures of recognizances, or on attachments for contempt	2	0
Total	62	4

No. VI.—Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year:—

	Males.	Females.
In custody at the commencement of the year	32	11
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	305	78
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns	4	9
Committed for re-examination	11	3
Total	352	101

N.B.—Under the head of received under commitments are placed one man and five women, convicted from bail, and not in the custody of any one before trial.

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No. VII.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 month.		1 month and under 2 months.		2 months and under 3 months.		3 months and under 6 months.		6 months and under 1 year.		1 year and under 2 years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) . .	95	10	49	5	66	9	40	1	9	..	3	..	..	..	262	25
2. ,, after Trial (except Debtors) . .	..	..	3	..	1	4	..	2	..	9	..	2	4	..	8	17
3. ,, under Summary Convictions . .	15	4	10	9	7	24	17	7	4	5	..	2	..	..	53	51

No. VIII.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions during the Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years	1	0
12 years and under 14	5	2
14 years and under 17	21	2
17 years and under 21	73	3
21 years and under 30	88	9
30 years and upwards	74	9
Total	262	25

No. IX.—Ages of Prisoners on Summary Conviction:—

	Males.	Females.
12 years and under 14	1	1
14 years and under 17	2	3
17 years and under 21	10	7
21 years and under 30	23	23
30 years and upwards	17	17
Total	53	51

Nos. X., XI., XII.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Slight indisposition	72	24
Infirmary cases	2	0
Greatest number of sick at one time	7	0
Deaths	0	0

No. XIII.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison, in the course of the Year, who have been Committed before to this or to other Prisons:—

	Males.	Females.
Once	40	10
Twice	24	3
Thrice	8	2
Four times, or more	13	2

No. XIV.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed:—

	Males.	Females.
Hard labour	2	55
Not employed	350	46

No. XV.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year:—Males, 52; Females, 7.

No. XVI.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Privately	9	0

No. XVII.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year:—

	Tried.		Untried.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Solitary cells	19	5	128	2
Stoppage of diet	1	0	64	0
	20	5	192	2

No. XVIII.—Total Cost under the following Heads, during the Year, ending March, 1837:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of prison diet	331	0	4¼
,, male and female clothing	61	10	5½
,, bedding	7	16	0
,, straw	4	9	6
,, extra allowances by order of the surgeon	4	1	0¼
,, fuel	24	12	0½
,, soap	18	4	0
,, candles and oil	2	5	0
,, stationery and printing	11	15	5
,, books	2	3	0
,, officers' salaries, fees, and emoluments	690	4	0
,, Removal of prisoners to take their trials at Assizes and Sessions	4	18	0
,, removing transported convicts	120	4	4
,, sundries not mentioned	94	3	2
Total expenses of the prison for the year	1377	6	3½

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison per annum	89	1	3
Prison diet per head per annum	5	2	11
Prison clothing and bedding per head per annum	1	1	0
Daily cost of each prisoner	0	1	0¼

No. XIX.—Dietary per week.

Males for trial:

Bread, 182 ozs.; gruel, 21 pints; potatoes, 7lbs.; salt, ¼*d.*

Females for trial:—

Bread, 154 ozs.; gruel, 14 pints; potatoes, 7 lbs.; salt, ¼*d.*

Males and females not for hard labour, and whose imprisonment is under six months:—

Bread, 196 ozs.; gruel, 21 pints; potatoes, 7 lbs.; salt, ¼*d.*

Males and females not for hard labour, and who have been imprisoned six months and upwards:—

Bread, 196 ozs.; new milk, 3½ pints; gruel, 17½ pints; potatoes, 7 lbs.; salt, ¼*d.*

Females for hard labour:—

Bread, 154 ozs.; new milk, 3½ pints; soup, 3½ pints; gruel, 7 pints; potatoes, 7 lbs.; salt, ¼*d.*

Debtors:—

Bread, 147 ozs.

NOTE.—The soup is made from about one-third of a lb. of meat to a quart.

No. XX.—Officers' Salaries, Emoluments, &c.:—

	Office.	Age at the close of 1837.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
All act as Turnkeys.	Governor	61	1811	260	0	0	7	0	0	267	0	0	Copies of Debtors' Warrants, with Certificates, and Rents of Beds for Debtors.
	Chaplain	40	1820	75		0	..			75	0	0	
	Surgeon	48	1814	50	0	0	..			50	0	0	
	Matron	67	1823	40	0	0	..			40	0	0	
	Clerk, &c.	32	1828	52	0	0	..			52	0	0	
	Female Turnkey	61	1829	26	0	0	..			26	0	0	
	Gate-keeper	47	1827	52	0	0	..			52	0	0	
	Turnkey	49	1828	52	0	0	..			52	0	0	
	Turnkey	32	1835	52	0	0	..			52	0	0	
	Schoolmaster	60	1834	31	4	0	..			31	4	0	
				690	4	0				697	4	0	

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. In some cells three men sleep in one continuous bedstead, although not under the same bedding. This might be easily remedied by dividing into three parts the present clumsy

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bedsteads. So, also, in the female part, the women often sleep two in one bed, under the *same* covering. Their bedsteads were originally made for two. These also should be divided into two parts.

2. Two of the turnkeys sleep in one bed in the same room, very near the governor's apartments. It would be very desirable that one of them should be transferred to a good room in one of the debtor's wards, originally meant as an infirmary, but which has not been used as such during the present governor's time, nor is it necessary as such.

3. The school-master should attend more than three hours daily, which he would probably be very willing to do with an increase of salary.

4. There are no dark cells: some such should be made, temporarily, by putting up shutters.

5. In order to enforce silence effectually, two more turnkeys would be necessary in addition to the present complement.

LEICESTER.—County House of Correction for Males.

County House of Correction for Males.

Construction.—This building is said to have cost 12,000*l*. The tread-wheels have been erected since. There were 47 sleeping-cells, and 101 prisoners sleeping in them, at the time of my visit in June, 1838.

There are here five classes, all males (no females, nor debtors); seven wards, three work-rooms, thirteen day-rooms, and seven airing-yards.

Management.—There are here five officers, a governor, and four turnkeys (two of whom attend at the tread-wheel during the hours of labour), who are all appointed by the visiting justices. All the turnkeys are married, but all sleep in the house, except when they make application to sleep out, which is very seldom.

With respect to clothing, the prisoners receive a cap, jacket, waistcoat, trowsers, shirt, pair of socks, and pair of shoes.

The bedding consists of a straw mattress, two blankets in summer, and three blankets in winter. The weekly cost of it per head is 5¼*d*.

The keeper came into office in 1834. There has been no suicide nor escape since that time. Ten or twelve years ago a man escaped, who was not retaken.

The House of Correction is extremely crowded. The cells are small, fit only for one, and in many of them three men sleep on one bedstead under one set of coverings, a great evil, which undoes all the good effects of the discipline by day. In 27 cells I found men thus placed at night.

The classification required by the Act has not been strictly complied with, from the prison being sometimes over-crowded. Males convicted of misdemeanours, and not sentenced to hard labour, have been placed in the ward with those charged with misdemeanours, or for want of sureties. No measures have been taken to remedy this defect.

The prison is neat, and clean, and well conducted in most respects except the evil above alluded to.

Silence is enjoined.

Prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement are sent to the gaol, because they have not room here for such a purpose. For offences committed within this prison from Michaelmas, 1836, to Michaelmas, 1837, 156 prisoners were kept on bread and water, in dark solitary cells, for periods varying from ten hours to three days. These sleep in their cells, but in the severe weather of 1837 they were removed to beds, because there are no beds in their cells: they used to destroy them.

In general these prisoners are not taken out at all during the day. They have a full allowance of bread and water. The offences punished by solitary confinement, whipping, or irons, are disobedience, indecency, neglect of work, talking at work, swearing and using profane language, quarrelling, fighting, and robbing other prisoners of food. The last rules were printed about twelve years ago.

The magistrates have lately sent assault cases, convicted at the Sessions, to the gaol.

Although silence is enforced at the tread-wheel, yet the prisoners are placed too close together: so much so indeed, that it would be difficult to detect them in the act of whispering. Compartments would be a great improvement, although it is true that with them the wheels would not hold quite so many. Two turnkeys are always present at the tread-wheel during the hours of labour.

In each ward there is one larger cell with a fire-place: these cells are reserved for the sick. One prisoner (usually the youngest) sleeps in each every night when there are no sick.

There are four dark cells, one of which is used sometimes as a sleeping-cell.

Labour.—The male prisoners committed to hard labour work at the tread-wheel, except four, who are occasionally breaking beans; one who is assisting in the mill; one who is pumping water; one repairing the prison dress; one making and repairing shoes; and one who cooks the prison diet. The remaining prisoners, who are sentenced to hard labour, clean the wards and airing-yards. I found, at my visit, 50 men engaged at the tread-wheel, two men cooking and cleaning, four men at two hand-mills grinding beans, one tailor by trade, tailoring; one shoemaker at work, one man assisting the miller, being himself of the same business, and a few prisoners acting as wardsmen.

The hours of labour are from a quarter before seven to eight, and from nine to twelve in the morning; and from two to a quarter past five in the afternoon; except twice per week, when the prisoners attend prayers in the morning.

Their hours of exercise are after taking their meals from eight to nine in the morning; and from twelve to two o'clock in the afternoon, (except when in school,) and also after the work in the evening. Those who are not sentenced to hard-labour are allowed to exercise all day in the yards, excepting at the time of chapel, at school, and at meals.

The amount of earnings at the tread-wheel during the year ending Michaelmas, 1837, was 119*l.* 1*s.* 9*d*: the profit by breaking beans was 27*l.* 14*s.* $3\frac{3}{4}$*d.* in the same year. The prisoners sentenced to hard labour (who behave well) receive one-fourth at the discretion of the visiting justices. No portion of the earnings goes to the officers of the prison. All the remaining sum accrues to the county.

Diet.—Prisoners who labour at the tread-wheel have daily of bread, 28 ozs.; of new milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; of gruel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint; of soup, 1 pint; and of potatoes, 1 lb. The weekly cost per head for such is 2*s.* $10\frac{456}{1000}$*d.* Males not sentenced to hard labour, who have been imprisoned full six months, bread, 28 ozs.; new milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; gruel, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints; and potatoes, 1lb. daily. The weekly cost per head for such is 2*s.* $4\frac{1}{4}\frac{890}{1000}$*d.* Males not sentenced to hard labour, and males confined for refusing to find sureties, have bread, 28 ozs.; gruel, 3 pints; and potatoes, 1 lb. daily. The weekly cost per head for such is 2*s.* $1\frac{1}{4}\frac{570}{1000}$*d.* (*See General Statistics,* No. XVII.)

Bread is made here for the gaol and bridewell; and the wheat is ground here.

When other suitable employ cannot be obtained, the prisoners are occasionally set to clean the wards, the chapel, reception-room, and out yards.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon attends regularly twice a-week; and at all other times when his attendance is useful. There is an infirmary-cell in every ward, and an hospital erected on the outside of the boundary wall.

The same gentleman is surgeon to the gaol and to the house of correction.

I found one man ill in the infirmary with typhus fever; he had been in prison a fortnight, and was unwell when admitted. Besides him six were also taking medicine for slight indisposition. There was no case of itch.

There were no lyings-in in	1836 and 1837.		
Deaths in	1836	0	
„	1837	2	(one aged 48; the other 63.)
Infirmary cases in . .	1836	6	
„ . .	1837	11	
The cases of slight indisposition in . . .	1837 amounted to	21	

The greatest number of sick at one time in the same year was six.

During the year ending Michaelmas, 1838, no death occurred here. There were 45 cases of sickness in that year, and the greatest number of sick at one time was 10. This prison presents a state of health singularly favourable.

Religious and other Instruction.—The same gentleman is chaplain to the gaol and to the house of correction.

The school-master was appointed to the county gaol nearly four years ago; to the house of correction nearly 14 or 15 years ago. He has 8*s.* per week for two hours daily, and three hours on Sundays at the house of correction: while at the gaol he gives three hours daily, and one on Sundays at 12*s.* per week, making altogether, for the two offices, 52*l.* per annum. He was appointed by the magistrates. All prisoners, of both sexes, are taught, unless a man is physically disqualified, as by defective sight. About three or four at the gaol were thus disqualified, but not one at the house of correction, except by illness.

At the gaol he has the males in a school-room; and the female prisoners he instructs in their own day-rooms, the matron being always present.

Each ward comes in for an hour or half-an-hour at a time, but he is not able to see them all: he divides each ward into two classes, according to their progress, but he divides them according to their capabilities into four. He has no other business at present.

He teaches arithmetic to some. . . .

The prisoners in general are attentive, and on the whole he has not much trouble with them; if so, he calls the turnkey or governor. A few days before my visit a lad about 21 or 22 had been very violent with him. The Bible and Testament are the only books he reads with them in the school. He can speak positively as to the reform of one young man, who came in quite uninformed, but learned reading, writing and arithmetic, and is now a very decent member of society, according to the school-master's own knowledge.

He thinks that the admission of agricultural labourers is influenced a little according to the pressure of the times, but not so the manufacturing ones. The prisoners ask him frequently the meaning of passages in the Bible, which he endeavours to convey to them; but his time is too short to do much in that way.

The women behave very well to him: he has never received an unpleasant word from them at any time.

The male prisoners, in proportion to their numbers, are usually the best informed.

It seldom happens that a woman can write a good hand.

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He believes that the prisoners would gladly occupy themselves with reading if they had more works of a miscellaneous character.

The prisoners in his opinion afford a fair sample, as to their attainments, of the attainments of the agricultural labourers and artisans of the borough and neighbourhood. In fact he thinks that they are *not the most ignorant* part of the population who enter the gaol and house of correction.

The school-master has passed all his days at Leicester.

The keeper does not recollect that the sacrament has been administered since he has been here.

One full service is performed on Sundays, either morning or afternoon, (alternately with the county gaol,) also on Christmas-day, and on Good Friday. There are prayers twice a-week. The whole of the prisoners are suppled with Bibles, prayer-books, and other religious books at the discretion of the chaplain.

General Statistics.

No. I. State of the population at the time of my visit.

I found here in June, 1838, 44 felons, 47 convicted misdemeanours, 2 unconvicted misdemeanours, 8 vagrants. Total——101.

The highest number since January 1, 1838 has been———136.
The average number in 1837, was . . . . . „ $89\frac{221}{365}$.

Stocking weavers and agricultural labourers form the chief trades: there are also a few mechanics.

No. II. Progress of committals in several recent years:—

Total admitted in	1837	519
„	1836	388
„	1835	496
„	1834	676
„	1833	518
„	1832	532
„	1831	396
„	1830	451

No. III. The number of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year, ending Michaelmas, 1837:— .

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions.	
	Felons.	Misdemeanants.
	M.	M.
Number of Prisoners before Trial	..	1
„ „ Not Prosecuted	..	1

No. IV.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year —

	Males.
Under the Game Laws	99
Under the Revenue Laws	2
Under the Bastardy Laws	8
Under the Vagrant Act	61
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	73
Under the Larceny Act	49
For assaults	16
For want of sureties	2
As known or reputed thieves	7
Committed for re-examination on charges under summary jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	2
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	87
Total	406

No. V.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year:—

	Males.
In custody at the commencement of the year	66
Received under commitments and who have not been in the custody of others	407
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns	112
Total	585

No. VI.—The greatest number of Prisoners, at any one time, in the course of the Year:—Males, 120.

No. VII.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Years.	14 Days and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 2 Months.	2 Months and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	Total.
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. ,, after Trial (except Debtors)	5	2	12	18	43	21	9	2	112
3. ,, under Summary Convictions	6	37	178	109	72	4	..	..	406

No. VIII.—The Ages of Prisoners, on Summary Conviction, during the Year:—

	Males.
Under 12 years of age	1
12 years, and under 14	10
14 years, and under 17	61
17 years, and under 21	98
21 years, and under 30	137
30 years, and upwards	99
Total	406

Nos. IX. and X.—The Number of Prisoners (except debtors) confined in this Prison, in the course of the year, who have been committed before to this or other prisons:—

	Males.
Once	83
Twice	31
Thrice	13
Four times or more	17

No. XI.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the year, have been employed:—

	Males.
Hard labour	554
Employment, not being hard labour	14
Not employed	17

No. XII.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the year:—Males, 45.

No. XIII.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the year:—

	Males.
Privately	9

No. XIV.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison, in the course of the year:—

	Tried. Males.
Dark Cells Solitary Cells Stoppage of diet*	156

* Bread and water excepted.

No. XV.—Clothing and Bedding Table. Number of articles issued to each Prisoner:—

	Males.
Day Caps	1
Jackets	1
Waistcoats	1
Trowsers	1 pair
Shirts	1
Socks	1 pair
Shoes	1 do.
Beds	1
Blankets (two in summer and three in winter to each bed)	
Towels (two to each ward)	
Infirmary Beds (one to each ward)	
,, Blankets (three to each bed)	

No. XVI.—Total Cost, under the following heads, during the year:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of prison diet	596	19	$6\frac{3}{4}\frac{5}{10}\frac{4}{0}$
Male clothing	85	18	7
Bedding	5	2	7
Straw	8	3	9
Extra allowances by order of the surgeon, leeches and trusses included	5	8	11
Fuel	32	4	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Soap	3	10	0
Candles and oil, gas included	6	2	6
Stationery, books, and printing	5	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Books and pencils to the chapel and school	6	4	4
Officers' salaries, fees, and emoluments	531	16	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Sundries, not mentioned, *i. e.*—Taxes, Rates, &c. &c.	37	10	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Total expenses of the prison for the year	1324	12	$2\frac{1}{4}\frac{5}{10}\frac{4}{0}$

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison per annum	125	8	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Prison diet per head, per annum	6	18	10
Prison clothing and bedding per head, per annum	1	3	1

No. XVII.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Potatoes.	Soup.*	Gruel.	Milk.
	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.
Men and boys sentenced to hard labour	196	7	7	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Men and boys not sentenced to hard labour, and who have been imprisoned six months and upwards	196	7	..	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Men and boys whose imprisonment is under six months, and no labour	196	7	..	21	..

* The soup is made of beef's leg or head (including the root of the tongue.) Peas and vegetables, with pepper and salt, are added in proportion. There is nearly one pennyworth of meat per quart.

No. XVIII.—Scale of Treadwheel Labour, as delivered by the keeper.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January	5	50	7½ Inches.	Three wheels 52 steps, and two wheels 46 steps per minute.	Six off to ten on each of the three fast wheels, and five off to ten on each of the two slow wheels.	Fast wheels in summer 10,968 feet and 9 inches; in winter, shortest day, 6,093 feet and 9 inches. Slow wheels in summer 10,350 feet; in winter, shortest day, 5,750 feet.	Fast wheels in summer, 1,170 revolutions; in winter, shortest day, 650 revolutions. Slow wheels, in summer, 1,035 revolutions; in winter, shortest day, 575 revolutions.	Multiply the number of steps the wheel is revolving per minute by the number of inches from the bottom of one step to the top of the other, then multiply the product by the number of minutes in an hour, or as many hours as the prisoners are employed, and again multiply this last product by the number of prisoners actually on the wheel at one time, and then divide this result by the whole number of prisoners employed both on and off the wheels, and the quotient will be the number of inches each man labours per hour or day as the calculation may be.	Grinding Corn.
February	6¾								
March	8½								
April	9								
May	9								
June	9								
July	9								
August	9								
September	8¼								
October	7¾								
November	6½								
December	5								

No, XIX.—Officers' Salaries, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	Age at the close of 1837.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments.
Governor	37	June 30th, 1834	115	0	0	0	8	0	115	8	0	Whenever a private whipping is ordered, 5*s.* are divided between the Governor and Turnkeys (but the Governor has to provide the instruments): from Michaelmas, 1836, to Michaelmas, 1837, 2*l.* were thus divided. The Miller is allowed 9*l.* per annum for house-rent.
Chaplain	40	July, 1820	75	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	
Surgeon	48	,, 1815	50	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	
Schoolmaster	60	June 4th, 1825	20	16	0	0	0	0	20	16	0	
Turnkey	44	Dec. 7th, 1828	52	0	0	0	8	0	52	8	0	
,,	53	March 17th, 1833	52	0	0	0	8	0	52	8	0	
,,	39	July 7th, 1834	52	0	0	0	8	0	52	8	0	
,,	47	Oct. 16th, 1834	52	0	0	0	8	0	52	8	0	
Miller and Baker	33	April 23rd, 1836	52	0	0	9	0	0	61	0	0	

No. XX.—Receipts during the Year:—

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the prison, after deducting earnings to Prisoners	129	11	4¾
Amount of fines paid by prisoners applicable to the county-rate	3	11	1
Total	133	2	5¾

III.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Leicestershire.

Leicester. County House of Correction for Males.

No. XXI.—Schoolmaster's Return of Prisoners confined in the House of Correction, for the County of Leicester, from 1833 to 1838 inclusive, with their qualifications in reading, writing, &c.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1833.

Not knowing the alphabet	38
Read only imperfectly, or read and write imperfectly	216
Read only well, or read and write well	234
	488
Convicted felons added	70
Total	558

Convicted felons within this period:—

Not knowing the alphabet	6
Read only imperfectly, or read and write imperfectly	38
Read only well, or read and write well	26
Total	70

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From January 1st to December 31st, 1834:—

Not knowing the alphabet	34
Read only imperfectly, or read and write imperfectly	245
Read only well, or read and write well	299
	578
Convicted felons added	82
Total	660

Convicted felons within this period:—

Not knowing the alphabet	10
Read only imperfectly, or read and write imperfectly	32
Read only well, or read and write well	40
Total	82

From January 1st to December 31st, 1835:—

Not knowing the alphabet	15
Read only imperfectly, or read and write imperfectly	87
Read only well, or read and write well	261
	363
Convicted felons added	58
Total	421

Convicted felons within this period:—

Not knowing the alphabet	9
Read only imperfectly, or read and write imperfectly	31
Read only well, or read and write well	18
Total	58

From January 1st to December 31st, 1836:—

Not knowing the alphabet	22
Read only imperfectly, or read and write imperfectly	134
Read only well, or read and write well	156
Superior in arithmetic	1
	313
Convicted felons added	88
Total	401

Convicted felons within this period:—

Not knowing the alphabet	16
Read only imperfectly, or read and write imperfectly	35
Read only well, or read and write well	37
Total	88

From January 1st to December 31st, 1837:—

Could neither read nor write	98
Read only imperfectly	135
Read and write imperfectly	131
Read and write well	79
	443
Convicted felons added	120
Total	563

Convicted felons within this period:—

Could neither read nor write	27
Read only imperfectly	30
Read and write imperfectly	33
Read and write well	30
Total	120

Of the convicted felons of 19 years of age and under, during this period—

Could neither read nor write	14
Read only imperfectly	10
Read and write imperfectly	13
Read and write well	6
Total	43

From January 1st to September 30th, 1838:—

Could neither read nor write	51
Read only imperfectly	92
Read and write imperfectly	98
Read and write well	30
	271
Convicted felons added	108
Total	379

Convicted felons within this period:—

Could neither read nor write	32
Read only imperfectly	32
Read and write imperfectly	35
Read and write well	9
Total	108

Of the convicted felons of 19 years of age and under, during this period—

Could neither read nor write	10
Read only imperfectly	7
Read and write imperfectly	6
Read and write well	2
Total	25

N.B. The schoolmaster states that he has "returned the convicted felons in the House of Correction separate from other prisoners, supposing that those men had been returned from gaol whilst under charge of felony, as by placing them in the total, without any explanation, would in appearance have been more then returned than there really were."

Schoolmaster's Return of Prisoners confined in the Gaol for the County of Leicester, from October 10th, 1836, to October 8th, 1838, with their qualifications in reading, writing, &c.

From October 10th, 1836, to October 9th, 1837:—

	Males.	Females.
Could neither read nor write	60	21
Read only imperfectly	78	34
Read and write imperfectly	115	12
Read and write well	62	9
Total	315	76

During this period, of the transport convicts—

	Males.	Females.
Could neither read nor write	2	2
Read only imperfectly	12	2
Read and write imperfectly	11	0
Read and write well	12	0
Total	37	4

From October 9th, 1837, to October 8th, 1838:—

	Males.	Females.
Could neither read nor write	72	26
Read only imperfectly	102	45
Read and write imperfectly	112	17
Read and write well	51	1
Superior in arithmetic	1	0
Total	338	89

During this period, of the transport convicts—

	Males.	Females.
Could neither read nor write	2	0
Read only imperfectly	6	2
Read and write imperfectly	10	0
Read and write well	5	0
Total	23	2

N.B. In the year 1838, there was one prisoner who possessed superior attainments in arithmetic.

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Leicester. County House of Correction for Males.

A Summary View of the Number of Prisoners confined in the House of Correction, for the county of Leicester, from January 1st, 1833, to September 30th, 1838, in relation to their qualifications in reading, writing, &c.:—

Prisoners exclusive of Felons:—

1833	488
1834	578
1835	363
1836	312
1837	443
1838	271
Superior in arithmetic	1
Total	2456

Of these could neither read nor write	258
Read only imperfectly	769
Read and write imperfectly	857
Read and write well	571
In the Year 1836, superior in arithmetic, only	1
Total	2456

Prisoners convicted of Felony:—

1833	70
1834	82
1835	58
1836	88
1837	120
1838	108
Total	526

Of these could neither read nor write	100
Read only imperfectly	144
Read and write imperfectly	176
Read and write well	106
Total	526

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. It is scarcely necessary to observe the strong necessity which exists for constructing more cells.

2. Compartments on the tread-wheel would be an additional means of preventing communication.

3. The school-master should be engaged for a longer time daily: at present he only spends two hours here daily; in that case he would probably receive some increase of salary.

4. It would be useful to set apart as a school-room one particular room properly adapted for the purpose.

5. If the number of persons imprisoned for debt is considerably diminished, many prisoners may be transferred from this too-crowded establishment to the gaol. Such a measure might perhaps obviate the necessity of building new cells, provided also that the 13 day-rooms of the house of correction were divided into two cells each (which would give 26 additional cells). If the day-rooms are given up, it will then, however, be necessary to warm the cells in winter.

LEICESTER.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—There are here nine yards: 1 for untried felons; 1 for untried misdemeanants; 1 for debtors; 1 for untried felons, women; 1 for tried women; 1 for convicted felons; 1 for convicted misdemeanants; 1 for boys; and 1 solitary yard. There are 8 day-rooms: 1 room for female debtors; a chapel; a school-room; infirmaries for males and females; a solitary ward for females; washing and cooking kitchens; laundry and store-rooms. There are also 2 baths, both of which are fixed.

Shutters have been ordered for the windows, which I formerly noticed as being unglazed.

Management.—There is now only one keeper to the whole establishment, instead of a separate keeper to each. One turnkey has left suddenly, so that there is only the keeper at present, and a turnkey; but another turnkey is soon expected. The keeper pays out of his salary the two turnkeys and two deputy matrons. The matron is his wife; the first deputy is the turnkey's wife; the second, his servant. This prison is moderately clean and neat, with the exceptions I have subsequently noticed.

39 male prisoners are now sleeping in separate cells, and 14 males in cells which contain 3 prisoners. Besides these, 5 women are sleeping in single cells, and 5 in double or treble ones.

Conversation, but more especially noise, are prevented.

The women only sleep together when the prison is crowded.

There are no rules now in the gaol, either in print or manuscript. The registers are well kept.

To each male prisoner is allowed a jacket, trowsers, shirt, stockings, shoes, cap, straw mattress, two blankets, and a bed-rug. The cost of these articles is 2*l.* 10*s.*

Visits.—Convicted prisoners may be visited once a month, by as many friends as come between the hours of twelve and half-past one. The turnkey is present. The friends are placed at a little distance from the prisoner. The untried may be visited thrice weekly.

Suicide.—During the last two years there has been one attempt by hanging, but unsuccessful.

Escapes.—There were none in 1836 and 1837; nor in 1838 up to the time of my visit in June.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—The prisoners in such solitary confinement do not sleep in the cells they inhabit by day. They go out for exercise daily during one hour in the evening, and are also let out into the yard in the morning to wash. The soup is removed from their diet. The keeper visits them at least once daily, and the turnkey twice. There is at present one prisoner here thus sentenced: he is to be imprisoned 15 months, and at the end of each three months he is to pass one month in solitary confinement.

The prisoners in solitary confinement *for refractory conduct* have bread (1 lb. 5 oz. daily) and water. They do not sleep in their day-cells, and are let out in the morning to wash. The offences for which they are thus punished are, refusal to work, profane swearing, fighting, disorderly conduct, and a repetition of infractions of the rules. I found one boy thus confined.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon attends regularly three times in the week; and every day when necessary.

There is no insane prisoner in confinement.

I found no man seriously ill; but three were taking medicine.

The infirmary rooms are good.

There is a surgeon's journal, with names of diseases, which is well kept.

One woman only has lain-in here during the last two years: the child lived.

The following is the medical return for the year 1837:—

The average number of prisoners was	78
The total number admitted	906
Cases of sickness	204
Average number on the sick list	13
The number of deaths	0

The amount of the surgeon's salary is 40*l.*; there was only one extra charge in 1837, viz.—a guinea, for a midwifery case. The medicines are supplied by contract. The number of cases of sickness may appear to be great, but many of them were diseases contracted previous to committal, and many others were of a very trivial nature.

Letters.—The untried may write and receive letters, but the keeper reads them.

Religious and other Instruction.—There is a full service on Sundays and on Thursdays.

A school-master has been appointed, at 30*l.* a year salary, since my former visit.

His duty is to attend daily during three hours for four days in the week. He is not there on Sundays. He keeps an ample journal, beginning October 5, 1836. He teaches all the prisoners, both males and females; the matron being present with the females. No one is exempted from attending. There are sometimes four classes of males, and two female classes.

The women come in less informed than the men.

The prisoners read from Sunday School Union books, *The British Reader*, *The Juvenile Reader*, and the Testament. The British Reader is partly a spelling-book. All are taught to write who are ignorant of it. The prisoners are generally very attentive; and have never once been impertinent to the school-master. The men behave the best. The school-master seldom teaches arithmetic, except by way of encouragement to those who are attentive. They ask the meaning of passages, and he encourages them to do so. He has never been obliged to apply to the governor or turnkey for assistance. He was appointed by the Gaol Committee, and does no other business in the gaol, but is collector of levies in the town.

Books are moderately well supplied. The school-room is good, as is also the chapel.

The school-master has favoured me with the following interesting table of the state of education of the prisoners on their admission; and also of the proportion who acquired new attainments after their admission. This table deserves attention, because the school-master has himself carefully tested the relative proficiency.

Number of Prisoners who have been under Instruction in the Borough House of Correction in Leicester, from October 5, 1836, to October 5, 1838.

	Males.	Females.
Could not read or write	66	18
Could read, but not write	96	29
Could read and write imperfectly	147	14
Could read and write well	73	3
Had a superior degree of education	11	0
Learned to read and write in prison	45	11
Learned to write in prison	14	19

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In illustration of this subject, I shall insert a communication which I requested the schoolmaster to make me, on the results of his observation as to the general state of knowledge, &c., among his pupils:—

"Out of the total number of prisoners I have only had to report for punishment three males and one female; and had only four cases of refusal to be taught, two males and two females. Upon the whole the prisoners have behaved well, and shown much gratitude for the instruction imparted to them. The progress they have made, and the emulation that is visible amongst them, is gratifying, and exceeds my most sanguine expectations. I have found great vigilance requisite to preserve order, and to create sufficient interest at the commencement to excite their attention, but never experienced any insolence from them. There is much shyness on the part of the adult prisoners at the commencement of instruction, which has only been removed by a course of education adapted to their several capacities and dispositions, which is almost as varied as the individuals. You will observe the small number who have had any superior degree of education, and of those who can read and write. I have found them generally very ignorant of what they are reading about. The prisoners generally are in a deplorable state of poverty as well as ignorance. You wished me to relate any case or cases where the instruction had been effectual in improving the morals. There have been several who have led a thoughtless life, been allured by temptation to commit crime, and when sentenced, have fostered a feeling that would destroy self-respect, and felt inclined to abandon themselves to the wide world. We have, by the loan of books and reasoning with them, removed this impression. They have in various ways expressed their gratitude for the pains bestowed upon them, and are now occupying respectable situations. By the exertions of the chaplain, and the regular lending of books out of the library that is forming, in conjunction with the discipline of the school, I believe a salutary good is effected in the conduct of the prisoners, as many will occupy their minds, by reading, &c., instead of loose and vile conversation. In conclusion I beg to state, that out of the 393 males there were only 103 for felony; out of the 64 females there were 51 for felony; the others, of both sexes, were convicted for misdemeanours, and some for a very short time, which accounts for the apparent discrepancy in the numbers actually taught to read and write, in comparison with those committed. They were all taught, but none calculated in the return who had not made some real proficiency. Out of the total number of male prisoners there have been committed twice, 27; three times, 8; and four times, 4; three of the latter for trespassing, and one for neglect of family each time. Out of the number committed three times, only 2 for felony once; and out of the 27 twice committed, 12 were once for misdemeanours, and once for felony, 5 twice for felony, the other 10 each time for misdemeanours, such as assaults, neglect of families, and drunkenness. Out of the 290 sent for misdemeanours, 280 I would say are from these latter causes, including neglect of work and vagrants. Out of the 64 females, there have been only 4 committed twice, 2 for misdemeanours, and 2 for felony, both times."

Reformation and Return to an honest Livelihood of Artisans, Prisoners, &c.—The keeper has traced several cases of reformation in this gaol. He is now 36; was born here; and has never left the place for any considerable time. He knows people in the town who have been here, and who are now gaining an honest livelihood. He knows two or three who have come from the hulks, and who are now also gaining an honest livelihood. On the other hand, there are certain families which seem to maintain a continual supply of offenders. Thus, one family has a father at the hulks, and two of the sons have been in this prison. Another family has had two brothers transported.

Trades of the Prisoners.—The majority of the prisoners are labourers and stocking-makers.

Labour.—Of those in the prison at the time of my visit, 39 are at hard labour; 20 of whom I found at the tread-wheel; 2 acting as cooks; 2 as shoemakers. The rest are employed in pumping, and in scouring the yards.

The women wash, and mend for all, and make shirts and bed-ticking. Linen is given to them; and no prisoners are allowed to use their own linen.

There is a tread-wheel, with two compartments, one for felons, the other for misdemeanants. Prisoners are employed at their several trades where it is practicable.

The duration of labour is eight hours in summer, and six hours in winter on the tread-wheel: the intermediate hours are employed in the school-room, in cleansing the wards, and in exercise.

When prisoners are not set to work on the tread-wheel, they are employed in making clothes and shoes for the use of the prison. The earnings are not applied to the use of the prisoners, otherwise than when on their discharge something is given to them for good conduct. The officers of the prison derive no benefit from the employment of the prisoners.

Diet.—Consists of 8lbs. 14ozs. of wheaten bread; 14 pints of milk-porridge; 7 pints of pea-soup, and 7 lbs. of potatoes, with salt, for each prisoner weekly: 2*s.* 10½*d.* is the cost per head per week. The prisoners who are not sentenced to hard labour have no soup. The bread is made from good seconds flour.

General Statistics of the Population of the Prison.

	Males.	Females.
No. I. Lowest number of prisoners since January 1, 1838	37	9
Greatest	71	20

No. II. Total number of committals from Michaelmas, 1836, to Michaelmas, 1837—906
„ „ „ 1835, „ 1836—800

The increase is owing to the larger district now comprehended by the borough, which adds considerably to its population.

No. III. Number of Prisoners confined here at the time of my visit, June, 1838.

	Males.	Females.
For trial	12	3
Convicted and for examination	41	7
Total	53	10

Two of the above prisoners have been previously convicted.

No. IV.—Quarterly Return to the Visiting Magistrates of the State of the Gaol and House of Correction, June 13th, 1838:—

Number of prisoners the prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells, 67.

Number of prisoners the prison is capable of containing when more than one prisoner sleeps in a cell, 80.

Total number of prisoners, March 14, 1838	73
,, June 13, 1838	63

	Males.	Females.
Number of debtors	1	1
Number of felons for trial	12	3
Number of felons under sentence	22	6
Number of misdemeanants under sentence	16	1
Prisoners for examination	1	0
Number of prisoners above 17 years	43	11
Number of prisoners under 17 years	9	0
Number of prisoners employed to hard labour	37	7
Number of prisoners not employed, not being sentenced to hard labour	15	4
Greatest number at one time during the quarter	65	9
Number of debtors during the quarter	5	1
Total number during the quarter	151	26
Number of refractory prisoners in solitary confinement during the quarter	11	2
Cases of sickness during the quarter	38	18
Greatest number of sick at one time	6	5

No. V.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1837.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of prisoners before trial	15	5	2	..	62	24	6	2	85	31
,, convicted	11	3	1	..	56	20	5	1	73	24
,, acquitted at the bar	4	2	..	..	4	3	..	1	8	6
,, no bills found	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	1
,, not prosecuted	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..

No. VI.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Deserters awaiting a route	10	0
Under the Game Laws	2	0
Under the Bastardy Laws	1	0
Under the Vagrant Act	40	3
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	40	1
Under the Larceny Act	87	3
For assaults	137	5
For want of sureties	9	0
As known or reputed thieves	24	2
Committed for re-examination on charges under summary jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by magistrates	159	33
Other summary convictions, not included in the preceding classes	101	43
Total	610	90

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No. VII.—Debtors in the course of the Year :—

	Males.	Females.
On mesne process	32	2

No. VIII.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year :— Males, 74; Females, 23.

No. IX.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes or Sessions during the Year :—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	2	1
12 years and under 14	2	0
14 years and under 17	11	5
17 years and under 21	16	3
21 years and under 30	28	12
30 years and upwards	26	10
Total	85	31

No. X.—Ages of Prisoners on Summary Conviction :—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years of age	4	1
12 years and under 14	17	0
14 years and under 17	60	4
17 years and under 21	180	29
21 years and under 30	173	23
30 years and upwards	179	33
Total	610	90

No. XI.—The number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons :—

	Males.	Females.
Once	52	7
Twice	21	3
Thrice	15	4
Four times or more	15	5

No. XII.—Number of Punishments for offences within the Prison in the course of the Year :—

	Tried.		Untried.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Dark cells	1	0	0	0
Solitary cells	20	9	5	0
Total	21	9	5	0

No. XIII.—Total cost under the following Heads during the Year :—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Total cost of prison diet	360	18	2
Male and female clothing	69	11	5½
Bedding	15	8	3½
Straw	2	7	5
Extra allowances by order of the surgeon	5	2	3
Fuel	38	17	4½
Soap	6	2	6
Candles and oil gas	11	5	9
Stationery and printing	12	4	10
Officers' salaries, fees, and emoluments	430	0	0
Removal of prisoners to take their trials at Assizes and Sessions	2	5	0
Removing transported convicts	120	7	0
Sundries not mentioned	118	18	8
Total expenses of the Prison for the year	1193	8	8½

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	
Repairs and alterations in and about the prison, per annum	83	3	6½	
Prison diet per head, per annum	4	4	6	
Prison clothing and bedding per head, per annum	3	7	0	
Pension to a retired officer, the late gaoler, (who had been in office 35 years)	200	0	0	
Cost of each prisoner per day	0	1	1½	and ⅔ of a ¼*d.*

No. XIV.—Scale of Treadwheel Labour, as delivered by the Keeper.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number Employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	The Daily amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	5	14	9 Inches.	25 feet per minute, or 84 steps in 2½ minutes.	About one-third in cleaning wards, pumping water, and cooking for the Prisoners.	7,560 feet per day in winter, 9,072 feet per day in summer.	480 times per day in winter, 576 times per day in summer.	About six hours labour, one hour to school.	The labour on the wheel is regulated by a warning-bell.	To no purpose except labour.
February .	5									
March . .	5									
April . .	6									
May . .	6									
June . .	6									
July . .	6									
August .	6									
September	6									
October .	5									
November .	5									
December .	5									

Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	Age at the close of 1837.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
			£. s. d.	
Governor . .	36	1835	300 0 0	None.
Chaplain . .	71	1829	40 0 0	
Surgeon . .	..	1837	40 0 0	
Matron . . .	32	1835	20 0 0	
Schoolmaster .	35	1834	30 0 0	
			430 0 0	

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Leicestershire.

Leicester. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Explanation respecting the Salaries.—The keeper gives out of his own income to the first turnkey 15*s.* weekly. He and his wife have the same allowance of food as the prisoners, if they choose to take it. The second turnkey has 9*s.* a week, also from the keeper: the keeper boards him, and washes for him, and usually gives him some clothing and mending. The second deputy-matron, being the keeper's own servant, receives 8*l.* 10*s.* wages yearly, with board, washing, &c. Although the keeper's salary is 300*l.*, yet a saving has been effected, because the gaol and house of correction are now consolidated. The borough supplies coats and bedding for the turnkeys.

Relief given to Discharged Prisoners.—The lowest sum given on discharge is 6*d.*, with a loaf of bread. Some receive 1*s.*, and sometimes so much as 3*s.* is given. If prisoners come in without clothes, a complete set is given them.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The mattresses are dirty: more are required for a change.
2. The windows in the misdemeanants' ward, and in the felons' ward, should be made to open: only one window in each opens at present.
3. The doors require painting.
4. The interior should be whitewashed.
5. The regulations respecting letters and visits should be stricter, and should be defined on paper, and printed.
6. The prisoners should be made to keep a certain distance from each other in the yards.
7. Silence should be more strictly enforced.
8. No tobacco should be allowed.
9. The prisoners should be placed, as far as is possible, in single cells. Some rooms might be advantageously converted into single sleeping-cells.

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FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. C. 38.

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IV.

SCOTLAND,
NORTHUMBERLAND, AND DURHAM.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1839.

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IV.

FOURTH REPORT on the PRISONS OF SCOTLAND.

&c.

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, Secretary of State.

MY LORD, 22d June 1839.

DURING the last year I have visited most of the larger prisons in Scotland, and many of the smaller ones. In some of them further improvements have been made, as will appear in the separate Reports; but most of them remain in the same state as at the time of my previous visit. Indeed, until a general measure be passed for providing suitable prisons, and placing them under responsible and efficient management, I cannot hope to see much more amendment. While the Scottish Prisons Bill remains unsettled, it is, of course, vain to expect those who are at present charged with the care and maintenance of prisons, to undertake the erection of new buildings, or to consent to any alteration which would entail much expense. This it would be unreasonable to expect, even if the persons in authority had, in all instances, the necessary funds at their command; but this, owing to the impoverished state of many of the burghs, is so far from being the case, that at some places not only are there no means of effecting extensive alterations, but it is not possible to make even the slightest improvement, or, indeed, to keep the prison in a state of repair. At Stranraer, for example, where there is a very bad prison, the magistrates are unable to get repairs done, without becoming personally liable for the expense, which they of course decline. The burgh is in a bankrupt state, as regards its corporate funds, and the magistrates have no power of levying an assessment. Two or three years ago, indeed, some alterations were made in the prison; but the tradesmen who executed them have never been able to obtain payment.

Prisons visited.

Poverty of many of the Burghs.

The great extent to which poverty and unwillingness to incur expenses until the Prisons Bill shall have passed, have together acted to prevent even minor improvements, will at once be seen by referring to the separate Reports. As respects improvements which could be effected without expense, such as the introduction of work, the abolition of a money allowance for food, and above all, the dismissal of inefficient keepers, while I have again, in several cases, to acknowledge the readiness of the local authorities to act with vigour, I have, in other cases, to regret the existence of apathy, dilatoriness, and a yielding to local influence.

In my First Report, presented more than three years ago, I gave a description of the present evils of the Scottish prisons, and submitted to your Lordship's consideration the measures which appeared to me best calculated to afford a remedy. Since that time those evils have, in many places, certainly been mitigated, and in some almost entirely removed. The main features of the picture, however, are still correct, and I do not perceive any ground for change in the remedial measures proposed, the general principles of which at once received the cordial assent of the country, on their being embodied in a Bill. It must, however, be a matter of deep regret to every one alive to the wretched state of the Scottish prisons, that so long a delay should have arisen in passing this Bill, or in adopting some other measure equally efficient. I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the following extracts of letters from gentlemen concerned in the administration of justice; remarking, at the same time, that several other counties are in nearly as bad a state as those referred to.

Evils from delay in passing the Scottish Prisons Bill.

The sheriff-substitute of Orkney writes as follows:—

With respect to the only gaol in this district, I think I may say, without fear of contradiction, that in itself it presents an illustration of *all* the principal evils that exist in the prisons of Scotland, which are so ably pointed out in your First Parliamentary Report on Scottish Prisons. These evils now come to have a doubly paralyzing effect on the administration of criminal justice in the county, seeing that crime has very much increased within the last 12 months; and, with one exception, all the *graviora delicta* have been committed by persons who are natives of and are permanently domiciled in Orkney.

The following letter is from Mr. Hutchison, Procurator Fiscal, Forfar, to Mr. L'Amy, Sheriff of the County:—

DEAR SIR, *Forfar, 14th March* 1839.

I feel myself obliged to bring under your notice the state of the gaols in this district of the county, which is actually such at present as to impede the execution of justice. Of late the magistrates of Montrose have repeatedly intimated to me through their fiscal, Mr. Burness, that they were very straitened for want of room in the gaol for the great number of persons committed for crimes in that quarter; and some days previous to the 4th current, when there were a number of jury trials here, they intimated that they had not accommodation for the number which would likely be sentenced to imprisonment. On my suggestion, they applied for gaol accommodation to the magistrates of the other burghs, viz., Forfar, Arbroath, and Brechin; but it turned out that the gaols at these places were equally full. Under these circumstances Mr. Robertson [sheriff substitute], to whom I mentioned the matter, had no alternative but to sentence the Montrose criminals to be imprisoned in the Montrose gaol. How the magistrates have contrived to accommodate them I do not know; but Mr. Burness writes me that no more committals can take place, and that it will be necessary to delay the apprehension of several criminals, against whom investigations have been instituted, for the sole reason that there is no place to which they can be committed. You will thus observe that matters are in such a state as to threaten the suspension of my official duties altogether. I shall in the meantime proceed to investigate all cases as they occur; but it will be obvious to you, under the circumstances, that if I cannot get the offenders apprehended and committed, it will lead to great irregularity, and in some instances the ends of justice may be entirely defeated.

I consider it my duty to send you this information; and, to give you some idea of the state of the Forfar Gaol, I annex copy of a letter written by Mr. Rodger, burgh fiscal here, to Mr. Burness, in answer to the application made by the Montrose magistrates that some of their criminals should be admitted to the Gaol of Forfar.

I remain, &c.

Copy of Mr. Rodger's Letter to Mr. Burness, referred to in the foregoing.

DEAR SIR, *Forfar, 27th February* 1839.

There are at present not fewer than ten criminal prisoners in this gaol, and we have only four cells, one of which is occupied by two women. But on Monday first there is every probability that other twelve will be added to the number. In such circumstances it is quite hopeless to expect gaol accommodation here. In fact the gaols of this county are a perfect disgrace to it, and the wretched condition they are in affords ample evidence of the absolute necessity of immediately passing and carrying into effect the present Gaol Bill pending in Parliament.

Any attempt at classification here is quite impossible; and should the trials on Monday first give the anticipated addition, then there will not be fewer than 20 prisoners crammed into three small cells, which will in all likelihood create disease among the wretched inmates, for the fourth cell must be reserved for the two women; and each of the cells is only about 12 feet long by 10 in breadth. In fact, the poor devils will be packed and stowed away like goods in the hold of a ship; and no surprise need be created though they stink, and rot, and fester, like compressed vegetables in a dunghill.

I called on the sheriff along with Mr. Hutchison, read your letter, and stated the condition of the Forfar Gaol. He could grant no relief. The only place in the county which has accommodation is the Dundee Bridewell; but then the sheriff is of opinion that he has no power to order prisoners to be sent there, as the Bridewell was erected under a special Act of Parliament, and is governed by Commissioners under that Act.

I see no help for you, excepting the renting of a few cells in the Lunatic Asylum—or an ice-house or two, should they happen to be empty at present—or letting your thieves, whores, and blackguards enjoy a jubilee of crime for two or three months.

I am, &c.

At Greenock the magistrates have been compelled, in consequence of the crowded state of the gaol, to release prisoners before the expiration of their sentences, in order to make room for others.

Corruption of Prisoners.

But a more serious evil, perhaps, even than the obstruction of justice, caused by the delay in passing the Prisons Bill, is the moral corruption of the prisoners. There can be no doubt that, by this delay, many who were young and inexperienced in crime, and many who have been sent to prison on erroneous charges, or for offences not of a criminal character, have been irretrievably ruined; and it is melancholy to think, that in a country which claims a peculiar regard for the moral welfare of its people, so much of the opposition to this measure should have been founded on the mere question of division of the expense, and this notwithstanding the smallness of the whole sum in dispute.

The Gaol Committee of Glasgow, after enumerating many gross irregularities in their prison (a prison which is in almost all respects the reverse of the Glasgow Bridewell), add:—

And the committee see no remedy, while the present building is kept up, nor any check at all effectual, unless a sentinel were placed constantly in each ward, with the means of instant correction. Of the imperfections of the prison, and the impracticability of a thorough improvement upon it, the strongest evidence is afforded by Mr. Hill's printed Report, in which he says, "It is greatly to be hoped it will soon be abandoned; that the day on which it is pulled down will certainly witness the removal of a school of crime; and that nothing beyond palliatives can, of course, be adopted, so long as the present building remains." In these sentiments the committee are forced to concur. And, as regards the gaol of Glasgow, no stronger reasons could be given for the measures contemplated by the Bill now again before Parliament for improving the prisons in this part of the United Kingdom.

By referring to the evidence given in the Report on the Edinburgh Bridewell, your Lordship will perceive how fully convinced the thieves themselves are that the prisons of Scotland, even including some which are good compared with the generality, serve in their present state as schools of crime. But, in truth, no such corroborative evidence can be necessary to prove that such must be the effects of a system which admits of prisoners of different ages, tried and untried, thieves, deserters, and persons convicted of petty assaults only, being herded together, almost secure from observation, and wholly unprovided with useful employment; a system under which the smuggling of forbidden articles into the prisons, smoking, drinking, gambling, swearing, the use of obscene language, stealing from each other, cheating, quarrelling, fighting, and various acts of tyranny, are of common occurrence; and under which robberies are planned to be executed after the offenders shall have left prison.

I do not bring forward this matter as new; similar statements have appeared in each of my former Reports, and the facts are of public notoriety. My object in collecting further evidence on the subject, and calling attention to it, is to impress yet more on the public mind the great evil of delay in applying an efficient remedy. In the present Report the fullest evidence as to the extent of these and other evils is to be found in the accounts of the Glasgow and Edinburgh gaols, and of the Edinburgh Bridewell. I should remark, however, that the latter is, comparatively, a good prison, and that much of the evidence given in the report upon it relates to other prisons.—I would also refer, among others, to the reports on the prisons of Stirling, Inverary, Tain, Dingwall, Elgin, Cupar, Dunfermline, Haddington, Stranraer, and Kirkwall.

At Stirling I found that the keeper and turnkey were both men of dissipated habits, that they had both connived at the bringing of spirituous liquors into the prison, had received part themselves, and had supplied the prisoners with ale for their own profit. I detected them also in numerous cases of gross deception. At the prison of Inverary I found a woman in the same cell with a male prisoner, notwithstanding I had spoken of a similar impropriety in my last Report, and notwithstanding two bastard children have been born in this prison within the last few years. At Tain I found a girl chained by the leg to the wall of the prison, in consequence, it was stated, of the insecurity of the prison, and of her having attempted to escape; and the prison of Elgin was, some time ago, a scene of such commotion, in consequence of two of the prisoners having barricaded the door of their room, and set about a deliberate attempt to force their way through the walls, as to attract a crowd of people round it every evening.

Scottish Prisons' Bill expedient, even on pecuniary grounds.

Even if the question be regarded as a pecuniary one alone, there can be little doubt that every day that the passing of an efficient Prison Bill is delayed the country is injured; for how trifling is the expense of a thief in a well regulated place of confinement, compared with his cost to society, if allowed to remain at large! and how many thieves must remain at large, and how many young persons must continue in process of training for thieves, so long as the prisons remain as at present!

In my First Report I showed that, estimating the value to society of the property taken every day, on an average, by a regular thief, at from 12*s.* to 15*s.*, an offender might be maintained in the Glasgow Bridewell nearly two months for that which, when at large, he robs society of in a single day. This estimate was taken from evidence collected by the first Commission of Inquiry into the operation of the English Poor Laws; and the Report of the Constabulary Force Commissioners lately published appears to confirm its general accuracy. It is not, of course, meant that a thief gets as much for himself as 12*s.* or 15*s.* per day, but that that is the average loss to the persons robbed, the thief having to give up to a more wholesale criminal and corrupter—the receiver of stolen goods—a large share of his plunder in converting it into money.

If this estimate be at all correct, (and it appears quite as probable to be below the truth as above it,) it is clear that a thief must be a most expensive member of society, and that the cost of suitable prisons is trifling when compared with the importance of providing the means of removing offenders, and stopping the process of corruption.

As the cost of an offender in confinement is less than his cost when at large, it can be no real objection to collecting the whole race of thieves within prison walls that their number is great. On the contrary, the greater the number the greater must be the gain to society by their removal. I presented to your Lordship much evidence, however, in my former Reports, and there is similar evidence in the present Report to show that the number of offenders is much less than is generally supposed, and that the mass of crime is committed by comparatively few persons, who by frequently removing from place to place give rise to the idea that there is a large criminal population spread all over the country.

Exceptions to the generality of Scottish Prisons.

Having spoken strongly of the bad state of the generality of the Scottish prisons, it is with pleasure that I refer to the reports on the Glasgow Bridewell, the Paisley Bridewell, the bridewell and gaol of Aberdeen, and the prisons of Ayr and Dundee, to show that at least some are in a creditable condition, although there is still much room for improvement in most even of these. Since the time of my last Report, too, considerable changes have been made in the prisons of Perth and Dumfries, and in the gaol at Paisley; and these changes have been followed by a great improvement in the discipline.

Separate System, Glasgow Bridewell.

The working of the separate system in the Glasgow Bridewell has been again much interfered with, through the want of sufficient accommodation, but this want will soon be supplied to some extent, at least, by a new wing which is in the course of erection. A much greater addition, however, will be necessary so soon as the system of short, though frequent, imprisonments is abandoned, and a determined effort made to place in confinement all the criminals who are now at large preying on society.

At my last visit to this prison I carefully examined every inmate who had been in a state of separation for a period of four months and upwards. The result was very satisfactory. Their health appeared to be at least as good as that of the generality of prisoners who had lately entered. They did not seem to be suffering from any depression of spirits, and they were evidently in the full enjoyment of their intellects. Some had made considerable progress in education, and one boy had learnt four separate trades. The examination would, I am sure, have satisfied every reasonable person that the evils attributed to the separate system have but little existence in reality. It must, however, in fairness be remarked, that owing to the want of more accommodation, the want of airing-yards, and, till lately, the want of a greater number of officers, it has not hitherto been possible at the Glasgow Bridewell to enforce the separate system with perfect strictness.

Excessive number of Pardons.

The evidence given in the Report on the Edinburgh Bridewell shows that, in the opinion of some of the prisoners themselves, separation affords almost the only chance of reform; and I have frequently heard a similar opinion expressed by other prisoners.

Two serious drawbacks from the efficiency of the discipline in this prison arise from the shortness of the time for which most of the inmates are sent (the average not exceeding 60 days), and the great number of pardons granted. Last year no fewer than 81 prisoners, or 4 per cent. on the whole number committed, were released before the time had expired to which their sentences extended; and many of these pardons were obtained, the governor states, on false representations. Thus, besides creating the evil of uncertainty and restlessness, a premium is offered for deception. The particulars of these pardons are given in the separate report.

Instruction in profitable Labour.

The extent to which instruction is afforded in the means of earning an honest livelihood is shown by the fact, that at one of my visits I found that of 76 weavers at work, 60 had learnt their trade in the bridewell.

Rate of Earnings increases with length of Imprisonment.

The rate of productiveness of the labour is found to vary with considerable regularity, according to the time which the prisoners remain without interruption. The following table shows the amount of clear earnings obtained by prisoners committed for different periods during the year 1837-8.

Period of confinement.	Average amount of clear earnings, During the year. £.	s.	d.	Per day. d.
18 to 24 months	9	11	2	$6\frac{1}{4}$
12 to 15 „	8	15	0	$5\frac{3}{4}$
6 to 9 „	7	11	5	5
3 to 4 „	5	1	6	$3\frac{1}{4}$
40 to 60 days	3	13	9	$2\frac{1}{2}$
30 and under	3	0	0	2

It thus appears that those who are committed for periods of 18 months and upwards earn three times as much per day as those who are sent for 30 days and under; and when it is remembered that prisoners sent for long periods give much the least trouble, and are consequently least expensive in management, the difference in the actual cost becomes yet more striking.

Some Prisoners earn their Cost.

The gross average expense of each prisoner in the Glasgow Bridewell last year was £9. 3*s.* 4*d.*, including a share of the salaries and of all other charges; so that, excepting rent, all prisoners who had been committed for 18 months and upwards earned their entire cost to society, and rather more; and this notwithstanding a somewhat low state of trade, and an unusually high price of food.

Transportation.

This fact is important in its bearing upon the question of transportation, for it appears clearly to demonstrate that if prisons were provided, in suitable situations for the profitable employment of the inmates (as is the case with the Glasgow Bridewell), and placed under efficient management, the system of penal colonies might be given up, and imprisonment substituted for it, not only without entailing any increased expense, but with a considerable saving. There can be but little doubt indeed that, under proper management, the convicts might earn not only the whole of their current expenses, but the interest of the money expended in building. If this could be effected, there would of course be a saving of the whole of the great expense now incurred in removing convicts to a distant country, and keeping them in subjection when there.

In some prisons in the United States the earnings of the prisoners defray the whole expense of the establishment, and yield an actual surplus, which is applied to public purposes. The great value of labour in that country, however, and the cheapness of food, are advantages which make it impossible that, in this respect, our prisons should fully compete with theirs. But this is not necessary; it is sufficient if our prisons can be made self-supporting.

As regards the question, how are convicts to be disposed of after their release from prison, supposing transportation to be abolished, I would humbly suggest that it is desirable that those whom, from the nature and circumstances of their offences, as shown upon their trial, there can be no reasonable hope of reforming, should be kept in confinement through the remainder of their lives, the severity of their discipline, however, being relaxed in various ways, which would not be safe were it intended that they should return again to society; and that as regards others, encouragement should be given them to accumulate, by extra labour, a small fund to start with on their release from prison, and assistance given them in procuring suitable situations, either in this country or abroad; while for those who had not made such a provision, a house of refuge might be opened, which is much wanted even under present circumstances, where residence should be perfectly voluntary, but where, from the frugality of management and the amount of labour exacted, the condition of the inmates should be kept lower than that of the independent labourer. I have already spoken at some length in support of such an institution in my previous Reports, and I would therefore here only add, that every day's experience confirms my belief in its importance and necessity.

The moral evils of the system of transportation of course far outweigh the evil of expense, and these, I feel confident, may be removed without creating new ones of a different kind in this country.

Digest of Prison Returns.

Appended to the present Report your Lordship will find a digest of returns which I have obtained from the different prisons of Scotland, containing various kinds of statistical information. Owing to the imperfect state of the accounts in many of the prisons, some of these returns are incomplete, and probably some of the entries made are erroneous; but, as I have in general been able to check the most important parts of the returns by information collected on the spot, and by other means, I have no doubt that the general accuracy may be relied on. The following is a summary of the principal facts:—

Number of Prisoners.—The total number of prisoners during the year ending at Michaelmas 1838 (deducting those forwarded to other prisons) was 14,301; namely, 13,203 criminals, 943 debtors, and 155 revenue prisoners.

The average number at any one time during the same period was 1,684; namely, 1,576 criminals, 84 debtors, and 24 revenue prisoners.

About two-thirds of the criminals were males, and about one-third females, but almost all the debtors and revenue prisoners were males.

Lunatic Prisoners.—Of these there were in all 26 during the year.

Deaths.—The number of deaths was 25, or not more than 1½ per cent. on the average number of prisoners. It must be remarked, however, that many prisoners were released on the ground of illness. Whether such releases are more common in Scotland than in other parts of the kingdom I do not know, though it is likely that they are, in consequence of the worse condition of the prisons.

Escapes.—19 prisoners escaped, but of these 9 were retaken.

Ages of Prisoners.—Of 11,557 prisoners whose ages were recorded, 10,419 were between the ages of 14 and 50; that is to say, were at that period of life when a person is best able to earn his own livelihood, and is consequently least exposed to the temptation of want. Of the remainder, 541 were below 14, and 597 above 50.

Previous Confinements.—The return of cases of previous confinement is deficient as respects so many prisons, that I have not attempted to estimate the total number. I would remark, however, how little such a return can be taken as an index of the state of discipline in any prison, unless the circumstances of the neighbourhood, the length of time that the prisoners are subjected to the discipline, and, above all, the probable accuracy of the return itself, are taken into account. Thus, by the present return, it would appear that the number of recommitments to the Glasgow Gaol is less, in proportion to the number of prisoners received, than to the Glasgow Bridewell; and yet the discipline of the bridewell is excellent, while that of the gaol is miserably bad. Again, it might be supposed, from the small number of prisoners entered as recommitted to the prisons of Inverary, Tain, Elgin, Forfar, Haddington, and Stranraer, that these prisons were in a comparatively good state; whereas, the truth is the very reverse.

Periods of Confinement.—Of 9,371 prisoners sentenced to different periods of confinement, more than 8,000 were for periods of less than three months, of which number upwards of 4,000 were for less than one month. How vain it is to expect that even the best system of prison discipline can effect a reform in such short periods it is of course unnecessary for me to dilate upon.

Residence of Prisoners.—Of 6,200 prisoners whose residence has been returned (so far, at least, as relates to the county in which they committed the offence they were tried for), 2,600, or more than two-fifths, were strangers. This fact shows the error of attempting to burthen every small place with the cost of those who happen to commit within it the particular offence for which they are arrested. An arrest is in fact little more than evidence, as far as it goes, of vigilance in the police; a vigilance which, in my opinion, it is most unwise to check, as is at present done, by imposing on the district where it is exercised the burthen of the offender's maintenance.

Education.—The returns under this head are too imperfect to admit of any general summary.

Prison Expenses.—The gross expense of the prisons of Scotland, last year, was £20,666; the clear profit from the prisoners' labour, £3,086; and the net expense of the prisons, £17,429, of which, however, £915 was for alterations and new building. Of the net expense of the prisons, £4,538 was paid by the counties, and £11,632 by the burghs, the remainder being paid chiefly out of the Exchequer.

The profits from the labour were obtained at a few prisons only. The greatest amount of clear profit last year, in proportion to the number of prisoners, was, at the Aberdeen Bridewell, where the average was £7. 10*s.* per head.

The net average cost of each prisoner for the whole year was £10. 13*s.* 6*d.*; the highest average being at the debtors' gaol in the Canongate, Edinburgh, where, exclusive of food (which is purchased by the prisoners themselves), it was £58 per head; and the lowest average at the Paisley Bridewell, where, including all expenses, it was £3. 4*s.* per head.

The very high average expense at the Canongate prison arises chiefly from the smallness of the number of prisoners compared with the amount of salaries.

As a general rule, the most expensive prisons are the worst; and, as stated in a previous Report, if it were required to arrange the prisons of Scotland in the order of excellence, they might with general accuracy be placed in the inverse order of expense.

The average daily cost of the food of the prisoners, including cooking, was nearly 3½*d.* per head; the highest average being at the prisons of Inverary, Campbeltown, and Kirkcudbright, where it was 8*d.*, and the lowest at the Paisley Bridewell, where it was 2¼*d.*

State of Crime, &c.

State of Crime, &c.—The chief alteration during the last year has been the discontinuance of offences arising from combinations and strikes. There is, however, but little ground for hoping that the cause of such offences has been permanently removed, or that it will be so until the working classes are better informed as to their true interests and the principles which regulate wages. Besides affording the necessary instruction for this, much might be done by an amendment of the laws of partnership, so as to enable the masters, without danger, to give their workmen a small interest in their concern, and thereby establish stronger ties of connexion between the two classes of employers and employed.

In my previous Reports, I had occasion to advert to the common error of taking the returns of commitments or convictions as an index of the amount of crime; and I pointed out many places in which there was in fact much crime, but where, owing to the want of a good police, and other circumstances, little that occurred appeared in any official returns, or was ever brought to light.

The following are extracts from a report of a committee appointed at a county meeting in Wigtownshire, for inquiring into the state of crime there, with a view to the establishment of a police:—

> The prevalence of petty thefts and poaching, the nuisance of vagrancy, the insecurity of person and property, and the inadequate means of bringing offenders to justice within the county, are matters of notoriety and grave import.
>
> But besides those cases of crime in which the offenders are discovered and committed for trial, the Committee are convinced, from their own knowledge and from the information which they have obtained from others, that there is a vast deal of crime committed within the county which altogether escapes detection or punishment.
>
> Vagrancy prevails to a great extent in the county, and is no doubt one principal cause of the crime that prevails in it. Besides the ordinary run of beggars and vagabonds of every description, bands, or, as they are usually termed, "encampments," of gypsies or tinkers, are constantly to be met with in every corner of the county.
>
> They are causes of just terror and alarm to the neighbourhoods in which they locate themselves, where they levy heavy contributions, obtained through fear or by theft; and, from the numbers of which they consist, they are liable to put our present police at defiance. This nuisance of vagrancy ought instantly and vigorously to be checked.
>
> From the vast number of petty depredations which are daily occurring without detection or punishment, it is clear that a very considerable amount of property in the aggregate must be annually lost to the public.

While this has been the actual state of the county, the returns of prosecutions would lead a person to suppose that scarcely any offences were committed.

Rural Districts.

The foregoing extracts may serve to some extent to dispel the error of supposing that rural districts are peculiarly free from crime, for Wigtownshire is entirely a rural county. On this point, however, the Report of the Constabulary Force Commissioners is conclusive, and more than confirms any statements which appear in my Reports of the many offences committed in rural districts which escape detection and punishment. This, indeed, is only one of several points wherein the information which I have collected respecting the state of crime in Scotland will be found to accord with the store of facts given in this admirable Report on the state of crime in England, the result of a far wider examination than I have had any opportunity of making.

Crime runs in Families.

The Reports on the State of Crime in Lanarkshire, and on the Prisons of Edinburgh, afford additional evidence of the great extent to which crime runs in families, and is pursued as a regular calling.

One of the most striking cases given in the present Report of habits of crime extending through families is mentioned at p. 127, and applies to the families of three brothers, containing together fifteen members. Of these no fewer than fourteen were utterers of base coin, while the fifteenth, who appeared for a time to be an exception to his kindred, was at length detected in setting fire to his own house,

which he had insured for four times its value. Supposing each of those employed in uttering base coin to have passed only one piece per day, and to have had a career of five years' duration (which there is reason to believe is about the average), no fewer than 20,000 distinct offences might have been prevented by removing the three brothers, permanently, from society before they became fathers of families.

In many of the separate Reports I have given a statement (as nearly as I was able to ascertain the facts) of all serious offences committed during the last year, including those which were not followed by apprehension or conviction.

Police.

Police.—It is satisfactory to find that there is a growing conviction of the propriety of establishing an efficient police in the country. Hitherto, however, the attempts at improvement have been insulated, and confined to a few counties. Since my last Report a rural police has been established in Wigtownshire, and another in Nairnshire, and the police of Haddingtonshire has been placed on a more efficient footing. In some other counties, too, the subject has been taken up, and is now under consideration. Much good has already resulted from these partial improvements; though little, of course, compared with what might be obtained if a good police were established throughout the country under skilful direction, and upon a concerted plan of action, so that the pursuit of offenders might be continued, without intermission, from county to county, and an additional force brought to bear wherever it was required.—In most of the separate Reports a notice will be found of the state of the police at the present time.

Register of Offences and Offenders.

One great desideratum, which would I feel sure be attainable with a well-organized police, is a trustworthy record of all offences committed (except those of a very petty kind), an estimate of the whole amount of property stolen or destroyed every year, and a register of all habitual offenders, with the circumstances of their parentage and education. Such a document would soon set at rest the question of an increase or decrease of crime, would show in what parts of the country crime in fact most abounds in proportion to population, and would doubtless suggest many important measures for its suppression.

By means of a well-organized and efficient police, good prisons, and an energetic administration of justice, I am quite satisfied that a striking change might soon be wrought in the state of security for life and property in Scotland; that it would be found that the great bulk of the offences are committed by comparatively few persons, many of them continuing in regular succession from father to son; and that, in the course of a few years, the greater part of the offenders might be reformed or permanently removed from society, and the position of every remaining offender rendered more and more difficult; and that the system of training to crime, which now goes on to so great an extent, might be broken up for ever.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient Servant.

FREDERIC HILL.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

ANNAN, DUMFRIESSHIRE.

(Second Report.*)

With the exception of some litter in the debtors' room, I found this prison quite clean, and the offensive smell noticed in my last report was no longer perceptible. In other respects there was but little change.

I found only one prisoner—a young man in confinement for the maintenance of a bastard child. He had been in prison more than three months, living all the time in idleness and at the cost of the mother of the child, or her friends. The allowance awarded to him was not less than 1*s.* per day. The prisoner was rather dirty, as were his bed-clothes.

Before quitting Annan I addressed a letter to the provost, recommending the purchase of some suitable bedding and the erection of Venetian blinds before the windows. I also advised the introduction of the same rules here as have been established in the prison of Arbroath; the circumstances of the two prisons being similar. The following is the provost's reply :—

"Your letter to me of the 30th August last was, on the 7th September, submitted by me to the town council, who, in the first place, directed its insertion in their minutes, and, in the next place, 'resolved to provide a strong Venetian blind for the low front room, and requested the magistrates to procure the same; and also such bedding as they may deem necessary, at the burgh's expense, as early as possible.'"

RETURN from the Prison of ANNAN for the Year ending 31st December 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	7	4	..	11
Females	8	..	..	8
Total	15	4	..	19

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners (reckoned to the nearest quarter):—				
Males	A small fraction.	¼	..	¼
Females	,,	..	..	..

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time 5
Least ditto 0

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	2	..	7
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	1	8
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	8	1	15

* For the last notice of this prison (dated 1st August 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 25.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Annan.

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Upwards of four times.	Total.
Males . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females . . .	1	1	..	..	..	2

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males . . .	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Females . .	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	5	7	12
Strangers	2	1	3

State of Education.—Not known.

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.
Food	0	10	6
Gaoler's salary	15	0	0
Straw	0	5	0
Whitewashing	0	11	6
	0	16	6
Expense of the prison during the year .	16	7	0

All paid by the burgh.

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever . . . . . } None.
Other cases of serious illness . . . . . }
Number of deaths . . . . . }

Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.—No return.

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

Alterations.—None.

Remarkable Occurrences.—None.

DUMFRIES, DUMFRIESSHIRE.

(Third Report.*)

Dumfries.

The alterations mentioned in my last report as in the course of execution have now been completed, and the building, though still very defective, and, indeed, incapable of being made a good one, is, nevertheless, considerably improved. The chief alterations consist in the construction of 11 new cells out of 4 rooms, and in the erection of a bath and a new kitchen.

I found the prison cleaner than at my previous visits, though by no means in a satisfactory condition. Some of the bed-clothes were dirty, and there was scribbling on some of the walls. The ventilation is still bad, and the water-closets were in an offensive state.

Prisoners.—There were 33 at the time of my visit, viz., 32 criminals (22 males and 10 females), and 1 debtor, a male. Most of the prisoners were clean, but some were rather dirty. The washing is still irregular, although evidently much more frequent than formerly. A filthy

* For the last notice of this prison (dated August 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 28.

practice exists of using the chamber pots occasionally as basons for washing. A tobacco pipe in one of the cells showed that some one had been smoking, and I learnt that the practice of smoking does, in fact, still exist.

Health.—Tolerably good, and much better than could be expected from the want of ventilation and from other causes. The most prevalent disease appears to be the itch. There was no death last year. There has hitherto been no register of sickness, but one is now to be kept. Prisoners. Health.

Food.—The same as it was at the time of my first report. The allowance, as I then remarked, is too abundant and too expensive. Food.

Discipline.—Still very bad, though not nearly so bad as it was under the late gaoler. There is no evidence of the existence of any of the gross irregularities which then disgraced the prison, and the character of the present keeper is a guarantee against such things occurring with his sanction or knowledge. Opportunities for them, however, still exist. There was an instance lately of a debtor getting intoxicated; but under the present rules, a single instance might happen without any great neglect on the part of the keeper. Discipline.

The prisoners are separated to a greater extent than formerly, but the separation is still little more than nominal. Conversation goes on unrestrictedly even between prisoners of different sexes.

Some of the prisoners are employed part of their time in breaking stones, but they have no stated tasks; the others, including all the females, are constantly idle.

The provision for instruction is the same as formerly. It is insufficient, but so long as the present want of order and silence exists, it is doubtful whether much advantage would arise from increasing it. The chaplain complained strongly of the fruitlessness of his labours, owing to the idle conversation that was always going on. Instruction.

There is no stated time for rising. At seven in the morning, though it was still summer, I found almost all the prisoners in bed; and one was in bed in the middle of the day.

Miscellaneous.—There is an insane prisoner who has been in confinement 5 months. His offence was assaulting his own mother. He is dirty, disobedient, and very troublesome, and adds much to the disorder of the prison. Under a good general system such offenders would, of course, be removed from ordinary prisons, and placed in one upon a peculiar construction, and conducted under such regulations as should be adapted to their particular situation. The lunatic at Dumfries is ordered to remain until some one gives security to the amount of £30 for his keeping the peace, which no one probably will be unwise enough to do. Miscellaneous.

There was a serious attempt at escape a few months ago, on the part of six convicts under sentence of transportation. They had succeeded in breaking through some of the walls between the separate cells (which are thin), and would probably have made their way out, had not another prisoner contrived to let the keeper know what was going on. It is believed that this man's motive for giving information was a desire to prevent the keeper, whom he had known for a considerable time, getting into trouble.

September, 1838.

A good efficient keeper, trained in the Glasgow Bridewell, has at length been appointed, and has entered upon his duties, and I am informed that he is giving much satisfaction to the local authorities. Under his management, I have no doubt that the state of the prison, defective as it must necessarily be while the present building remains, will soon become very different to what it has hitherto been.

The prison accounts were found to be in so confused a state, that it has not been possible to make a return even of the simplest facts relating to the number of prisoners, expenses, &c.

April, 1839.

State of Crime at Dumfries.—The favourable account which I gave in December 1836, appears to be more than borne out by the present Report. It is stated that there are now very few serious offences, and that the number of petty offences even has diminished. In particular, it is remarked, that there are fewer drunken brawls on the Saturday night and Sunday morning than there were at that time. This recent improvement is attributed partly to the circumstance of several habitual offenders having been transported, and partly to the effects of the Temperance and Total Abstinence Societies in the town. Mr. Broome, one of the town-clerks, and an influential member of these societies, mentioned some shocking results of drunkenness which had come under his observation. Some of these could not be given here without inflicting great pain on the relatives of the parties concerned; but one fact may be mentioned. Mr. Broome states that in going over the register of deaths at Dumfries, for the last 25 years, he has found as many as 200 which were notoriously brought on by hard drinking. Many of the deaths were violent, some the result of accidents, such as falling from a horse whilst in a state of intoxication, while others were acts of suicide. Crime, &c.

September, 1838.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

LOCHMABEN, DUMFRIESSHIRE.

Lochmaben.

RETURN from the Prison of LOCHMABEN for the Year ending the 29th September 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	..	3	..	3
Females	..	..	..	..

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year:				
Males	..	½	..	½
Females	..	..	..	..

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time . 2
Least ditto 0

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.
Gaoler's salary	4	0	0
Expense of the prison during the year	4	0	0

All paid by the burgh.

Sickness.—No return.

Escapes.—No return.

SANQUHAR, DUMFRIESSHIRE.

Sanquhar.

RETURN from the Prison of SANQUHAR for the Year ending Michaelmas 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	1	..	..	1
Females	..	..	..	..

This prisoner remained in confinement only four days; was between 40 and 50 years old; was a stranger to the county; and was not able to read or write.

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.
Food, at the rate of 4*d.* per day (Articles consumed, loaf bread and water.)	0	1	4
Fuel	0	5	3
Gaoler's salary (4*d.* per night for each prisoner)	0	1	4
Repairs	0	15	6
Expense of the prison during the year	1	3	5

All paid by the burgh.

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever . . . . . } None.
Other cases of serious illness . . . . . }
Number of deaths . . . . . }

Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.—No return.

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

Population about 75,000.

(Second Report.*)

Prisons.—With the exception of the improvements at Dumfries, the prisons of this county remain in nearly the same state as at the time of my first visit, now nearly two years ago. Most of them are so very bad that they are susceptible of but little amendment; and even as regards the chief prison of the county, little more has been done, or can be done with the present building, (especially so long as prisoners are confined in it for long periods) beyond mere palliatives. Prisons.

No prison has yet been built at either of the four places enumerated in a previous Report as at present wholly unprovided.

State of Crime, &c.—About the same apparently as described in previous Reports. Crime, &c.

Police.—No material change. Still insufficient. Police.

September, 1838.

MAXWELLTOWN, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE. *Maxwelltown.*

(Second Report.†)

This little burgh, though in a different county from Dumfries, is, as it were, part of the same town.

The prison remains in almost exactly the same state as at my last visit; certain improvements which were then in contemplation, and which are much needed, not having been carried into effect for want of funds.

I did not find the place more than moderately clean. There were cobwebs and scribbling on some of the walls.

Food and Bedding.—No alteration. Food and Bedding.

Discipline.—The prisoners are generally kept separate, but there is still no work for them, and they can still communicate easily with people on the outside. Discipline.

State of Crime, &c.—A similar report was made for Maxwelltown as for Dumfries, namely, that although there was but little crime a year and a half ago, there is now yet less; and the improvement is attributed to the same causes, namely, a decrease of drunkenness, owing to the formation of a Temperance Society, and the removal, by transportation, of some habitual offenders. Crime, &c.

September, 1838.

I recommended a series of rules for the management of this prison under the heads, Admittance of a Prisoner, Separation, Prison Hours, Work, Food, Cleanliness, Punishments, &c.; but I have no information of their having been acted upon.

RETURN from the Prison of MAXWELLTOWN for the Year ending 31st December 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—			
Males	41	. .	. .
Females	4	. .	. .

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.
Average number of prisoners during the year:—			
Males	¼	. .	. .
Females	. .	. .	. .

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time . . . 14
Least do. do. 0

Ages of Prisoners.—No account kept.

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.—No account kept.

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* For the last Report on this county, see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 117.
† For the last notice of this prison, see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 118.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Maxwelltown.

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Females . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Residence.—No account kept.

State of Education.—No account kept.

Expenses.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Food	2	12	0
Jailor's salary	5	0	0
Expense of the prison during the Year . .	£7	12	0
Of this there was paid by the burgh . .	1	4	0
„ „ by the county. .	6	8	0
	£7	12	0

Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking, 6*d.*

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever . . . . . } None.
Other cases of serious illness . . . . .
Number of deaths . . . . . .

Punishments.—No return.

Pardons and Remissions.—No return.

Escapes.—None.

Castle Douglas.

CASTLE DOUGLAS, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

(Second Report.*)

I found the lock-up house in this town in almost precisely the same state as at my last visit. It is quite unsuitable for its purposes, and is incapable of much improvement. The corporation, however, has scarcely any income, and has no power of assessment; so that in the present state of things the evil cannot be remedied.

I found the place dirty and slovenly. There was no one in confinement, but a man had been released a short time before my arrival.

Crime, &c. *State of Crime, &c.*—About the same it was said as recorded in my last report. There is still no sufficient police.

September, 1838.

Kirkcudbright.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

(Second Report.†)

This prison also was in much the same state as at my last visit. Every thing was very clean, but the building is ill-arranged, and the system of discipline, although somewhat improved, is still very lax. Of the new rules mentioned in my last report I found that that under the head "Cleanliness" alone had been carried into full effect. The rule headed "Food" had been observed only to the exclusion of luxuries and supplies from without. A register had been kept of all visitors to prisoners, and visits had been confined to one day in the week, but the precise hours for visiting had not been laid down. Lastly, prisoners on their admittance had been examined, but had not always been required either to go into the bath or to wash themselves from head to foot. The regulations respecting separation, work, and clothing, appeared to have been almost entirely neglected.

Health. *Health.*—Good, and about the same as stated in the last report.

Bedding. *Bedding.*—No change.

Divine Worship. *Divine Worship.*—The interruption mentioned in my last report ceased soon after my visit, and the prisoners now engage in worship regularly once a week.

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* For the last notice of this prison (dated August 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 30.
† For the last notice of this prison (dated August 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 30.

Miscellaneous.—The smell of tobacco in one of the rooms showed that the rule against its use is still broken. Miscellaneous.

Officer.—The same keeper as before. The only drawback that I would make from the praise bestowed upon him in my last report is a want of more energy and determination in carrying some of the improvements into effect. Officer.

General Observations.—Confinement in this prison must still be very injurious. The prisoners continue to pass too much time in bed, to live too luxuriously, and to idle away their time in mutual corruption. This state of things may be considerably amended; but the small scale of the prison, its bad construction, and the difficulty of procuring useful labour at this town, make it hopeless to look for a thorough change under the present general system. What is most wanted is the means of sending prisoners under sentences of long confinement to a large and well-regulated penitentiary. General Observations.

September, 1838.

Recommendations respecting the Prison of Kirkcudbright, made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, 6th September, 1838.

Such of the rules recommended in August, 1837, as have been only partially enforced, to be carried into full operation with the following modifications:—

	Remarks.
Admittance of a Prisoner.—When a prisoner arrives too late in the evening for it to be convenient to carry the rule under this head into immediate effect, such prisoner to be put into a separate room and to wash himself all over, or to go into the bath the next morning.	The bath not in a state to be used; but the prisoners as they are brought in are carefully examined and generally washed with soap and water. Every thing, such as money, knives, &c., is taken from them.
Work.—As an inducement to the keeper to exert himself in procuring work for the prisoners, and as a recompense to him for his trouble, an addition of £10 a-year to be made to his salary so soon as he shall succeed in placing the work department in a satisfactory state, that is, in finding full work for all who may be sentenced or who may be willing to labour, the proper quantity of work being taken at 10 hours each day, except when there is not sufficient light for that time.	Except the breaking of stones to be laid on the streets, which is done in the yard attached to the gaol, there is no place adapted for out-door work, and for the last three months every apartment in the gaol has been crowded with prisoners. Kirkcudbright is also inconveniently situated for obtaining work. The magistrates are, however, anxious to introduce the system recommended to the gaol, and they will endeavour to devise some means by which it can be accomplished.
Food.—The following dietary to be established:— *Breakfast.*—From 8 to 10 ounces of oatmeal (according to age, &c.), made into porridge, with a pint (imperial measure) of butter-milk. *Dinner.*—4 ounces of barley, with salt and vegetables, made into 2 pints of broth; also from 4 to 8 ounces of oatmeal (according to age, &c.), made into an oatcake.	The dietary recommended by the inspector, 13th September, 1838, strictly attended to; but considerable discontent has occasionally been expressed by some of the prisoners as to its sufficiency.
Visits.—Visits to untried prisoners to be allowed every Friday, as at present; but visits to convicted prisoners to be restricted to the first Friday in the month. The hours of visiting to be in all cases confined to between noon and three in the afternoon.	Enforced.
Additional recommendations:—.	
Hours of Rising.—The prisoners to get up at six in the summer, at half-past six in the months of March and October, at seven in February and November, and at half-past seven in January and December.	This, as nearly as possible, enforced.
Bedding.—The sleeping cells accessible from the day-rooms to be locked during the day, and such bed-clothes as are used in the day-rooms to be removed.	This partly though not wholly carried into effect. The want of room renders it inconvenient, sometimes impossible, to carry out the bed-clothes.
The pipes which were put up to warm the prison, but which are never used, to be taken away, as they serve as a means of communication among the prisoners.	The openings of the pipes are stopped up.
Library.—A small library to be procured, &c.	This partly attended to; but the Kildare-street Society's library not introduced. There are about 28 volumes, many of them pamphlets, in circulation among the prisoners.
Punishments.—Every prisoner who sings or calls to another prisoner, or makes a noise of any kind, or who obtains or uses tobacco, or who cuts his name on the doors or furniture, or who scribbles on the walls, or who misconducts himself in any other way, to lose, at least, one of his meals, &c.	All this strictly enforced.
Copies of the regulations of the prison to be hung up in the rooms, that the prisoners may know what is required of them.	The regulations were ordered to be printed about two months ago, and are now in the course of being hung up, as recommended, in each apartment.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Kirkcudbright.

	Remarks.
A book to be opened, in which all remarkable occurrences shall be entered, as the death of a prisoner, an attempt to escape, &c. And in the same, or another book, the magistrates who visit the prison to enter their opinions of its condition, and to state whether or not all the rules are observed.	This has been done.

RETURN from the Prison of KIRKCUDBRIGHT for the Year ending 30th September 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year :—				
Males	90	10	..	100
Females	21	..	..	21
Total	111	10	..	121

Of these, one a female, aged 40, is a lunatic. She has since been removed to Dumfries Infirmary. Name, Jane Moffatt. Has been in confinement four times in the course of the year for periods varying from 5 to 25 days; admitted on 26th September 1838, and sent to Dumfries on 8th October 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year, reckoned to the nearest quarter) :—				
Males	12	1¼	..	13¼
Females	2¾	..	..	2¾
Total	14¾	1¼	..	16

Greatest aggregate number of prisoners at any one time 27
Least do. do. 6

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30, and under 35.	35, and under 40.	40, and under 50.	50, and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	..	2	4	2	3	11	6	8	15	9	5	12	7	6	90
Females	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	6	..	1	18
Total	..	2	4	3	4	12	7	10	16	12	6	18	7	7	108

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.—No account kept.

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	2	5	20	8	5	1	2	..	..	43
Females	1	..	3	2	1	..	2	..	..	9
Total	3	5	23	10	6	1	4	..	..	52

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	57	10	67
Strangers	29	12	41
Total	86	22	108

State of Education.—No account kept.

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.
Food	179	15	0
The gaoler being allowed 6*d.* a-day for alimenting each prisoner, the articles consumed cannot be stated.			
Clothing	10	11	9½
Bedding	5	6	5
Washing	2	7	6
Lighting	3	1	9½
Fuel	18	4	0
Furniture	2	4	6
Keeper's salary	40	0	0
Repairs	3	18	4
Medical account	11	9	6
Expense of the Prison during the year .	£276	18	10

Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Gross produce of the prisoners' work				17	15	7
Hammers for breaking stones	0	17	5			
Portion of earnings paid to prisoners	8	17	9½			
				9	15	2½
Net profit of prisoners' work.				8	0	4½
Net expense of the prison during the year				268	18	5½
Of this there was paid by the burgh.	110	9	2½			
„ „ by the county.	158	9	3			
				268	18	5½

Net average cost of each criminal prisoner, about £17. 10*s.*

Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking, about 8*d.*

Note.—The aliment allowed each prisoner was 6*d.* a-day; the return shows a larger sum, arising from the support in prison of the children of prisoners.

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever	None.
Other cases of serious illness	Two.
Number of deaths	None.

Punishments.—None.

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

Alterations.—None.

Remarkable Occurrences.—None.

GATEHOUSE, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

Gatehouse.

(Second Report.*)

This lock-up house, which is a tolerably good one, comparatively, was in much the same state as at my last visit. It was tolerably clean.

The provost reported that there had not been more than about a dozen prisoners during the year, and that these consisted chiefly of boys, some of whom had been committed for robbing gardens, and others for running away from their masters.

State of Crime, &c.—Small as was the number of offences stated in my last Report, it appears that this year the number has been yet smaller; which is ascribed to the circumstance of two troublesome fellows having left the village. The plan for keeping beggars away, mentioned in my last Report, appears to be still in full operation. State of Crime, &c.

September, 1838.

NEW GALLOWAY, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

New Galloway.

Return from the Prison of New Galloway for the year ending Michaelmas 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—			
Males	2	..	..
Females	..	..	..

These prisoners were committed for drunkenness, and remained in confinement only a few hours.

* For the last notice of this prison (dated August 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 33.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

Kirkcudbright.

Ages of Prisoners.—No return.

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.—No return.

Residence.—No return.

State of Education.—No return.

Expenses.—None.

Sickness.—No return.

Punishments.—None.

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

Population about 42,000.

(Second Report.*)

Kirkcudbrightshire.

Prisons.

Prisons.—Some improvement has been made in the discipline of the county prison, but in other respects, the state of the prisons in Kirkcudbrightshire remains about the same. Of the small prisons, that of Gatehouse is the best, and that of New Galloway the worst. But there is not a prison in the county which affords any security against contamination and the formation of idle and vicious habits.

State of Crime.

State of Crime.—Apparently about the same as described in my last Report.

Police.

Police.—I heard of no alteration.

September, 1838.

Newton Stewart.

NEWTON STEWART, WIGTOWNSHIRE.

(Second Report.†)

The lock-up house in this town is in the same state of insufficiency and insecurity as described in my last Report. A few months ago four men, accused of passing bad money, forced open the door, and escaped. It is believed that they were assisted by associates on the outside, which is very probable, for such assistance can readily be afforded, there being no resident keeper; the door, too, opens immediately into the street.

I found the place in rather a slovenly state; it is now sometimes infested with rats.

There was no prisoner at the time of my visit.

September, 1838.

Wigtown.

WIGTOWN, WIGTOWNSHIRE.

(Second Report.‡)

This prison has been considerably improved since my last visit, although it is still very far from being a good prison. Nothing, however, but an entirely new building, with the means of sending prisoners under long sentences of confinement to a large prison in a manufacturing district, will, in my opinion, afford a complete remedy to the present evils.

The chief improvements consist in the alteration of two lower cells, by which they have been rendered tolerably habitable, (although, I fear, they must still be rather damp in winter,) and in providing accommodation for the keeper. These alterations cost about £140. The immediate cause of their being executed, was another escape of a prisoner. No escape has since occurred, though I still consider the prison insecure.

I found the place only moderately clean. The walls, indeed, were dirty, which the gaoler attributed to the dust caused by some masons, who were repairing the town-house; but there were cobwebs which could not be accounted for in any such way.

Ventilation.

Ventilation.—Still insufficient.

Health.

Health.—The medical gentleman who attended at the time of my last visit is now dead, and his successor having visited the prison only a few times (he has no regular engagement, and goes only when sent for), I could not obtain much trustworthy information on this head. The general state, however, appears to have been rather low, and about the same as described in my last Report. There has been no death since my last visit, but there has been one case of typhus fever. The patient was removed from the prison, and the attack did not prove fatal. Both the prisoners whom I found in confinement were unwell, and the surgeon thought that the illness of one of them was caused by the closeness of the cell; and, that if he remained there during the whole period of his sentence (18 months), his health would probably be undermined. The prisoner had already been in this cell four months, although its cubical content is but little more than 500 feet.

Food.

Food.—No alteration.

Bedding.

Bedding.—Somewhat cleaner, though still in an unsatisfactory state.

Discipline.

Discipline.—Improved, but still bad. The prisoners continue to be unemployed, to receive

* For the last Report on this county (dated August 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 35.
† For the last notice of this prison (dated August 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 35.
‡ For the last notice of this prison (dated September 1837), see ThirdReport on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 36.

no instruction, to pass too much time in bed, and sometimes to be associated two or three in a room. On the other hand, communication with the outside, though doubtless still carried on to some extent, is more difficult than formerly. By an alteration which has been made in the building, the annoyance to the parish school mentioned in the last Report, has been completely stopped, and I received no complaint this time from the neighbours. The prisoners, too, appear now to wash themselves regularly.

Female Prisoners.—Not yet under the care of a female officer. Female Prisoners.

Debtors.—No change in the regulations. Debtors.

Officer.—The same keeper as before. He appears to have improved in diligence. Officer.

September, 1838.

I recommended the following rules, &c. for this prison. The marginal notes affixed by the provost show how far they have been acted upon :—

	Remarks.
Admittance of a Prisoner.—Every prisoner, on his admittance, to be thoroughly examined, that it may be seen whether he has any disorder, or whether he has anything about him unsuitable to a prison, as money, knives, packthread, &c. The prisoner then to wash himself from head to foot, and his hair to be cut, if necessary.	This regulation enforced.
Prison Hours.—The prisoners to get up at six in summer, at half-past six in the months of March and October, at seven in February and November, and at half-past seven in December and January.	Ditto.
Work.—The prisoners to be encouraged to work, as far as employment can be procured, and as is consistent with security. To be allowed one-half of their clear earnings ; not, however, in the form of money, while still in prison, but to be paid after liberation, in such manner, and in such instalments, as the provost or the visiting magistrates may direct.	No work done by the prisoners.
Female Prisoners.—These to be under the immediate charge of the gaoler's wife, or daughter.	This attended to.
Food.—The money allowance to be abolished, and the following dietary to be established :—*Breakfast*—From 8 to 10 oz. of oatmeal (according to age, &c.) made into porridge, with a pint (imperial measure) of buttermilk. *Dinner*—4 oz. of barley, with vegetables and salt, made into 2 pints of broth, also from 4 to 8 oz. (according to age, &c.) of oatmeal, made into an oat-cake.	Abolished.
Note.—The saving effected by the substitution of the above dietary, for the present money allowance, to be applied, as far as it will go, in recompensing the gaoler for the trouble of cooking, in paying for washing the prisoners' clothes, and in the purchase of bedding, clothing, &c.	Followed out, but when buttermilk cannot be got, small beer is substituted, and sometimes potatoes instead of oat-cake.
Clothing.—A few complete suits of clothes, including linen, &c., to be procured, both for males and females ; and the gaoler to be authorized to take a prisoner's own clothes from him, when he thinks it necessary, and give him a prison dress instead. The prisoner, however, to have his own clothes back again, and to give up the prison dress, on leaving the gaol.	Prison dresses procured.
Bedding.—The bed-clothes to be removed from the cells during the day ; the whole of the bedding to be washed immediately, and henceforth to be washed at least three times a-year.	Attended to.
Instruction.—The keeper to teach such of the male prisoners as may be unable to read, and with a view for fostering a taste for reading, a small library of interesting books to be procured, of course excluding every thing immoral or irreligious.	A library has been procured, and the gaoler gives, as time permits, instruction to the prisoners.
Punishments.—Every prisoner who sings, or calls to another prisoner, or makes a noise of any kind, or who obtains, or uses tobacco, or who cuts his name, &c. on the doors or furniture, or who scribbles on the walls, or who misconducts himself in any other way, to lose at least one meal, and, if	No punishment has been inflicted, nor was it requisite.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Wigtown.

Remarks.

he persist in his misconduct, to be subjected to such other punishment, as the provost or visiting magistrate may deem necessary. Every case of punishment, however, to be recorded by the gaoler.

Visits.—Visits to prisoners to be confined to one day in the week, viz., Monday betwixt 1 and 12 o'clock.

Attended to, but prisoners' friends from the country, ignorant of prison hours, have been admitted at other times.

The foregoing regulations to apply to females equally with males.

Exceptions.—The rule respecting visits, *not* to apply to the legal adviser of an untried prisoner, and the regulations generally not to extend to debtors. Debtors, however, shall be required to observe that moderate degree of silence, necessary for the order of a prison, to wash themselves regularly, and to keep their clothes, room, &c. always neat and clean. They are strictly forbidden to play at cards, or any other game of hazard, or to receive any spirituous liquors, and they shall not be allowed to have more than a very moderate quantity of fermented liquors. They shall not smoke or chew tobacco. Visits of friends shall be restricted to a stated hour each day, namely, from 2 to 3 o'clock, and no person of bad character shall be admitted at all. Lastly, debtors shall be expected to obey all reasonable directions of the keeper, and in all other particulars, to behave with decorum and propriety. Any violation of these regulations shall be punished as the magistrate may deem necessary.

Registers to be kept by the gaoler:—

Are ordered to be kept, and forms have been furnished.

1st. A register of imprisonments.

2d. A daily statement of prisoners.

3d. A journal in which all remarkable occurrences shall be entered, such as the death of a prisoner, an attempt to escape, &c. And in the same or another book, any magistrate who visits the prison, to enter his opinion of its condition, and to state whether or not all the rules are observed.

Surgeon.—The surgeon to be engaged at a regular annual salary, instead of being paid for each separate visit. To visit the prison and to see every prisoner at least once a-week, and to record the result of his examinations. To keep a sick list according to the inclosed form.

One appointed at a fixed salary, and keeps a record.

The wall inclosing the area at the back of the prison to be raised, so as to afford an additional check to communication with the outside. It is very desirable also, that, with the same object, an iron railing, or some other fence should be put up in front of the prison.

The iron railing is contracted for, and the season now admitting of building the wall, the work will be speedily commenced.

March 1839.

RETURN from the Prison of WIGTOWN for the year ending 1st October 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—			
Males	34	6	40
Females	5	..	5

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners:—				
Males	3¼	1	..	4¼
Females	A small fraction.	..	..	..

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time . . 10

Least ditto ditto . . . . . None.

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	..	..	..	1	4	1	4	3	6	11	1	4	..	1	36
Females	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	6

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Upwards of four times.	Total.
Males	2	1	..	..	..	3
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	11	9	6	3	6	1	1	..	..	37
Females	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Residence.—No account kept.

State of Education.—No account kept.

Expenses.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Food	25	13	3
Each prisoner having been paid an allowance in cash, ordered such food as he required. The food consumed by one prisoner often varied from that used by another; and no account having been kept, the articles consumed cannot here be particularized.			
Bedding	2	10	6
Washing	0	13	0
Furniture	1	2	0
Salaries	25	0	0
The gaoler's salary is £25 per annum, and during the time for which this Return is made no charge was stated for lighting and fuel, which was defrayed by him.			
Repairs	19	6	9½
Buildings, improvements, and alterations on the gaol, fitting up house for gaoler, flooring cells, rough casting prisons, &c., &c.	120	13	5
Expense of the prison during the year	194	18	11½
Of this was paid by the burgh	192	9	5½
,, ,, county	2	9	6
	194	18	11½

Average cost of each prisoner during the year, exclusive of alterations and repairs, about £16.

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever . . . . . } None.
Other cases of serious illness . . . . . }
Number of deaths . . . . . }

Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.—No account kept.

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Wigtown.

Escapes.

Laurence M'Iver.—Imprisoned on the 18th October 1837 at the instance of the P. F. for further examination, committed 19th October, till liberated in due course of law, broke the prison on the 5th November and escaped. He has not since been apprehended and imprisoned.

Whithorn.

WHITHORN, WIGTOWNSHIRE.

(Second Report.*)

This prison remains in much the same state as at my last visit, although it is certainly cleaner and has undergone some slight repairs. I should remark, however, that I was unable to examine one of the rooms, owing to the key having been lost. There has been no escape since my last report, and I was informed that there had been but little illness. I found no one in confinement.

Food and Bedding. *Food and Bedding.*—No change.

Discipline. *Discipline.*—No alteration. There is nothing deserving the name of discipline.

I recommended the adoption of such of the regulations established in the prison at Lerwick (see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, page 110,) as are applicable to this prison; and I am informed by a letter from the town clerk, dated 6th March, 1839, that these regulations will, in future, be carefully attended to.

There was no prisoner during the year ending at Michaelmas, 1838.

September, 1838.

Stranraer.

STRANRAER, WIGTOWNSHIRE.

(Second Report.†)

With the exception of a few repairs, this prison remains in the state described in my last report. It is susceptible of some improvement, but it never could be made a good prison. The place has been whitewashed, and I found it in other respects cleaner than at my last visit. There has been no escape, too, since that time.

Cleanliness. *Cleanliness.*—The prisoners were cleaner than I found them before. They now wash themselves daily.

Health. *Health.*—Better than could be expected from the circumstances of the prison. One of the prisoners, however, appeared to be breaking rapidly in health. He was a country labourer, and was suffering from want of fresh air and exercise; indeed, the surgeon gave it as his opinion, that if he continued much longer in the prison his health could never be re-established.‡ There has been no death since my last visit.

Food. *Food.*—Luxuries, including tea, butter, &c., and all supplies of food from without, have been stopped; but no regular dietary has yet been established.

Bedding. *Bedding.*—No alteration. Rather dirty.

Discipline. *Discipline.*—Not quite so bad as it was.

Female Prisoners. *Female Prisoners.*—Still under the care of a male officer.

Debtors. *Debtors.*—No change.

Visits. *Visits.*—These are now restricted to one day in the week, and to certain hours on that day.

Officer. *Officer.*—The same as at my last visit. He is as highly spoken of as before by the magistrates, and I received no complaints about him from any of the prisoners. Complaints, however, were made against him by some gentlemen at Stranraer; but as I did not receive any intimation till I was on the point of leaving, I could not investigate the matter. The keeper is insufficiently paid for his services, and one of the magistrates told me that it was by his persuasion alone that he had been induced to continue in office.

General Observations. *General Observations.*—The bankrupt state of the corporation renders it impossible to effect any considerable improvement in this prison, to say nothing of building a new one. The tradesmen who made the last repairs (four or five years ago) have not yet been paid, and have not, I believe, much prospect of ever getting their money.

September, 1838.

I recommended some rules, &c., for this prison similar to those given at length in the case of Wigtown.

The following are the heads of the recommendations, with notes affixed by the town-clerk:—

	Remarks.
Admittance of a Prisoner.—Every prisoner, on his admittance, to be thoroughly examined, &c.	Observed.
Prison Hours.—The prisoners to get up at six in summer, &c.	Observed.

* For the last notice of this prison (dated August 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 38.

† For the last notice of this prison (dated September 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 40.

‡ This man's offence was assault committed under provocation. His general character appears to have been very respectable; yet he was placed in a prison where he had to associate occasionally with hardened rogues, and where his health was exposed to permanent injury. On a representation of these circumstances to the Secretary of State, the remainder of the sentence was remitted.

	Remarks.
Food.—The money allowance to be abolished, and the following dietary to be established, &c.	This recommendation has not been carried into effect for want of accommodation.
Clothing.—A few complete suits of clothes, including linen, &c., to be procured both for males and females, &c.	Not effected for want of the necessary funds.
Bedding.—Hammocks to be substituted for bedsteads, &c.	Not got.
Fires.—Fires to be allowed only in very cold weather.	As he prisoners cook their own victuals they always have a little fire.
Cleanliness.—In addition to the daily washing now required, every prisoner to wash himself from head to foot at least once a-month.	Attended to so far as can be done.
Punishments.—The existing rule to be enforced, substituting the loss of a meal for the fine of a penny.	Not enforced, as the prisoners cook their own meals.
Visits.—Visits to untried prisoners to be allowed every Friday, as at present; but visits to convicted prisoners to be allowed only on the first Friday in the month. The other regulations respecting visits to continue as at present.	Not strictly adhered to.
All the foregoing regulations to apply to females equally with males.	
Exceptions.—The rule respecting visits not to apply to the legal adviser of an untried prisoner, and the regulations generally not to extend to debtors.	
Registers to be kept by the gaoler.	
1st. A register of imprisonments.	Kept.
2d. A daily statement of prisoners.	Imperfectly kept.
3d. Record of punishments, according to the inclosed form.	Ditto.
4th. A record of visitors, according to inclosed form.	Kept.
5th. A journal, in which all remarkable occurrences shall be entered, as the death of a prisoner, an attempt to escape, &c.; and in the same, or another book, the visiting magistrates to enter their opinion of the state of the prison, and whether or not all the rules are observed.	Ditto.
	Not kept apparently.
Surgeon.—The surgeon to be engaged at a regular annual salary, &c.	Not effected for want of funds to do so.
Gaoler.—The gaoler's salary to be increased, and the small house adjoining the prison to be engaged for him, in order that he or some member of his family may always be on the spot.	Not done. Not effected.
Sundry Alterations and Repairs.—A strong grated iron door to be put up in place of the present wooden door on the stairs leading to the prisoners' cells.	The burgh being without funds, not done.
A small wicket to be constructed in the outer door to the prison, so as to enable a person inside to see who is on the outside before opening the door.	Not done.
Such repairs as are needed to be made immediately.	The whole water closet pipes, &c., are in disrepair, and tradesmen refuse to make the necessary repairs unless the provost and magistrates become personally responsible for the expenses. They decline doing so.

RETURN from the Prison of STRANRAER for the Year ending 1st October 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	36	15	..	51
Females	7	1	..	8
Total	43	16	..	59

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Stranraer.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year :—				
Males	About 5½	1	..	6½
Females	,, ½	..	..	½

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time . . 19
Least ditto ditto 2

Ages of Prisoners.—No account kept.

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Upwards of four times.	Total.
Males . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1
Females. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males . . .	..	1	1	1	3	..	3	1	..	10
Females. . .	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5

Residence.—No account kept.

State of Education.—No account kept.

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.
Food	39	2	6
Each criminal prisoner is paid 4½*d.* per diem, and sends out for his own victuals so far as allowed by the rules of the prison, and each prisoner buys his own fuel, &c.			
Bedding	2	2	8
Washing	0	11	3
Lighting	0	15	6
Salaries :—	£.	s.	d.
The keeper of the prison has an allowance annually from the burgh in full of all claim of	25	0	0
An assistant keeper at a salary annually of . . .	5	0	0
			30 0 0
Repairs	0	10	10
Additional occasional assistant keeper	2	10	0
Expense of the prison during the year.	75	12	9
	£.	s.	d.
Of this there was paid by the burgh	54	16	9
,, ,, county	20	16	0
			75 12 9

Average cost of each prisoner during the year about £12.
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, 4½*d.*

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever . . . . . } None.
Other cases of serious illness . . . . . }
Number of deaths . . . . . }

Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.—No return.

Pardons and Remissions.

1. *William M'Lanochan* or *M'Clean.*—Crime, assault to danger of life. Sentence by Circuit Court of Justiciary, eight calendar months' imprisonment and surety to keep the peace for three years under penalty of £10. Sentence remitted by Her Majesty after prisoner had suffered five months' imprisonment, on ground of previous good character and health suffering by confinement.

. *Joseph Allison.*—Crime, murder. Sentenced by Circuit Court of Justiciary to be executed at Stranraer on the 7th August 1838; commuted to transportation for life by Her Majesty; petition by the jury on trial and others.

Escapes.—None.

There has been a greater number of criminal prisoners committed to the gaol of Stranraer during the foresaid year, from 1st October 1837 to 1st October 1838, than ever occurred before in any one year. The debtors, however, are fewer than the average of the ten previous years.

Extract of a Letter from the Town Clerk, dated 4th March 1839.

"I am sorry to say that no less than 19 prisoners are at present in the prison house, and really there is not accommodation for that number. The keeper of the prison is complaining bitterly of the risk he runs in going among such a number; some of them most desperate characters."

WIGTOWNSHIRE.

Population about 36,000.

(Second Report.*)

Wigtownshire.

Prisons.—With the exception of the minor improvements mentioned in the foregoing notices, the prisons of this county remain in the same bad state as described in my last Report. The only effectual remedy, in my opinion, will be, to establish a general system, which shall secure the erection of a new set of prisons in this district, shall place these prisons under efficient management, and shall provide for the removal of all persons sentenced to long periods of confinement to some large well-regulated prison near a manufacturing town. Prisons.

Police.—The statement respecting the wretched condition of the police in this county, given in my last Report, is confirmed by a Report just published, signed by a committee, consisting of the Lord Lieutenant and other leading gentlemen of the county, appointed at the meeting of the Commissioners of Supply last April to consider the present state of the police with a view of adopting measures for its improvement. The Report describes the actual state as exhibiting an "utter want of system and organization," and speaks of the present officers as being with few exceptions "an uneducated and dissipated class," who "cannot with safety be entrusted to execute any business requiring intelligence or discretion." Police.

The Report recommends that a corps of proper officers should be immediately engaged and placed under two efficient and responsible superintendents, one for each division of the county; this police not only to be employed in apprehending persons charged with specific offences, but to act also as a preventive police, in suppressing vagrancy, &c., on the plan which has been attended with such good results in the County of Fife (see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, page 98).

These recommendations I am happy to add have been adopted by the county at large. The only fear is that the salaries offered are too low to obtain the services of men thoroughly qualified for the duties. If, however, experience show this to be the case, the defect can at any time be corrected.

State of Crime.—The Report just noticed also confirms the general accuracy of my statements respecting the great number of offences at present committed in this district with impunity, and which do not appear in any official return. The following are extracts:— State of Crime.

"The prevalence of petty thefts and poaching, the nuisance of vagrancy, the insecurity of person and property, and the inadequate means of bringing offenders to justice within the county, are matters of notoriety and grave import."

Letter from the Lord Lieutenant to the Convener of the Commissioners of Supply.

"But besides those cases of crime in which the offenders are discovered and committed for trial, the Committee are convinced from their own knowledge and from the information which they have obtained from others, that there is a vast deal of crime committed within the county which altogether escapes detection or punishment."—*Report*, page 5.

"One magistrate, a member of the Committee, writes thus:—'The greater proportion of the agricultural community, as also the towns, have been more or less pillaged.'—*Report*, page 5.

"Vagrancy prevails to a great extent in the county, and is no doubt one principal cause of the crime that prevails in it. Besides the ordinary run of beggars and vagabonds of every description, bands, or as they are usually termed 'encampments' of gypsies or tinkers, are constantly to be met with in every corner of the county."

* * * *

"They are causes of just terror and alarm to the neighbourhoods in which they locate themselves, where they levy heavy contributions, obtained through fear or by theft; and from the numbers of which they consist they are liable to put our present police at defiance. This nuisance of vagrancy ought instantly and vigorously to be checked."—*Report*, page 6.

"From the vast number of petty depredations which are daily occurring without detection or punishment, it is clear that a very considerable amount of property in the aggregate must be annually lost to the public; and from the amount of aliment paid by the burghs to prisoners for offences committed *without* the burghs, it is also evident that the great majority of the crimes are committed against the rural population."—*Report*, page 19.

September, 1838.

The new police has now been in operation for six months, and appears to have been efficient in the detection and prevention of crime. In the Report of the Police Committee,

* For the last Report on Wigtownshire (dated Sept. 1837), see Third Report on Prisons of Scotland, p. 43.

presented to the county meeting on the 30th April, it is stated that the number of trials and convictions before the sheriff during the 20 weeks, ending 20th March 1839, was about equal to the whole number in the corresponding period of the five previous years. This fact, which those ignorant of the state of the county before the establishment of the police, might suppose to indicate a great increase of crime, in fact, shows only that more of the offences committed are now brought to light and punished. "Then, as to vagrancy, the Committee have the satisfaction of stating to the Commissioners that from all the information they have received (corroborated by the personal observation of many of their number) the system has been most efficient in suppressing, and, in some localities, almost extinguishing this great source and nursery of crime."

Many letters are appended from justices of the peace, magistrates of burghs, and other inhabitants, almost all of which are confirmatory of the statements in the Report.

It appears that the annual cost of the new police force will not exceed £450 per annum.

May, 1839.

Girvan.

GIRVAN.—AYRSHIRE.

(Second Report.*)

My examination of this little prison was on the present occasion a hurried one, being made in the short time that the coach stayed to change horses. The place appeared, however, to be in precisely the same state as at my last examination. Imperfect as the prison of Girvan may be, it is, with the exception of the chief prison at Ayr, the best in the county.

I wrote to the chief magistrate, recommending that the prison be lime-washed, and that the rules of the prison of Berwick (given in my Third Report, page 110) should be adopted as far as possible; and I received a reply, stating that these recommendations would be acted upon.

Ayr.

AYR.—COUNTY PRISON.

(Fourth Report.†)

This prison continues to merit a highly favourable report. Indeed it has now acquired a reputation which causes it to be visited by persons from a considerable distance interested in the subject of prison discipline. Nothing can be more striking than the contrast it presents with what it was three years ago; and the change affords encouraging proof of what may be done, even when a prison has been constructed on only a moderately good plan, if a determined effort be made to establish a good system.

Notwithstanding the very good state in which the prison now is, however, there is yet room for much improvement, and at the end of this Report will be seen a number of recommendations made with this object, together with a statement showing how far they have been adopted. It is now more than a year and a half since some of these were first made. The delay has been caused by an unwillingness to incur expense, so long as the question of the Prisons Bill remains unsettled.

The following is a statement of the present number of cells and rooms in the prison, with their dimensions:—

North Wing.

	Length. ft.	in.	Breadth. ft.	in.	Height. ft.	in.	Cubical Content. feet.
1 Day-room	16	6	16	0	11	9	3100
18 Cells	10	8	7	6	9	6	750

South Wing.

2 Day-rooms	21	0	13	0	11	3	3070
1 Day-room	13	7	12	9	11	3	1970
23 Cells	8	7	6	6	9	9	550

The prison is dry and well ventilated, and is a very pattern of cleanliness. There is no other artificial warmth than the little given by the candles used to light the prisoners at their work.

Health.

Health.—Generally good. The medical attendant is of opinion that the majority of the prisoners leave in better health than they enter. It might have been expected that the want of the means of warming the prison would have a bad effect on the health of the prisoners; but, owing to the bodily exercise created by the labour, to each prisoner being furnished with a mat on which to place his feet, and to other causes, no such result seems to arise. Even during the severe winter of 1837-8, the health of the prisoners did not appear to suffer in the least. The surgeon states that it was good throughout.

There has been one death since my last visit, but it was a case of suicide, the prisoner being at the time apparently in good health. This person, whose name was Roney, was the man who pretended to have murdered Mr. M'Donald of Glasgow, but whose whole story afterwards turned out to be a fabrication. He had previously accused himself of other offences. It cannot be a matter of surprise that such a person should end his career by self-destruction; and it would be idle to connect his death in any way with the system of discipline in use.

All the prisoners except two looked quite well at the time of my visit, and these two were not much indisposed.

Food.

Food.—Breakfast.—From 8 to 10 ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, with a pint of butter-milk.

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* For the last notice of this Prison (dated Sept. 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 44.
† For the last notice of this Prison (dated March 1838), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 45.

Dinner.—2 pints of broth, containing 4 ounces of barley with vegetables, marrow-bones, and seasoning. Also from 4 to 8 ounces of oatmeal (according to age, kind of labour, &c.) made into an oatcake. Those who are very industrious are allowed an occasional extra quantity of oat-cake, the maximum of such extra allowance being 1 lb. per week.

Many of the prisoners put by part of their oat-cake to serve for supper, but the above are the only meals provided. There was not a single prisoner who said "No," in answer to my question, whether he had as much food as was necessary for his health. Indeed, there can be little doubt that the supply is quite sufficient, and there can be no doubt that it is of good quality. The use of oat-cakes instead of wheaten bread is a recent change, and it brings the diet more in accordance with the ordinary food of the labouring classes in Scotland. Almost all the prisoners told me that they liked the oat-cakes best, weight for weight. Some said, "they thought the oat-cake was more nutritious—it went farther."

Clothing.—There is still no prison dress, and the clothes of some of the prisoners are ragged and insufficient. Clothing.

Bedding.—Very good, and perfectly clean. Most of the prisoners have hammocks. Bedding.

Discipline.—Excellent. Few can remain here long without having their habits improved in cleanliness, punctuality, early rising, cheerful industry, and obedience to authority. Those too must have obdurate hearts, whose feelings are not affected by the kindness which they receive, and by the efforts which are made for their improvement and for supplying them with new and innocent sources of pleasure. There is a library in the prison, containing many interesting little works; a person attends three hours daily to teach reading, and to give religious instruction; and six of the clergymen in the neighbourhood take turns in visiting the prison, from time to time, to ascertain what progress the prisoners make, and to give them admonition and counsel. Discipline.

The work done is all of a useful and productive kind, and appears to give much satisfaction to the manufacturers, who supply the raw material. The keeper showed me a letter from one manufacturer, in which he said that he could furnish the prison with enough work to keep 100 looms employed, if there were as many. Hand-loom weaving, with the labour incidental to it, such as winding weft, &c., is the staple occupation, though some of the prisoners are employed in cleaning wool, sewing, &c. The work yields a clear annual profit of about £4 per head on the average number of prisoners, including those who from old age or infirmity, or from extreme youth, are able to produce very little. The untried have their option either to work or not, but with rare exceptions, and these continuing only a short time, all of them do work. Indeed, there was not a single prisoner, tried or untried, who did not say that he preferred being employed, and I was assured that the greatest punishment that can be inflicted is to deprive a prisoner of occupation. It is often asked as a favour, the keeper said, to be allowed to continue working an hour beyond the usual time for putting out the lights, that is till nine o'clock.

Here, as I presume in every well regulated prison, conducted on the separate system, (certainly in every such prison with which I am acquainted), there is very little need of punishment; and such punishments as are inflicted are of a mild character, consisting generally of the loss of a single meal, or the privation of work. In the Ayr prison, *there has not been a single case of punishment for several months.*

Female Prisoners.—These are under the care of the keeper's wife, who is the matron, and their management and discipline appear to be equally good with those of the male prisoners. Female Prisoners.

Officers.—The corps of officers is very small, indeed too small; and nothing but great energy and zeal on their part could enable them to perform their duties as they do. Besides the keeper and matron, there is only a single assistant. The prisoners, however, perform all such of the domestic work as they can without sacrificing the principle of separation. Thus one acts as cook, another washes, &c. Officers.

I need scarcely state in direct terms, what has already appeared incidentally, that the keeper and matron are exceedingly well qualified for their office, and that they discharge their duties in an exemplary manner. The county is certainly fortunate in having obtained such servants, and is much indebted to the governor of the Glasgow Bridewell for procuring them.

The assistant too, though young, appears to be very assiduous and useful.

September, 1838.

Since this Report was written, another case of suicide has unhappily occurred. The circumstance of there now having been no fewer than three suicides in this prison in the space of two years and a half, has naturally excited considerable sensation at Ayr, and some persons have charged the keeper with tyranny and cruelty. From my knowledge of the keeper, however, and from the opportunities which I have had of visiting the prison, when not at all expected, and of examining every prisoner in private, I am convinced that any charge of the kind is utterly groundless, and that his character is the very reverse of cruel and tyrannical. Nor is there anything in the precognition taken by the sheriff, or in the minutes of evidence before the gaol committee, which in the slightest degree alters my opinion in this respect; on the contrary, if additional evidence of the keeper's humanity, and anxious desire to discharge to the full all the duties of his office were wanting, it might there be found.

It should be remembered that the class of persons received into a prison is one which is always likely to furnish many cases of suicide. Many are of reckless and dissipated habits, and dependent on artificial excitement to keep off depression of spirits, and the compunctions of conscience. On entering a well ordered prison, these persons suddenly find themselves debarred from the use of spirituous liquors, and from the riotous company of their

ordinary associates; and left to their own reflections, without the means of drowning thought, to which they have hitherto fled, it is not surprising that they are sometimes tempted to put an end to their existence.

It has been said, that under the old system of imprisonment at Ayr, there were not any suicides. Whether such was really the case I do not know; but of this, any one who visited the prison in its former state may be certain; that in a moral sense, very many who became its inmates, must have been doomed to destruction, whatever amount of good principle, or whatever habits of honest industry, cleanliness, and distaste for profane and obscene language they might have taken in with them.

One case of suicide is so likely to lead to others, by the circumstance dwelling upon the minds of those on the spot, and forcibly suggesting the idea of a similar act, that I think it probable that the second and third cases in this instance may, in part, have been caused by the first. One security against any recurrence of the kind, would be the completion of the prison and its arrangements in the several particulars in which they are now deficient. If, for example, there were an additional assistant, the prisoners were all comfortably clad, and the airing yards made secure, so as to allow every prisoner to walk out daily, there would be less danger of suicide.

I made the following recommendations respecting the prison of Ayr, but it will appear that few have been acted upon:—

Recommendations respecting the Prison of Ayr, made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons.

11th September, 1838.

Remarks.

1st. A window to be opened in the wash-house towards the blank wall which runs near one side of it.

2d. A door to be put up between the kitchen and store-room.

3d. A jaw-box to be placed on each floor of the prison.

4th. Two of the old day-rooms to be divided each into two cells.

5th. The cells formerly used for debtors, but now serving for criminals, to be furnished with stronger doors and with proper locks.

6th. An inside grated door to be put up at the entrance to the southern wing; another on the first landing of the northern wing; and iron doors to be substituted for the wooden doors at the ends of the different passages in both wings.

7th. The prisoners, males and females, to be all supplied with a plain strong and warm prison dress (the shirt being woollen).

The governor authorised to expend £5 in the purchase of prison dresses.

8th. The prison to be lighted with gas.

The foregoing recommendations were made in December, 1836, but have not yet been carried into effect. The following recommendations are additional:—

9th. The windows in the corridors to be opened from the floor to the ceiling. This to be done in the first instance only at those ends of the corridors which are towards the sea.

10th. *Surgeon.*—The surgeon to be engaged at a regular salary, instead of being paid for each separate visit, as at present. The surgeon to go through the whole of the prison and see every prisoner at least one a-week, and to record the result of his examinations. To keep a sick list, according to the inclosed form.

11th. *Governor and Matron.*—The salary to the governor and matron to be raised.

The governor's salary raised £10 per annum, and the matron's £3.

12th. *Prison Hours.*—The hour for rising to be five in summer, instead of six, as at present.

13th. *Work.*—The following to be substituted for the existing rule respecting work:—

Every prisoner sentenced to labour to be expected to perform 10 hours' solid work each day, except in cases where the governor thinks proper to increase or diminish this quantity. Such prisoners as do more than the task which may be allotted to them to have credit for one-half of their clear extra earnings, provided their general conduct be good, and provided the governor thinks proper, under the particular circumstances, to allow it; but no portion of the earnings to be claimed as a matter of right. The governor to estimate the extra earnings in such way as he may think well, and as may give him but little trouble; and in cases where, either from the shortness of the period

Prisoners at work from six in the morning till eight in the evening, except when at meals, for each of which three-quarters of an hour allowed.

All that follows to "Exercise," is at present under consideration of the Committee appointed to revise the regulations, &c.

	Remarks.
of confinement or for any other cause, it may not seem to him worth while to have separate accounts opened, the governor may give such moderate reward for extra industry as he may think proper.	
Untried prisoners, who may be desirous to work, to be subject to the foregoing regulations, except that where another prisoner would receive one-half of his extra earnings only, the governor shall be authorised to give the untried prisoner (if he think proper) one-half of his whole earnings.	
Prisoners who are convicted, but not sentenced to labour, shall be on the same footing as respects earnings with those who are so sentenced, except that they may, if they choose, decline labour altogether.	
Such portion of a prisoner's earnings as the governor may award him shall be given in such form (as in clothes, &c.) and in such instalments as the visiting magistrate may direct.	
14th. *Exercise.*—Every prisoner to be allowed, if he choose, to walk half an hour each day in one of the corridors, and every untried prisoner an hour. The governor, however, to be authorized to suspend this privilege, like all others, in cases of misconduct.	Found not to answer in winter, as prisoners complained that they caught colds. Since given up, health good, as formerly.
15th. *Visits of Officers.*—Every prisoner to be visited by the keeper or matron at least once in the 24 hours; and, including the visits for supplying food and inspecting and changing work, &c., to be visited by some officer at least six times each day. Moreover each prisoner to be visited by the surgeon at least once each week, and by the teacher or a clergyman at least three times each week.	As frequent visits as here mentioned are made. Surgeon visits only when necessary, or wanted by a prisoner.
16th. *Visits to Prisoners.*—Visits to be confined to one day in the week, viz., Tuesday. The other restrictions upon visits to remain as at present.	Attended to except on first visits, and when visitor comes from a distance.
17th. *Visitors coming to inspect the Prison.*—No one to be admitted without an order signed by a member of the gaol committee.	Generally attended to, with exceptions as to county magistrates, &c.
18th. *Teacher.*—To make a daily entry of the time which he remains in the prison.	
To keep a record of the circumstances of each prisoner's offence, stating its probable cause, &c., according to a form with which the teacher has been furnished.	Great part of this understood to be attended to. The teacher is a particularly attentive person.
To make a minute examination of each prisoner as to his power of reading; to record the same (and in cases where he gives instruction in reading), to repeat the examination once a-month, in order that it may be seen what progress is made.	
To make a record of all library books lent out; to examine the prisoners on their contents when the books are returned, and to record the result of the examination.	
Sundries.	
19th. The old ventilation holes over the doors, now out of use, to be stopped up.	Done.
20th. Twelve boxes to be procured for the cells, which are not yet furnished with them.	Done.
21st. Some easy drawing patterns to be procured for the use of such prisoners as may have a taste for drawing; the prisoners themselves earning the pencils, paper, &c., by extra industry.	Not done.

RETURN from the Prison of AYR for the Year ending 10th October 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	187	27	..	214
Females	49	1	..	50
Total	236	28	..	264

Of these one was a lunatic, viz., James Miller, aged 60 years, confined for killing a man.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Ayr.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners (reckoned to the nearest quarter):—				
Males	25½	1½	..	27
Females	5½	..	..	5½
Total	31	1½	..	32½

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time . . 46
Least ditto ditto 21

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	1	3	8	6	5	20	11	24	13	27	13	19	12	2	164
Females	..	..	2	2	..	9	2	6	3	7	1	8	2	2	44
Total	1	3	10	8	5	29	13	30	16	34	14	27	14	4	208

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Upwards of four times.	Total.
Males	6	4	..	..	..	10
Females	6	2	..	..	..	8
Total	12	6	..	..	..	18

This relates to the period from April 1836 when present keeper was appointed.

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	1	35	36	10	9	7	2	1	..	101
Females	..	14	13	2	1	1	1	..	..	32
Total	1	49	49	12	10	8	3	1	..	133

Residence.—No account kept.

State of Education.

	Males.	Females.
Not able to read at all	14	No account kept.
Able to read with difficulty	49	
Able to read easily	38	
Total	101	
Not able to write at all	38	
Able merely to sign their name	16	
Able to write with difficulty	27	
Able to write easily	20	
Total	101	
Education carried beyond mere reading and writing	None.	

Greatest Offenders.

	Sentenced to Imprisonment for Six Months or upwards.		Transported.		Executed.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Not able to read at all	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..
Able to read with difficulty	2	2	2	..	..	..	4	2
Able to read easily	6	..	6	..	..	..	12	..
Total	10	2	10	..	..	..	20	2
Not able to write at all	3	2	6	..	..	..	9	2
Able merely to sign their name	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Able to write with difficulty	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
Able to write easily	3	..	3	..	..	..	6	..
Total	10	2	10	..	..	..	20	2
Education carried beyond mere reading and writing	..	..	..	..	..	..	None.	None.

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Food	133	11	10			
Articles consumed, viz.— Meal, barley, bread, milk, butcher meat, salt, vegetables, &c. Cost of cooking, estimated at two-thirds of fuel	8	0	0			
				141	11	10
Clothing				4	8	4
Bedding				8	15	1
Washing				4	17	1
Lighting				17	6	6
Fuel (deducting £8 entered as cost of cooking)				4	5	0
Salaries:—						
Keeper	80	0	0			
Matron	12	0	0			
Turnkey	31	4	0			
Teacher	19	0	0			
Surgeon	12	6	7			
				154	10	7
Repairs				21	15	7
Alterations				4	3	1
Sundries:—						
Books for the library	5	10	6			
Stationery	4	14	8			
Sundries	4	13	3			
				14	18	5
Expense of the prison during the year				376	11	6

Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Gross produce of the prisoners' work				183	10	11
Ordinary expenses of work department	31	10	0			
Additional tools, &c.— Looms, lays, wheels, swifts, shuttles, pirns, &c.	9	16	10			
Portion of earnings paid to prisoners	17	4	5			
				58	11	3
Net produce of prisoners' work				124	19	8
Net expense of the prison during the year				251	11	10
Of this there was paid by the burgh	113	14	8			
,, ,, by the county	113	14	8			
For insane prisoner, convicts, soldiers, &c.	24	2	6			
Total				251	11	10
Gross average cost of each prisoner (excluding debtors) during the year				11	15	0
Net average produce of the labour of each prisoner				4	0	0
Net average cost of each criminal prisoner				7	15	0
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking				0	0	3

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Ayr.

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever	None.
Other cases of serious illness	,,
Number of deaths	One.

(John Roney hanged himself.)

Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.

Deprived of candle-light for three nights	7
Deprived of breakfast for one morning	8
Put in handcuffs for two hours	1

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

Mauchline.

MAUCHLINE, AYRSHIRE.

(Second Report.*)

I found this little prison in much the same state as at my last visit. A new lock had been put on the door, and the place was therefore more secure, but, on the other hand, it was damper even than before; indeed, it was more than damp, it was quite wet, and was in such a state that it would have been very wrong to confine any person in it, even for an hour. The walls were quite saturated with water, and water was dropping from the ceiling. This was owing to the strange circumstance mentioned in the last Report, of there being no roof to the prison; no roof, at least, in the ordinary sense, for there are neither slates, tiles, nor thatch. The only covering is a brick arch, with a heap of soil thrown upon it; and through this the rain, of course, readily finds its way. There is the same facility as before for com munication with the outside.

Officer. *Officer.*—There is still no provision for paying the man who has the care of this prison, nor for supplying prisoners with food or bedding. It is not, therefore, surprising, that I found the place in a slovenly condition.

Prisoners. *Prisoners.*—No register of prisoners is kept, but it is believed that there has been only one prisoner since my last visit.

Crime, &c. *State of Crime, &c.*—Apparently about the same as recorded in my last Report.

September, 1838.

Newmilns.

NEWMILNS, AYRSHIRE.

(Second Report.†)

This prison also was in about the same state as described in my last Report. There was a slight error, however, in that Report, in stating that both of the rooms have fire-places; only one being so provided.

One room was clean, but the other was in a slovenly state, and half filled with old furniture. There was drawing and scribbling too on the walls.

Prisoners. *Prisoners.*—There was no prisoner at the time of my visit. In the course of the year there had been about a dozen, I was told. Hitherto, however, no register has been kept.

There has been no escape since my last visit.

Food. *Food.*—The allowance for food remains the same, namely, fourpence-halfpenny per day. It is paid however in food, and not in money.

Bedding. *Bedding.*—No change.

Officer. *Officer.*—The same. The magistrates speak of his conduct in the same high terms as before. It would have been satisfactory, however, to have found the second room cleaner than it was.

Crime, &c. *State of Crime, &c.*—Apparently about the same as described in my last report.

September, 1838.

Galston.

GALSTON, AYRSHIRE.

(Second Report‡.)

There is no change in this prison. It is quite insufficient and unsuitable for its purposes; and the necessity of providing a proper place of confinement will in a short time be greater than ever, owing to the establishment of a large iron work which is now going forward.

I found the place tolerably clean.

Prisoners. *Prisoners.*—None at the time of my visit. The number in the course of the last year is stated at about 20, which is about the average mentioned in my last Report. There has been no escape since my last visit.

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* For the last notice of this prison (dated September 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 46.
† For the last notice of this prison (dated September 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 47.
‡ For the last notice of this prison (dated September, 1837) see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, page 48.

Food.—The allowance has been reduced from six pennyworth of bread per day to four pennyworth. Food.

September, 1837.

KILMARNOCK, AYRSHIRE.

Kilmarnock.

(Second Report.*)

The prison of Kilmarnock, as stated in my last Report, consists merely of three police cells, and is altogether unsuitable and inadequate for the purposes required.

There has been no change since my last visit. The cells were not clean.

Prisoners.—Only one at the time of my visit. The average number appears to be about the same as before. The man whom I found in confinement was rather dirty, but he had been in only a short time, and was at least half drunk. There is still, however no rule requiring prisoners to wash themselves, however long they may remain, and some stay as much as 10 days. Prisoners.

Food.—The same, namely four pennyworth of bread per day. Additional supplies from without are permitted. Food.

Bedding.—None provided, the prisoners still sleeping on guard beds, and in their own clothes. Bedding.

Discipline.—No improvement. There is still but little separation, and there is no work. The usual offences are fighting and swearing. Discipline.

State of Crime, &c. at Kilmarnock.—Apparently about the same as at my last visit. State of Crime, &c.

September 1838.

I recommended several regulations for the management of this prison, but I find that they have been only partially adopted.

IRVINE, AYRSHIRE.

Irvine.

(Second Report.†)

There has been no alteration in this prison since my last visit. The place indeed is not susceptible of much improvement, an entirely new building being necessary, as already stated.

I found the prison in a slovenly condition. The walls want whitewashing, and there were cobwebs upon them. The loose straw, too, which covers the floors of the criminals' cells, smelt badly, and there was dirt under it.

Cleanliness.—The prisoners were rather dirty, and their room was disorderly. Cleanliness.

Health.—Tolerable. No change apparently. Health.

Food and Bedding.—No change. Food and Bedding.

Discipline.—No improvement. Discipline.

Officer.—The same. The Magistrates still speak highly of him, but the state of the prison was not satisfactory. Officer.

State of Crime, &c.—The information on which I gave the number of offenders in my last Report, appears to have been somewhat erroneous; the real number being less than I stated it. Since that time several offenders appear to have left the town, and others are said to be conducting themselves better. There seems particularly to have been a decrease in the number of public prostitutes, which is attributed to the new discipline in the Ayr prison, to which several have now been subjected. It is stated that there are not at present more than ten public prostitutes; of whom three however are thieves also. In addition to these it appears that there are 6 or 8 men of bad, or at least suspicious character, and about a dozen boys who occasionally rob gardens, turnip fields, &c. While there has been less stealing this year than previously, there seem to have been more drunken brawls, which is explained by the circumstance of a number of strangers being employed on the railway between Glasgow and Ayr, which passes near Irvine. The colliers, it is said, have given but little trouble this year. State of Crime, &c.

Police.—In the same state as described in my last Report, except that two additional men are on duty through Saturday night and the whole of Sunday. This arrangement is to continue till the railroad is completed. Police.

September, 1838.

* For the last notice of this prison (dated September, 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, page 48.
† For the last notice of this prison (dated September, 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, page 57.

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Irvine.

RETURN from the prison of IRVINE, for the year ending 29th September, 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	109	19	2	130
Females	34	..	..	34
Total	143	19	2	164

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoner,that is per day ;—				
Males	¾	¾	¼	1¾
Females	¼	..	..	¼
Total	1	¾	¼	2

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time . . 9
Least ditto ditto . . . .

Ages of Prisoners.—No account kept.

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Upwards of four times.	Total.
Males	6	4	..	..	..	10
Females	2	3	..	..	..	5
Total	8	7	..	..	..	15

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Residence.—No account kept.

State of Education.—No account kept.

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.
Food, about	6	0	0
Articles consumed, viz.— Bread, milk, vegetables, broth, porridge. The necessary cooking is done by keeper without charge.			
Bedding, about	2	10	0
Lighting, about	0	10	0
Furniture, about	0	15	0
Keeper's salary	30	0	0
Repairs, about	1	0	0
Sundries, say	1	0	0
Expense of the prison during the year, say	41	15	0

All paid by the burgh.
Average cost of each criminal prisoner, about £25.
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking, about 4*d*.

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever . . . . . } None.
Other cases of serious illness . . . . . }
Number of deaths . . . . . }

Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.—No return.

Pardons and Remissions.—No return.

Escapes.—None.

Irvine.

KILWINNING, AYRSHIRE.

Kilwinning.

(Second Report.*)

I found this lock-up house in the same state as at my last visit, except that it was not so clean. There is still no supply of bedding, and no salary is given to the sheriff-officer, who acts as keeper. It is stated that there has been no one in confinement since my last visit.

State of Crime, &c.—The only inhabitant whom I had an opportunity of consulting, stated that there had been no serious case of robbery since my last visit, and that the offences which had been committed consisted chiefly of drunken brawls. He admitted the great want of a police, and he said that a resident magistrate is much needed, but he thought that the character for disorder given in my last Report was overdrawn. State of Crime, &c.

September, 1838.

SALTCOATS, AYRSHIRE.

Saltcoats.

(Second Report.†)

I could perceive no change in this lock-up house, except that it was more dirty and slovenly. No one had been in confinement, I was told, for about a fortnight. The officer was from home.

State of Crime, &c.—About the same, it was stated, as described in my last Report. State of Crime, &c.

September, 1838.

AYRSHIRE.

Ayrshire.

Population about 158,000.

(Second Report.‡)

Prisons.—The prisons of this county remain in much the same state as at the time of my last Report, that is to say the chief prison, though not yet complete, is in a very efficient and creditable condition, but the smaller prisons (18 in number) are, with two or three exceptions, in a very bad state and incapable of much improvement; while there are several places, which are altogether unprovided with prisons. It is important, too, to bear in mind, as already mentioned, that so soon as there is an efficient police in the county, the prison of Ayr will be found quite insufficient for the number of prisoners, unless it be relieved by the establishment of one of the proposed Penitentiaries. Even during the past year it has been sometimes found necessary to break through the principle of complete separation. Prisons.

State of Crime, &c.—Apparently about the same as it was a year ago. State of Crime, &c.

Police.—No change of any importance. Police.

September, 1838.

INVERARY, ARGYLESHIRE.

Inverary.

(Second Report.§)

The only alteration in this prison since my last visit, besides repairing the plaster in the cells, has been to put up Perkins's apparatus for warming by means of hot water. All the other recommendations which I made have been neglected. Even the hammocks which it was stated had been ordered, have never been procured, and the clumsy iron bedsteads still remain, half filling the cells and affording ready weapons for attacking the keeper and effecting an escape. As to the state of discipline that remains precisely what it was at my last visit; most of the prisoners being quite idle, and passing the chief part of their time in each other's corrupting society.

I had to state in my last Report that I found a woman of loose character in the same cell with a male prisoner, and I mentioned this in connexion with the fact that within the last few years two bastard children had been born in the gaol. At my present visit I found this very woman again in a cell with a male prisoner.

The prison offences appear to be of the same kind as described in my last Report. One of the clergymen of the town told me that he sometimes heard the prisoners singing obscene songs.

As regards security nothing can be more unsatisfactory. In fact the prisoners must be

* For the last notice of this prison (dated September 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 50.
† For the last notice of this prison (dated September 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 52.
‡ For the last Report on this county (dated September 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 53.
§ For the last notice of this prison (dated September 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 61.

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Inverary.

well pleased with the life they lead in gaol, otherwise they would soon march off; for in addition to the means of escape already referred to, nothing can be easier than to get out of the airing-yard to which most of the prisoners are occasionally admitted, its use not being confined, as erroneously stated in my last Report, to debtors. The wall round this yard is of very moderate height, and at one end there are some low buildings which would enable any one to get to the top without difficulty. But in order, as it were, to save the prisoners even this effort, I found lying in the yard and ready for use two ladders, a pair of steps, and some long pieces of wood. Even these, however, were unnecessary, for on my arrival I was able to enter the yard without doing more than lifting a latch, and on going the next day even that was not requisite, the doors positively standing open! On each of these occasions there were two men in the yard one of whom had been convicted of rape, and the other (a lunatic) of homicide.

A new breach of proper discipline which I observed this time was placing a criminal prisoner (convicted of assault with intent to ravish) in one of the rooms set apart for debtors and revenue prisoners, of which latter class I found one in his society. The prisoner, too, was allowed to indulge in the luxury of a carpet to his floor. The room in which this man was confined has a boarded floor, and by getting one of the boards up an escape could be easily made. A short time ago this man was actually seen on the top of the stairs leading from the court-house (near which are the debtors rooms) into the public street, with a key in his hand, supposed to be the key of the outer door.

I found the prison and the yard in a slovenly state, and I observed indecent writing and drawing on the walls of the day room.

Cleanliness. *Cleanliness.*—The prisoners looked tolerably clean, but I learned from the medical attendant that they are often dirty.

Health. *Health.*—There have been 24 cases of sickness since my last visit, but none of them were serious.

Food. *Food.*—No alteration. The food is too expensive and too abundant.

Bedding. *Bedding.*—No change.

Female Prisoners. *Female Prisoners.*—Still under the care of a male officer.

Officer. *Officer.*—The same as before. I expressed a hope in my last Report, that under good regulations, the keeper, who is a sober and respectable man, would, though slow, be found tolerably well qualified to perform his duties; but the inertness and utter neglect of the most obvious principles of prison discipline, which are now manifest, make me lose all hope of his succeeding under any circumstances in carrying on a good system of discipline. In extenuation, however, of the keeper's conduct it should be stated, that in the course of the year he has lost his wife and one of his sons. September 1838.

I made the following recommendations respecting the prison of Inverary. The remarks annexed, however, show that few of them have been adopted. Indeed, although it is more than six months since the recommendations were made, there are several which there has not been even an opportunity of considering; for the burgh can do little without the assistance of the county, and the Commissioners of Supply hold but one meeting in the year.

The recommendations contained in Mr. Hill's letter to the convener of the county, dated 7th October 1837, (see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, page 63,) to be immediately carried into effect, except that, instead of the present keeper being sent to Glasgow and Ayr, to be instructed in the working of a good system of prison discipline, he should be pensioned off, (if his character and past services be considered as giving him a claim on the county and burgh,) and the governor of the Glasgow Bridewell to be requested to procure a new and properly qualified keeper in his place, together with a female, (if possible, the wife of the new keeper,) to take charge of the female prisoners.

Remarks.

The former gaoler is still continued. Instead of Venetian blinds, all the windows have been secured by close iron gratings, which effectually excludes all communication with the prisoners from without.

Mr. Brebner to be empowered to make the following alterations, &c., among others which he himself will suggest:—

- An iron-grated door to be put up at the entrance to the prison before the present wooden door.
- An inspection slit to be made in the door of every cell.
- Each cell to be furnished with a close box chamber pot, &c., and with a thick mat to protect the prisoner from the cold of the floor.
- The openings at the end of the passage in the upper story to be enlarged, in order that that passage may serve as a place for the prisoners separately to take exercise, and get fresh air.

Mr. Brebner not consulted on these improvements as yet. The authority of the Commissioners of Supply is required to carry them through.

The following rules to be adopted so soon as the above-mentioned recommendations have been carried into effect, and the prison thereby put into a state to admit of their introduction and provided with officers qualified for carrying them into operation :—

Remarks.

Admittance of a Prisoner.—Every prisoner on his admittance to be thoroughly examined, &c.
The gaoler used to examine prisoners on their admittance.

Prison Hours.—When work is introduced, the cells should be lighted in winter, both in the morning and evening, and then the prisoners should rise at five in summer, and six in winter. So long as the cells are not lighted, however, the following to be the hours of rising :—Six in the summer half of the year, half-past six in the months of March and October, seven in February and November, and half-past seven in December and January.
No work introduced as yet. The prisoners are not controlled in their time of rising. Materials for work are in the course of being bought.

Separation.—No two prisoners to be put into the same cell, &c.
Prisoners are kept separately when the accommodation afforded it.

Silence.—Constant silence to be maintained throughout the prison, both by day and night.

Work.—Every prisoner sentenced to labour to be expected to perform 10 hours solid labour each day, &c.
Not operated upon.

Inspection.—It is important that a prisoner should not be aware when the eye of the keeper is upon him, &c.
Not observed.

Female Prisoners.—The female prisoners to be kept in a separate part of the prison from the males, and to be under the immediate charge of a matron.
Not observed.

Food.—The following dietary to be adopted, &c.
Not observed.

Clothing.—A few complete suits of clothes, including linen, &c., to be procured, &c.
Not acted upon.

Bedding.—Every prisoner to be allowed a hammock, a pillow, a sheet, a double blanket, and a rug, and in winter a straw mattress. The hammocks and bed clothes to be removed from the cells during the day, and to be exposed as much as possible to the fresh air. The blankets to be washed not less frequently than three times a-year.
These furnishings procured and used.

Cleanliness.—Every prisoner to be required to wash himself thoroughly at least once a-day, (Sunday inclusive), to wash his feet once a-week, and to wash himself from head to foot once a-month. The chamber-pot in each cell to be emptied at least twice a-day. Every prisoner to be shaved, and to be supplied with a clean shirt, &c. once a-week, and to have his hair cut at least once a-month. To be required to keep his clothes, cell, &c. constantly clean and neat. The whole of the prison also to be kept constantly clean and neat, and to be limewashed at least twice a-year. Any scribbling, dirt, &c., that may appear on the walls, doors, &c., to be immediately removed, and the offender punished.
The gaoler says, he always desires the prisoners to wash themselves. They have access to the water-closets in the gaol.

Fires.—No fires to be allowed in any part of the prison, except when the state of the weather renders them necessary.
Observed.

Ventilation.—Care to be taken to keep the prison as well ventilated as possible, &c.
Observed.

Exercise.—The capabilities of the prison for affording exercise in the open air, should be taken advantage of as far as possible, &c.
Prisoners are allowed the liberty of the yard, on the authority of the magistrates who only grant the liberty on its being first asked.

Instruction.—Every prisoner who is unable to read easily, and who is confined for a period of not less than one month, to receive instruction in reading, &c.
Not observed, except that useful books have been purchased, and are given to those who read.

Visits of Officers.—Including the visits for supplying food, changing work, &c., each prisoner to be visited at least six times a-day. He should, moreover, be seen by the surgeon, and by a clergyman at least once every week.
Not observed, except that a clergyman calls every Sunday.

Punishments.—Every prisoner who sings or calls to another prisoner, or makes a noise of any kind, or who scribbles on the walls, &c., or who misconducts himself in any other way, to lose one of
Not observed.

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Inverary.

	Remarks.
his meals, and if he persist in his misconduct, to be confined in an empty cell for a period not exceeding three days, or to be punished in such other way (exclusive of corporal punishment) as the visiting magistrate may direct. Every case of punishment to be recorded.	
Visits, &c. of Strangers.—Visits to untried prisoners to be restricted to one day in the week, &c.	Strangers always had access to the prisoners, when the magistrates granted authority, but this authority now is very sparingly given.
The foregoing regulations apply to females equally with males, and no difference of any kind is, of course, to be allowed between convicted prisoners, on the ground of one of them being richer than another.	
Exceptions.—The regulations generally do not extend to debtors. Debtors, however, shall be required to observe that moderate degree of silence necessary for the order of the prison, to wash themselves daily, and to keep their clothes, rooms, &c. always neat and clean, &c.	Not observed.
Registers to be kept:—	
1. *Register of Imprisonments.*	A very full register is kept.
2. *Sick List.*—This should be kept by the surgeon, &c.	Not observed.
3. *Record of punishments for prison offences.*—This should contain the date, the name of the offender, the nature of the offence, &c.	Not observed.
4. *Register of Visits to Prisoners.*	
5. *Journal.*—In this the keeper should record any extraordinary occurrence, such as an escape, or attempt to escape, the death of a prisoner, &c., and the visiting member of the Committee of Management should enter in it the date of each visit, and his opinion of the state of the prison, and should state whether all the rules are observed, &c.	Not observed.
Fees.—All fees to be abolished.	

RETURN from the Prison of INVERARY for the Year ending 12th October 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	77	10	4	91
Females	10	..	..	10
Total	87	10	4	101

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners:—				
Males	10	2	2	14
Females	1	..	..	1
Total	11	2	2	15

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	..	..	..	..	2	5	12	10	12	10	7	9	4	1	72
Females	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	7
Total	..	..	..	..	2	6	12	11	13	13	7	10	4	1	79

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Upwards of four times.	Total.
Males . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1
Females . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males . . .	..	3	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	14
Females . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Residence.—No account kept.

State of Education.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not able to read at all	2	1	3
Able to read with difficulty	48	3	51
Able to read easily	8	..	8
Total	58	4	62
Education carried beyond mere reading and writing	2	..	2

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.
Food	100	5	2*
Articles consumed, viz.— Beef, Mutton, Pork, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Wheat, Bread, Barley, Milk, and Herrings.			
Cost of cooking estimated at	10	0	0
Clothing	5	0	0
Bedding	5	0	0
Washing	5	0	0
Lighting	0	10	0
Fuel	2	10	0
Furniture	2	0	0
Salaries, viz.—			
Principal gaoler	25	0	0
Under ditto	18	0	0
Repairs	15	6	4
Alterations	None.		
Sundries, viz.—			
Perkins's heating apparatus	50	0	0
Expense of the prison during the year . . .	£238	11	6
Of this there was paid by the burgh	84	16	0
„ by the county	153	15	6
	£238	11	6

Average cost of each criminal prisoner (exclusive of alterations) about £16.
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking, 8*d.*

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever . . . . . } None.
Other cases of serious illness . . . . . }
Number of deaths . . . . . }

Punishment for Misconduct in Prison.—No return.

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

* Some of the prisoners paid for their own aliment.

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Oban.

OBAN, ARGYLESHIRE.

(Population upwards of 2,000.)

There is at present no place whatever at Oban for the confinement of offenders. A small prison was indeed built about ten years ago, and still exists, but the sheriff very properly refused to legalize it, it being excessively damp. A worse place for building could scarcely have been chosen, the prison being almost in the bed of a brook. Every shilling, therefore, that was expended was wasted.

A proper prison, nevertheless, is much wanted at Oban, as the population is rapidly increasing, and as there is much petty crime both in the burgh and the neighbourhood. It is stated that the offences consist chiefly of assaults and thefts; the latter including sheep-stealing, and the stealing of coal, clothes, potatoes, &c. The magistrate whom I conversed with, and the procurator-fiscal, stated that such thefts are quite common, and that crime generally is on the increase. It was reported, that in one street (appropriately named "Black Street,") and containing about twenty houses and about sixty families, every family is at least in the habit of begging, and, it is believed, in the habit of stealing also. In fact, it is said that the town serves as an asylum to people of bad character, and that offenders laugh at the magistrates, knowing that, except in very serious cases, there are practically no means of punishing them, there being no prison at hand, and no funds for sending offenders to Inverary, which is at a distance of 32 miles. Many of those who flock to Oban are reputed to be broken down Highlanders.

Oban is a place of easy access generally, and is the centre of communication between Glasgow and the Western Highlands, Inverness, &c.

Police.

Police.—Quite inefficient. There are no funds with which to pay proper officers, and there is no officer of any kind on constant duty.

September, 1838.

Tobermory.

TOBERMORY, ARGYLESHIRE.

(Population about 1,600.)

The prison of Tobermory is very small, but it is on a tolerably good construction. It was built about 11 years ago, and stands on the slope of a hill, and in the middle of the town, but not very near any other building. It is legalized for periods of confinement not exceeding 60 days, but it appears to be seldom if ever used for so long a term, which is probably partly on account of its small size, and partly because there seem to be but few offences at Tobermory. There is a full power for committing for periods of this length, as the sheriff-substitute for the northern division of the county holds his court here.

The prison consists of two rooms only, each 12 feet long, 11 feet broad, and about 8 feet in average height. Each room has a door opening into a lobby, and a window looking into a small yard; and as the wall of this yard is only 7½ feet high, people on the outside can have but little difficulty in getting access to the prisoners. The prison rooms are on the ground floor, the floor above being occupied by the keeper. The building appears to be substantial, and, with the exception pointed out, tolerably secure. There is a fire place in each room, and each room is provided with a water closet.

I found the place only moderately clean, scribbling and cobwebs appearing on some of the walls. It is very dry, however, and is tolerably well ventilated.

Prisoners.

Prisoners.—There was no one at the time of my visit, and the procurator-fiscal told me that there are not more than 10 or 12 generally in the course of a year. Debtors are not admitted.

Food.

Food.—The keeper is paid 8*d.* per day for each prisoner. I was told that he generally gives them the same food as to his own family:—viz. potatoes and herrings generally for breakfast, and beef and potatoes, or broth, or herrings and potatoes for dinner. The quantity is not fixed.

Bedding.

Bedding.—A double and single blanket, a thick rug, and some loose straw. The bedding was clean.

Discipline.

Discipline.—There has not hitherto been anything that can be called discipline, the prisoners not ever having been set to work.

Officer.

Officer.—The prison is in charge of a sheriff's officer. He has the appearance of being a respectable man.

Jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction.—The prison is under the jurisdiction of the sheriff, and the county justices of the peace.

State of Crime, &c.

State of Crime, &c.—Tobermory appears to be a quiet place, and nearly free from crime. The offences which are committed consist chiefly of assaults arising from drunkenness. Few strangers resort to Tobermory.

The satisfactory state of Tobermory of late years as respects crime, is in part accounted for by the building of the prison, which it is truly remarked has rendered it possible to carry the laws against crime into effect.

Police.

Police.—Eight of the respectable inhabitants have enrolled themselves as constables, and act when necessary. There are sheriff officers also.

September, 1838.

I recommended a set of rules for the management of this prison, but I have no further information as to their adoption than that a copy of them had been given to the gaoler, and that

he had stated that "he has, so far as applicable to the gaol here, attended to the recommendations."

CAMPBELTOWN, ARGYLESHIRE.

RETURN from the Prison of CAMPBELTOWN for the Year ending 30th September 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year;—				
Males	41	9	1	51
Females	7	..	..	7
Total	48	9	1	58

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year (reckoned to the nearest quarter):				
Males	4	¾	¼	5
Females	¾	..	..	¾

Greatest aggregate number of prisoners at any one time . . . 10
Least ditto 2

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	..	..	1	2	..	6	5	5	5	2	5	1	2	1	35
Females	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	6
Total	..	..	1	2	..	7	5	5	6	3	5	4	2	1	41

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Upwards of four times.	Total.
Males	3	1	..	1	1	6
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	27	10	6	1	2	5	..	..	..	51
Females	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	7

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	35	5	40
Strangers	16	2	18

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Campbeltown.

Greatest Offenders.

	Sentenced to Imprisonment for 6 Months or upwards.		Transported.		Executed.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	2	..	..	..	..	..
Strangers, of whom 1 was Scotch, and 2 were Irish	3	..	..	..	..	..

State of Education.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not able to read at all	13	1	14
Able to read with difficulty	21	5	26
Able to read easily	7	1	8
Total	41	7	41
Not able to write at all	17	3	20
Able merely to sign their name	1	3	4
Able to write with difficulty	17	0	17
Able to write easily	6	1	7
Total	41	7	48
Education carried beyond mere reading and writing	1	..	1

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Food				34	3	4
Articles consumed, viz :—						
For Breakfast, 10¾ oz. oatmeal made into porridge with 1 pint of skimmed milk, or butter-milk, for each prisoner.						
For Dinner, 4 oz. of barley, made into 2 pints of soup, and vegetables, and seasoning, with beef houghs and sheep-heads, when they can be got, and when they cannot, beef and mutton together; with from 4 oz. to 7 oz. bread, according to age and health of prisoner.						
Cost of cooking, estimated at :—						
For servants' wages	6	0	0			
For coals	3	18	0			
Servant's boarding, 8*d.* per day	12	3	4			
				22	1	4
Bedding				7	2	10
Washing				1	0	0
Fuel				3	4	6
Furniture				0	5	3
Salaries :—						
Gaoler's salary per annum	9	0	0			
Free house, estimated at	10	0	0			
One suit of clothes every alternate year, estimated at	3	10	0			
	£22	10	0			
Assistant Gaoler's salary and clothing	12	10	0			
				35	0	0
Repairs and alterations				47	0	3
				£149	17	6

	£.	s.	d.
Of this there was paid by the burgh	134	6	2
,, ,, by the county	15	11	4
Total	£149	17	6

Average cost of each criminal prisoner, exclusive of repairs and alterations, about £20 per annum.
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking, 8*d.*

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever	Nil
Other cases of serious illness	1
Number of deaths	Nil

Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.—None.

Pardons and Remissions.

Charles M'Eachen sentenced to be imprisoned 4 months, and to find bail to keep the peace, by the Circuit Court of Justiciary at Inverary, in September 1837. In consequence of serious illness, punishment remitted by Lord John Russell, Secretary of State, per letter, dated Whitehall, 30th November 1837, and subsequent warrant.

Escapes.—None.

Alterations.

Alterations in the building, &c. :—

Iron venetian blinds put upon windows, and prisons or cells ventilated, wooden doors put upon iron gates, and water-closets procured, and another altered ; all as recommended by Mr. Hill.

Alterations in the rules, &c.:—

No rules for gaol, but those recommended by Mr. Hill attended to.

Remarkable Occurrences.——None.

FORT WILLIAM, INVERNESSHIRE.

Fort William.

There is at present no place of confinement at Fort William, although a sheriff substitute resides there. There is a room in the fort, which was formerly used as a prison, but it is now about four years since any one was put in; an order, I was informed, having at that time been received from the military authorities to discontinue it. This room is 24 feet long, 8½ feet broad, and 11 high. It is moderately secure, and tolerably dry. There is a grated window, but no fire-place. The room appears to be part of an old guard-room.

There is great want of a prison at Fort William, indeed the sheriff substitute states that the want amounts to a denial of justice. The cost of sending a prisoner to Inverness, if the steam packet do not happen to pass by that day, is not less, he says, than from £10 to £14; and he mentioned a case that occurred lately, of a boy who had committed a venial offence, and who, being sent on to Inverness, (the distance is about 60 miles), was tried at an expence which he estimated at from £50 to £60, but who, had there been a place of confinement at Fort William, would, no doubt, have been tried on the spot, and at a cost of from £3 to £5.

State of Crime, &c.—The sheriff substitute reports that there is much petty crime here. He states that Highland crofters in the district, when they fall into arrears, flock to Fort William, and if they cannot get a livelihood in any way, (which is difficult from the want of employment,) resort to stealing. He states that there are many whole families who have no visible means of living, and that there is a great deal of abject poverty and mendicity. On the Saturday, which here as elsewhere in Scotland is the chief day for begging, not fewer than about 30 beggars on an average come to the sheriff's house alone, and a round on a smaller scale is made every day. The collections at the church doors, he states, are quite insufficient to afford the necessary relief. Emigration has carried off some of the surplus population, but it is those best able to support themselves who are gone, and the old and infirm who are left behind.

State of crime, &c.

September 1838.

FORT AUGUSTUS, INVERNESSHIRE.

Fort Augustus.

Here, also, a prison is wanted, and the facilities for constructing one out of part of the fort are yet greater than at Fort William, the building being larger, much more substantial, and in much better repair, and the garrison being yet smaller. That part of the fort which appears to be best adapted for a prison, and which I was told could readily be spared, consists of Nos. 1 and 2 of the soldiers' barracks. It contains 12 rooms, each about 18 feet square, and 12 feet high, and these rooms could easily be divided. The walls are thick and strong, and the whole place is dry.

September 1838.

INVERNESS, INVERNESSHIRE.

Inverness.

(Third Report.*)

This bad prison is not susceptible of much improvement, but some little alteration for the better has been effected. As respects cleanliness, indeed, there has been a considerable and striking amendment, although in one of the rooms the walls were dirty and had cobwebs upon them. By some error, however, this room had not been subjected to the ordinary monthly white-washing. Besides the improvement in cleanliness, the ventilation has been somewhat amended, although it is still bad. There has been no escape since my last visit, but an attempt was made by means of pieces of iron taken from the bedsteads, by which a hole was partly made in the outer wall. From the upper rooms an escape could readily be effected through the roof. Communication with the street and with the public court at the back of the prison is still easy.

Cleanliness.—I found the prisoners much cleaner than at my last visit, although the new

Cleanliness.

* For the last notice of this prison, see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 109.

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rule requiring them to wash their hands, face, &c. twice a-day, and to wash their feet once a-week, has not been fully enforced.

Health.—There seems to have been considerably less sickness of late than formerly, which is probably owing to attention to cleanliness and ventilation, and the substitution of a regular dietary for a money allowance. There has been no fever nor death during the last year.

Campbeltown.

Health.

Food.

Food.—The food is unnecessarily abundant and expensive. The prisoners have three meals a-day, the breakfast consisting of 10 oz. of oatmeal, made into porridge, with a pint of milk; the dinner, of 2 pints of broth, (containing 4 oz. of barley, with vegetables, pepper, and salt, and rather more than 1 oz. of dripping), and a penny loaf: and the supper, of 3 oz. of oatmeal made into gruel, with a halfpenny loaf. When potatoes are plentiful, the dinner sometimes consists of 2 lbs. of potatoes, with a herring, or a pint of milk.

The food is of good quality. Its cost is about $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per day, exclusive of cooking, or including cooking, about 6*d.* a-day. Additional supplies from without are not now permitted.

Clothing.

Clothing.—Clothing is still only supplied in cases of destitution. The prisoners' shirts, however, are now regularly washed once a-week.

Bedding.

Bedding.—There is no change in the allowance of bedding, but the bed-clothes are cleaner than they were.

Discipline.

Discipline.—Improved, but still bad. Little can be done with the present building, though some amendments may still be made. The chief alteration for the better, in addition to those already noticed, has been the appointment of a zealous and intelligent teacher, who attends the prison an hour each day, and who also, of his own accord, and in addition to what he engages to perform, frequently comes on the Sunday to perform Divine service. The teacher instructs those who are unable to read, and converses with all. There is now a Ladies' Society, too, at Inverness, which accomplishes the same object for the female prisoners. The prison is also furnished with a small library of interesting books, though this library has not hitherto been used so much as it might have been. The great evils of idleness and association still go on, the prisoners having no work to do, and separation not being carried farther than that of males from females, and debtors from criminals; and as regards females, even this latter division does not exist, all females, whether tried or untried, debtors or criminals, being put into the same room.

The prisoners are still allowed, occasionally, to have money in their possession, and I found that gaming yet goes on sometimes, although to much less extent, I am satisfied, than formerly. The offence of swearing, too, appears to have much diminished, and there seem to be fewer offences generally, although as there is no officer in the prison during part of the day, and the whole of the night, many offences are probably committed which altogether escape observation. Indeed, I ascertained the continuance of gaming and some other irregularities, such as the occasional smuggling in of tobacco, by an examination of the prisoners themselves, the officers knowing nothing about it.

A register of offences and punishments was opened at my last visit, but after being continued for a short time, has been allowed to fall into disuse.

Female Prisoners.

Female Prisoners.—Owing to the formation of the Ladies' Society, the female prisoners are more under the superintendence of persons of their own sex than formerly, but the principal charge of them still rests with the male officers.

Debtors.

Debtors.—There were three debtors at the time of my visit, which is about the average number. There is no change in their regulations.

Officers.

Officers.—I have been surprised to learn that the head gaoler, who is old and growing infirm, received his appointment within the last three or four years. I had supposed by his appearance that he must have held office some 20 or 30 years. From all that I have learnt I believe him to be a respectable man, and if sobriety and trustworthiness were alone sufficient to constitute a good keeper of a prison, there is no doubt that he would be well qualified for his office; but in the other requisities of activity, firmness, and decision of character, he is evidently very deficient, and upon the whole I regret to have to state that I cannot consider him qualified for his situation.

The under-gaoler is also growing old, and has been yet more recently appointed than the head gaoler. He is, however, much the more active of the two.

Surgeon.

Surgeon.—The surgeon is still paid by fees, and attends only when sent for.

Fees.

Fees.—No alteration. There is still a fee from an imprisoning creditor.

Accounts.

Accounts.—A daily roll of prisoners, commenced at the time of my last visit, has been regularly and neatly kept.

General Observations.

General Observations.—Imprisonment in this gaol must still be very corrupting, and every month must do much towards ruining the character of those who at the time of their commitment were not habituated to crime. There is at the present moment a boy in the gaol who is all day long in company with thieves, but whose offence is quite unconnected with stealing, and who when first committed, had probably never had any intercourse with dishonest persons.

The want of larger funds renders it very difficult for the magistrates to make even minor improvements in this prison, or in the police cells, and puts it entirely out of their power to build a new prison, even if it were reasonable that such a burden should fall exclusively upon the burgh.

Police Cells.

Police Cells.—These cells continue in quite as bad a state as at my last visit. They are even worse than the prison; they are very damp, dirty, ill ventilated, and almost dark. All

the males are put into one of these cells, and all the females into the other; but the prisoners can talk not only from cell to cell, but with people in the street; and at the time of my visit there were several persons, including children, standing listening to their conversation, and to the singing and swearing that were going on.

There were eight police prisoners at the time of my visit, namely, four males and four females. They were all dirty.

Food.—Three pennyworth of bread daily. Food.

Bedding.—None provided. Bedding.

September 1838.

Recommendations respecting the Prison of Inverness, made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons. 9th October 1838.

1. Venetian blinds to be put before all the windows.

Remarks.

1. That part of the prison where the cells are is, at present, not very well lighted, and Venetian or other blinds would darken the passage and cells too much. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to prevent the prisoners from destroying such blinds, and it is not the opinion of the magistrates that they are in any way necessary.

2. A bench for sitting on to be fixed on one side of the passage into which the cells of the male criminals open.

2. This has been attended to.

3. Hammocks to be provided instead of the present iron bedsteads.

3. The magistrates do not think that hammocks could be put up in the cells of the Inverness gaol with convenience and usefulness.

4. *Admittance of a Prisoner.*—Every person, on his admittance, to be thoroughly examined, that it may be seen whether he has any disorder, or whether he has anything about him unsuitable to a prison, as money, knives, files, tobacco, cord, &c. The prisoner then to go into the bath, if there be one, and if there is no bath, to wash himself from head to foot.

4. There is no bath in the Inverness prison. The instructions in this article in other respects are acted upon.

5. *Prison Hours*:—

Rising.—Six o'clock in the six summer months; half-past six in March and October; seven in February and November; and half-past seven in December and January.

Breakfast.—Eight in summer, nine in winter.

Dinner.—Two in summer, three in winter.

Bed.—Nine in summer, and at the present time in winter.

5. The hours at present observed were adopted on Mr. Hill's recommendation, and have been found to answer; and the magistrates do not think that those now suggested would be an improvement.

6. *Separation.*—Such prisoner as is believed to exercise the worst influence on the others to be separated from them and confined in the room next the hospital.

6. The gaoler, under the direction of the magistrates, enforces this species of discipline.

7. *Work.*—Some simple kind of work to be procured for such as may be sentenced to labour, or who may be willing to do so, the latter being allowed one-half of their clear earnings as an encouragement. No tools, &c., however, to be admitted which, from the nature of the building or from other circumstances, may serve as instruments for escape.

7. There are no prisoners sentenced to labour in this district, and there is no accommodation for such in the Inverness prison.

This is attended to.

8. The following to be the dietary:—

Breakfast.—From 6 to 10 oz. of oatmeal (according to age, nature, and quantity of work, &c.), made into porridge, with a pint of either sweet or buttermilk.

Dinner.—Two pints of broth, containing 4 oz. of barley, with some vegetables and salt. Also from 4 to 8 oz. of oatmeal (according to age, work, &c.), made into an oatcake, or the same weight of coarse wheaten bread. The imperial measure to be used.

When potatoes are plentiful and cheap, they may be given for dinner instead of the above ration, the quantity not being less than 2 lbs. per head, nor more than 3 lbs.

8. The present diet was adopted on Mr. Hill's recommendation, and the magistrates, after inquiry, are not disposed to order it to be altered.

9. The keeper to have no interest in the supply of food.

9. This is attended to.

10. No additional supplies from without to be allowed to convicted prisoners; and such only to the unconvicted as are of plain quality, excluding distilled and fermented liquor of all kinds.

10. This is also attended to.

11. *Bedding.*—Every prisoner to be allowed a hammock, a pillow, a sheet, a double blanket, and a rug; and in winter a straw mattress. The hammocks and bed-clothes to be removed from the cells during the day, and to be exposed as much as possible to the fresh air; the blankets to be washed at least three times a-year.

Remarks.

11. The present bedding appears to be sufficient. The recommendations as to cleanliness are attended to so far as the accommodation of the prison will admit. The blankets are washed more frequently than three times a-year.

12. *Cleanliness.*—The same as at Inverary. See page .

12. There is no bath; the other directions are enforced.

13. *Ventilation.*—Care to be taken to keep the prison as well ventilated as possible.

13. This is attended to.

14. *Instruction.*—The teacher to examine each prisoner in reading at his entrance, and if he give him instruction in reading, to repeat the examination at least once a-month, that it may be seen what progress is made; the result of the examination to be recorded. Catalogues of the library to be hung up in different parts of the prison, and him to be apprized, that they may have the books to read provided they take care of them. The prisoners to be examined on the contents of the books which they read, and an entry of the result to be made according to the annexed form. No other books than those contained in the library, and no other reading matter of any kind, to be admitted without the special permission of the keeper, who shall record each exception allowed.

14. The teacher attends to some of those recommendations; but his salary is so small and cannot be increased, the magistrates do not feel themselves entitled to subject him to additional trouble.

The recommendations about the library, catalogue, and books, are in observance.

15. *Punishments.*—The same as at Inverary.

15. This is acted upon.

16. *Visits, &c., of Strangers.*—Visits to untried prisoners to be restricted to one day in the week, namely, Friday, between the hours of 12 and 2. Visits to convicted persons to be restricted in like manner to one day in the month, namely, the first Friday in the month.

16. This will be acted upon.

17. A register of visits to be kept, according to the annexed form. No visitor of bad character to be admitted. An officer to be present during the interview, and no one to stay more than five minutes. No visitor to be allowed to go into a prisoner's cell, except by a particular order, to be granted only under very peculiar circumstances. The regular legal adviser of an untried prisoner, however, to be exempt from all these restrictions, and to have free access to him at all reasonable times.

17. This register will be kept.

It will be difficult, and at sometimes impossible, to act rigidly on these instructions; but so far as possible it will be attended to.

All letters, whether received or sent, to be read by the keeper, who is to use his own discretion about allowing them to pass. No communication, however, whether by letter or otherwise, to be allowed with persons of bad character.

This is always done.

This is attended to.

18. *Debtors.*—The foregoing regulations generally not to extend to debtors. Debtors, nevertheless, shall not be allowed to sing or make any noise loud enough to disturb the general order of the prison, and they shall be required to wash themselves daily and to keep their clothes, rooms, &c., always neat and clean. Debtors are strictly forbidden to play at cards or any other game of hazard, or to receive any spirituous liquor, and they shall not be permitted to have more than a moderate quantity of fermented liquor. They must not smoke or chew tobacco. Visits from their friends to be restricted to a certain stated time each day, namely, from to , and no person of bad character to be even then admitted. Lastly, debtors shall be expected to obey all reasonsonable directions of the keeper, to conduct themselves respectfully towards him, and in every way to behave with decorum and propriety.

18. All this is attended to.

All this has been attended to, excepting that visitors have been allowed access to prisoners for debt during the gaol hours.

The sitting magistrate uses a discretionary power in this matter.

19. *Gaolers.*—One or other of the two gaolers to be on constant duty through the day.

19. This is attended to.

20. *Surgeon.*—The surgeon should be paid a regular annual salary, and not for each visit or for

20. The magistrates would be willing to make such an arrangement as is here recommended; but

the medicines he may send; and he should be considered responsible for the general health of the prisoners. Once a week, at least, he should go through the whole of the prison and see every prisoner, making a written record of the result of his examination, and stating, at the same time, whether there are any causes of disease in operation, such as want of cleanliness, want of proper ventilation, &c. He should keep a record of all cases of sickness, according to the annexed form.

21. *Registers.*—A register of the state of education, &c., of the prisoners to be kept by the teacher, according to the annexed form.

22. *Miscellaneous.*—The prisoners not to be shut up in their cells, as at present, from three to six in the afternoon.

Remarks.

the town funds cannot afford to give such a salary as would be necessary to remunerate the trouble contemplated.

21. *Vide* No. 14.

22. The magistrates will order this to be attended to in the summer and open season; but in winter they do not think it would be proper.

Lastly, the magistrates beg to observe that the registers formerly recommended by Mr. Hill have been kept at much trouble to the gaoler and town-clerk without any remuneration, although they are in addition to the ordinary registers. The magistrates have found those now in use sufficient and applicable to the circumstances of the prisoners in the gaol of Inverness.

RETURN from the Prison of INVERNESS for the Year ending 1st October 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year :—				
Males	82	23	21	126
Females	26	1	2	29
Total	108	24	23	155

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year :—				
Males	About 10	About 3	About 4¼	17¼
Females	,, 3¼	,, 0¼	,, 0¼	3¾
Total	13½	3¼	4½	21

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time . . 36
Least ditto ditto 18

Ages of Prisoners.—No account kept.

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.—No account kept.

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	2	5	20	5	2	10	5	2	..	51
Females	1	1	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	9
Total	3	6	24	5	3	12	5	2	..	60

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	52	13	65
Strangers	17	7	24

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Inverness.

Greatest Offenders.

	Sentenced to Imprisonment for Six Months or upwards.		Transported.		Executed.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	9	1	2	1	..	..	11	2
Strangers, of whom all were Scotch	4	2	7	3	..	..	11	5
Total	13	3	9	4	..	..	22	7

State of Education.—No sufficient account kept.

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.
Food	99	9	0
Articles consumed:—Oatmeal porridge and milk for breakfast, broth and bread and potatoes and herring alternately for dinner; water-gruel and bread for supper; water for drink.			
Cost of cooking estimated at	1	10	0
Clothing	2	14	4
Bedding	3	8	0
Washing	0	16	4
Lighting (including water)	5	7	3
Fuel	1	16	0
Furniture	2	3	9
Salaries:—			
Head gaoler 40 0 0			
Turnkey 22 15 0			
Teacher 8 0 0			
Female servant and cook (deducting £1. 10s. entered as charge for cooking) 5 0 0			
	75	15	0
Repairs	22	5	0
Sundries:—			
Books furnished to the criminals 1 5 2			
Expenses connected with prisoner sentenced to execution 22 6 4			
	23	11	6
Expense of the prison during the year	238	16	2
Of this there was paid by the burgh 197 15 8			
,, ,, by the county 41 0 6			
	238	16	2

Average cost of each criminal prisoner about £14.

Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking, about 5*d*.

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever . . . . . } None.
Other cases of serious illness . . . . . }
Number of deaths . . . . . }

Punishments.—No return.

Pardons and Remissions.

Malcolm M'Leod, for murdering his wife, was sentenced to death by Lord Cockburn, and sentence altered to banishment by Her Majesty. Grounds not known to the reporter personally, but he is informed that the ground was insanity.

Escapes.—None.

Alterations.—None.

INVERNESSHIRE.

Population about 98,000.

(Second Report.*)

Invernesshire.

Prisons.

Prisons.—No change. There are four at present, (including the lock-up houses at Portree, Grantown, and Kingussie), and they are all bad ones. No prison has been erected at either

* For the last Report on this county (dated September 1836), see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 68.

of the places mentioned in the last Report, as in want of one, and at present wholly unprovided, viz., Fort William, Fort Augustus, and North Uist.

State of Crime, &c.—Mr. Mackay, the procurator fiscal for the Inverness district, says that the statement contained in my Second Report still holds good in the main. He observes however, that the offence of forgery (generally of bills of exchange for small amounts) has considerably increased in the last two years, and that there has been much more sheep stealing. The latter offence, however, he states has been chiefly confined to the western side of the county, and has been generally limited to taking one or two sheep at a time, the parties, it is believed, having in many cases been urged by want. State of Crime, &c.

Mr. Mackay reports that there has been no case of murder or highway robbery in any part of the county during the last year. The most serious offences, he states, have been exposure of infants and thefts by housebreaking, unaccompanied, however, by personal violence, or by defiance of the inhabitants.

The sheriff substitute in the Lochaber district reports that there is much sheep stealing and forgery there, and that the offence of cutting down trees for fire-wood and for the bark upon them, is common. He states also that poaching is very common, and that it is sometimes accompanied with threats of personal violence. In the braes of Lochaber there is still a good deal of private distillation.

Police.—No change. A well organized and efficient police is much wanted. As stated in my last Report, it is estimated that, excepting the town of Inverness, seven good officers on constant duty would be sufficient for the whole county. Police.

October 1838.

TAIN, ROSS-SHIRE.

Tain.

(Second Report.*)

As respects the building itself, no improvement has taken place since my last visit; it is, indeed, but little that it is susceptible of. Attention, however, has been paid to cleanliness, and a dietary has been substituted for the money allowance; and these circumstances, together with a decrease in the number of prisoners (owing to debtors and smugglers in Wester Ross being now sent to Dingwall), have been followed by a diminution in the amount of sickness.

In my last Report I had to speak of the dirty state of the walls; but with the exception of a quantity of drawing on one of the rooms, I this time found them clean, and I was assured that since my last visit the prison has been regularly whitewashed once in six months; and they have the appearance of being so. There has been no escape since my last visit, but an attempt was made a fortnight ago by a young woman under sentence of transportation. She had some money in her possession, and she commissioned a person outside the prison (communication being quite easy) to buy a rope for her, which she got up through the window. The rope being discovered, she cut part of the bedding into strips; but being still foiled, she commenced getting up the stone flags, hoping to make her way through the floor. She was not, however, successful, and as a security against any further attempt, she was chained by the leg to the wall, in which state I found her at the time of my visit.

I wrote to the provost expressing a hope that some other means might be adopted to prevent this female from escaping than chaining her to the wall; but I was informed, in reply, that the girl was in confinement under several aggravated charges, that she had more than once tried to escape, and that there had been instances of prisoners actually escaping through the prison wall. The magistrates expressed their readiness to adopt any suggestions which I might make for securing the prisoners, without having recourse to the chain; but it was added that in the event of their doing so they should consider themselves released from any responsibility in case of escape. Under these circumstances I wrote to the provost as follows:—

"Nothing short of an entirely new prison, with a resident keeper and with an arrangement for sending dangerous criminals at once to a prison, where, from the scale and strength of the building and the organization and efficiency of the officers, escape is utterly hopeless, will, in my opinion, afford a thorough remedy to the evil in question, and to the many other evils existing at present in the Tain gaol; and the few suggestions which, under the circumstances of the case, I am able to make, must be looked upon as affording slight palliatives only.

"In making these suggestions I must protest against their adoption (which is optional) being considered in any way as relieving the magistrates of their responsibility respecting the escape of prisoners.

"First. Strong iron Venetian blinds to be put up before each of the windows on the outside of the prison.

"Second. Every criminal prisoner to be examined carefully at the time of entrance, and to be deprived of every thing that may serve as an instrument for escape, as well as of all money, &c.

"Third. The gaolers, in addition to their regular visits to the prison, to go at times when they are least expected, and particularly during the night.

"Fourth. An effort to be made to provide the prisoners with some simple kind of work, such as picking oakum, knitting stockings, &c., and a few cheap interesting books to be procured for a prison library, so as to give the prisoners the means of occupying their time. An intelligent person also to be engaged to give instruction in reading, &c.

"Fifth. Every attempt at escape, and every other prison offence, to be punished at once, and in the first instance by stoppage of part of the allowance of food; every case of punishment, however, being recorded.

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* For the last notice of this prison (dated September 1836), see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 59.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Tain.

"Sixth. Visits to untried prisoners to be restricted to one day in the week, and visits to the convicted to one day in the month.

"There is little chance of the foregoing regulations preventing a prisoner of desperate character from attempting to escape; but I think they may, in some cases, check the evil at the beginning, and that in all they will render the task somewhat more difficult."

I have not been informed whether these suggestions have been acted upon.

Cleanliness. *Cleanliness.*—The prisoners were much cleaner than at my last visit, and the rule of the prison now requires them to wash themselves every day, though sufficient care is not taken always to enforce this rule ,it not being the practice for the keeper to be present at the time. One of the prisoners had neglected to wash himself on the morning of my visit.

Health. *Health.*—Improved, as already stated. There has been no case of fever and no death during the last year.

Food. *Food.*—The prisoners appear to be too well fed. They have porridge and milk, or coffee and bread and butter, generally for breakfast, and fish and potatoes, or broth and meat, generally for dinner. There are no stated quantities. The food is supplied by the gaoler, who is allowed 6*d.* per day for each prisoner. Additional supplies from without are permitted.

Bedding. *Bedding.*—Cleaner than before, and more abundant.

Discipline. *Discipline.*—No improvement. The prisoners still pass their time in idleness, and in each other's vicious society. There is no provision, too, for instruction, and there is now none for divine worship. The prisoners can see every one who passes in the street, and they frequently call to people. Their own conversation, too, can readily be overheard from the street.

Female Prisoners. *Female Prisoners.*—No change. They are kept separate from the others, but they are under the charge of male officers.

Debtors. *Debtors.*—No change in the rules. The prison, however, is now generally free from debtors.

Miscellaneous. *Miscellaneous.*—Smoking tobacco is now contrary to rule; but there is nothing to prevent the prisoners from getting up tobacco and lights through the windows, and the gaoler admitted that they sometimes do so.

Officers. *Officers.*—The same as before. Neither of them resides in the prison. They appear to be as well qualified as, under the circumstances of the case, can reasonably be expected.

October, 1838.

RETURN from the Prison of TAIN for the Year ending 30th September 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year :—				
Males	15	2	4	21
Females	3	..	..	3

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year				
Males	1¼	..	½	1¾
Females	¼	..	..	¼

Greatest aggregate number of prisoners at any one time 6
Least do. do. 0

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30, and under 35.	35, and under 40.	40, and under 50.	50, and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	6	3	3	..	..	18
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.—None.

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	11	1	12
Strangers	7	2	9

State of Education.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not able to read at all	6	3	9
Able to read with difficulty	4	..	4
Able to read easily	3	..	3
Total	13	3	16
Not able to write at all	6	3	9
Able merely to sign their name	3	..	3
Able to write with difficulty	1	..	1
Able to write easily	3	..	3
Total	13	3	16
Education carried beyond mere reading and writing	1	..	1

Expenses.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Food	13	12	6
Articles consumed:—			
Not distinguished. The prisoners are paid 6*d.* a-day for aliment.			
Bedding	5	0	0
Salaries:—			
Alexander Ross, gaoler (£. 18 5 0)			
Hugh Sutherland, gaoler (£. 18 5 0)			
	36	10	0
Repairs	1	14	0
Sundries	0	10	0
Expense of the prison during the year	57	6	6
Of this there was paid by the burgh (£. 50 11 6)			
,, ,, county (£. 6 15 0)			
	57	6	6

Average cost of each criminal prisoner about £35.
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking 6*d.*

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever . . . . . } None.
Other cases of serious illness . . . . . }
Number of deaths . . . . . }

Punishments.—One case of a person being put in chains for assaulting the gaoler.

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

DINGWALL, ROSS-SHIRE.

(Second Report.*)

Dingwall.

There is but little improvement in this prison since the time of my last visit. A new prison is urgently wanted. Iron Venetian blinds have been put up before the lower windows, which, to some extent, check communication from without; but there is no screen before the upper windows. Four prisoners have escaped since my last visit, but two of them were retaken. The last who escaped—a mere boy—after committing several new offences, was apprehended again in Nairnshire, and now lies at the prison of that county under sentence of transportation.

I found the prison in a disorderly state. The walls wanted whitewashing.

All the prisoners were in the same room, though some of them had been convicted of theft, others of assault, and one was only a revenue prisoner.

Cleanliness.—Most of the prisoners looked clean, but some were only moderately so. Cleanliness.

* For the last notice of this prison (dated October 1836), see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 70.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Dingwall.

Health.

They are required by the present rules of the prison to wash themselves every day, and the keeper assured me that he stands by and sees this done.

Health.—The surgeon reports the general state of health to be tolerably good. At the time of my visit, however, one of the prisoners (the revenue prisoner) was ill, and, from the nature of his complaint, the surgeon was of opinion that if he were kept in much longer, he would lose his life, owing to the want of the means of taking exercise in the open air. Another prisoner, too, was unwell.

There has been no case of fever in the last year, but there has been one death, that of a maniac.

Food.

Food.—The money allowance, which was abolished soon after my last visit, is again in use. The reason assigned is that no one is willing to contract to supply the food. The present allowance is 4½*d.* per day. Additional supplies from without are permitted.

Bedding.

Bedding.—No change. The bedclothes were dirty.

Discipline.

Discipline.—No improvement. The prisoners are constantly idle, and they generally pass their time in each other's company. There is no provision for instruction, and only an occasional provision for divine worship.

Female Prisoners.

Female Prisoners.—A respectable female has been engaged, who takes charge of the female prisoners when there are any.

Debtors.

Debtors.—Neither debtors nor revenue prisoners were admissible at the time of my last visit, but the prison has since then been legalized for their reception. I found no debtor, however, in confinement.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.—There is still no difference made between tried and untried prisoners. It would be useless to forbid smoking, since tobacco can be handed in from the street.

Officers.

Officers.—The two town officers act as gaoler in alternate weeks, as was the case at the time of my last visit. They appear to be dull, and but indifferently qualified for their duties. Neither of them resides in the prison.

Accounts.

Accounts.—The register of imprisonments now includes a description of each prisoner's person, and states whether he can read and write, &c. It is very neatly kept.

General Observation.

General Observation.—This burgh, like many others, is in a state bordering on bankruptcy, and as there is not any power of assessment, the magistrates have no funds wherewith to make improvements; to say nothing of erecting a new prison.

October 1838.

Recommendations respecting the Prison of Dingwall, made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, 13th October 1838.

	Remarks.
Admittance of a Prisoner.—The same as at Inverary. (See page .)	This rule is regularly attended to.
Prison Hours.—The same as at Inverary.	Prisoners rise in summer betwixt six and seven o'clock, and in winter on the appearance of daylight. The gaolers are enjoined to enforce the hours for rising and retiring to bed, here mentioned.
Work.—The same as at Inverary.	No work procured for the prisoners.
Food.—The same as at Inverary.	The rules for furnishing prisoners with food were strictly observed upon receiving Mr. Hill's instructions first on that subject. No person, however, could be got to contract for furnishing such aliment under 9*d.* per day for each prisoner, and lately 10*d.* per day was insisted for. In consequence of this, and the embarrassed state of the burgh affairs, the magistrates and council were under the necessity of again adopting the old mode of furnishing the prisoners with cash, and leave it to themselves to provide food. The council directed each prisoner to be paid 4½*d.* per diem, being the rate at which the Board of Excise pay for revenue prisoners. With the cash payment the prisoners are more satisfied than with the food, and they are, therefore, now paid in cash.
Bedding.—The bedclothes to be kept constantly clean (the blankets being washed at least three times a-year), and to be removed from the bedsteads during the day; to be hung up so that they may be ventilated, and that the prisoners may not loll upon them in the daytime.	The bedclothes are oftener cleaned than three times in the year. They are ventilated, occasionally, in the prison rooms, there being no other apartment within the gaol for that purpose.
Cleanliness.—Every prisoner to be required to wash himself thoroughly, at least once a-day, the keeper being present.	Cleanliness is required of the prisoners, as here pointed out.
The whole of the prison to be limewashed, at least twice a-year, and to be kept constantly clean and neat; any scribbling, &c., that may appear on the walls, doors, &c., being immediately effaced, and the offender punished.	The walls of the prison have been whitewashed with lime, and this will be done twice a-year. Scribbling on the walls to be effaced whenever such may appear.
Fires.—No fires to be allowed except when absolutely necessary from the state of the weather, &c.	This is attended to.

	Remarks.
Ventilation.—Care to be taken to keep the prison as well ventilated as possible.	Ventilation is attended to so far as practicable with safety.
Instruction.—Every prisoner who may be unable to read easily, and who may be confined for a period of not less than three months, to receive instruction in reading, provided he be attentive to his lessons.	There being no instructor or teacher appointed as yet to this prison, no education is, consequently, received by the prisoners.
In order to foster a taste for reading, which may be likely to continue to operate after the prisoner's release, the prison to be furnished with a small library of interesting books, free, however, of course, from every thing immoral or irreligious.	There is no library in the gaol, and the only books kept in it are the Holy Scriptures, which are read always by such prisoners as are able to do so in the audience of the others.
Punishment.—Same as at Inverary.	The prisoners very seldom misconduct themselves, and this rule will be observed whenever occasion requires it.
Visits.—Same as at Inverary.	
Debtors.—Same as at Inverary.	This rule will be attended to.
Keeper.—The keeper to be held responsible for the observance of all the prison regulations; to be expected to treat the prisoners kindly, though firmly; and to set them a constant example of cleanliness, sobriety, truth, and general respectability.	

RETURN from the Prison of DINGWALL for the Year ending 1st October 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	43	11	13	67
Females	2	1	1	4
Total	45	12	14	71

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year:				
Males	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Females	$\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$

Greatest aggregate number of prisoners at any one time 22
Least do. do. 2

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	..	..	..	2	3	9	9	5	1	11	1	9	5	2	57
Females	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Total	..	..	..	2	4	9	10	5	1	11	2	9	5	2	60

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Upwards of four times.	Total.
Males	1	1	..	..	..	2
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males . . .	7	8	10	5	9	6	..	..	..	45
Females. . .	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	55	3	58
Strangers	2	..	2

State of Education.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not able to read at all	30	1	31
Able to read with difficulty	12	1	13
Able to read easily	15	1	16
Total	57	3	60
Not able to write at all	33	2	35
Able merely to sign their name	3	..	3
Able to write with difficulty	6	1	7
Able to write easily	15	..	15
Total	57	3	60
Education carried beyond mere reading and writing	Cannot	answer	this.

Expenses.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s*	*d.*
Food :—						
The prisoners, both criminals and revenue debtors, are paid in cash for aliment at the rate of 4½*d.* per day. Amount paid by the burgh for criminal prisoners for the year was	25	14	3			
Criminals before conviction	6	2	0			
Revenue prisoners.	16	9	0			
				48	5	3
Clothing				0	2	0
Bedding				0	11	0
Washing				0	3	10
Furniture and furnishings				0	17	0
Salaries :—						
One female attendant	0	15	0			
Two gaolers who act as burgh officers, each £8 per annum, £16. Allowing one half to be applied to gaol salaries, say	8	0	0			
				8	15	10
				£58	14	1
Repairs				1	0	0
Sundries :—						
Funeral of Murdo M'Leod, maniac.	1	4	1			
Policy of insurance on gaol	0	16	6			
				2	0	7
Expense of the prison during the year				61	14	8
Of this there was paid by the burgh	39	3	8			
,, ,, county	6	2	0			
,, ,, Board of Excise . .	16	9	0			
				61	14	8

Average produce of the labour of each prisoner.—No labour.
Average cost of each criminal prisoner about £8.
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner 4½*d.*

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever	None.
Other cases of serious illness	2
Number of deaths	1

Murdo M'Leod, maniac, died on the 29th January 1838. The death of the prisoner, who was previously much debilitated, is believed to have been accelerated by cold, it being found impossible to prevent his tearing off his clothes, and thus exposing himself to the severity of the weather.

Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.—No return.

Pardons and Remissions.—No return.

Escapes . . . 1

Alexander M'Donald, Dingwall, aged 14 years, escaped from prison on the 27th May 1838 about three o'clock in the morning.

Alterations in the Rules, &c.—None.

ROSS-SHIRE.

Population about 78,000.

(Second Report*.)

Ross-shire.

Prisons.—The prisons of this county, as the foregoing reports go to show, remain in almost exactly the same state as they were two years ago; nor does there appear to be any chance of material improvement until a legislative enactment has passed. The existing prisons, like those of many other districts in Scotland, are a disgrace to the county in which they stand, and to the country at large. Prisons.

State of Crime, &c., in Wester Ross.—The procurator fiscal for this district reports that the account given in my last Report is still correct, except that while on the one hand crime generally has diminished somewhat, the particular offence of attacks upon Excise-officers has been more common than for some years past. He states that comparatively few offences within the last two years have been committed by vagrants and strangers, and that very few offences, in proportion to the population, are committed by the inhabitants on the western coast. The only capital offence in Wester Ross, during the last two years, was committed, he says, by a man who, though convicted and sentenced to death, was subsequently reprieved on the ground of insanity. His offence was murder. State of Crime, &c. in Wester Ross.

Police.—In the same unorganized and inefficient state as described in my last Report. October 1838. Police.

NAIRN, NAIRNSHIRE.

Nairn.

(Second Report.†)

I could not perceive any improvement in this ill-constructed prison, except the putting up of some iron bars before one of the windows. The prison is still insecure, and is in every way unsuited to its purposes. I found it clean, however, except that there was some scribbling on the walls.

Prisoners.—There were five at the time of my visit, viz., four criminals (one male and three females) and one debtor (a male). The females were in one room and the males in the other. About six weeks ago there were as many as 13 prisoners at the same time. The male criminal was the boy already mentioned as having escaped from the Dingwall prison. The prisoners were tolerably clean, although there is no rule to compel them to wash themselves. Prisoners.

Health.—No change. Generally tolerably good. There appears to have been no case of serious illness since my last visit. Health.

Food.—The allowance is still paid in money. The sum has been reduced from 6*d.* per day to 5*d.* Additional supplies from without are still permitted. Food.

Bedding.—No change. Bedding.

Discipline.—No improvement. There is no work or instruction, and the only separation is that of males from females. One of the clergymen of the town kindly attends on the Sunday to perform divine service. Discipline.

Female Prisoners.—No change. There is no female officer. Female Prisoners.

Debtors.—No change. Debtors.

* For the last Report on this county (dated October 1836), see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 72.
† For the last notice of this prison (dated August 1836), see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 43.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Nairn.
General Observation.

Miscellaneous.—No difference is made between the tried and the untried. Smoking is still allowed.

Officer.—The same as before.

General Observation.—The sheriff-substitute states that he finds the want of a good prison a great obstacle to the administration of justice.

October 1838.

RETURN from the Prison of NAIRN for the Year ending 29th September 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Total number of prisoners in confinement during the year :—				
Males	29	1	..	30
Females	5	..	..	5
Total	34	1	..	35

During year, one lunatic, *William M'Kenzie*, aged 59, a vagrant—generally harmless, occasionally excited.
No lunatic at the end of the year.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners :—				
Males	3	..	..	3
Females	1½	..	..	1½

Greatest aggregate number of prisoners at any one time . . 12
Least ditto 1

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	4	1	9	1	1	1	..	25
Females	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	5

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Upwards of four times.	Total.
Males	1	..	..	..	..	1
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Females	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	15	1	16
Strangers	9	4	13

Greatest Offenders.

	Sentenced to Imprisonment for 6 Months or upwards.		Transported.		Executed.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Strangers (all Scotch)	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2

State of Education.—No sufficient account kept.

Expenses.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Food (The prisoners provide their own food out of their daily aliment money.)	25	18	3
Bedding	2	11	0
Lighting	1	6	9½
Furniture	0	9	11
Gaoler's salary	9	0	0
Repairs	22	1	5¼
Sundries	5	5	0
Expense of the prison during the year	£66	12	4¾
	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Of this there was paid by the burgh	36	12	5¼
„ „ by the county	29	19	11½
	£66	12	4¾

Average produce of the labour of each prisoner.—No work done.
Net average cost of each criminal prisoner, (exclusive of repairs) about £10.
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, 5½*d.*,

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever . . . . . } None.
Other cases of serious illness . . . . .
Number of deaths . . . . . .

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

NAIRNSHIRE.

Population about 9,500.

Nairnshire.

Prisons.—The only prison in Nairnshire is the one at Nairn, and owing to the extreme smallness of the county no other prison is required. A new small prison, howevèr, at Nairn, and a provision for sending prisoners sentenced to long periods of confinement to a penitentiary, are much called for. Prisons.

State of Crime, &c.—The sheriff-substitute states that the amount of crime has increased somewhat during the last two years. The offence of sheep-stealing in particular he says has become more common. One of the women whom I found in prison had killed five sheep in one night, the other female prisoners (her sister and niece) assisting. None of these females are natives of the county, and it is stated that most of the offences are committed by vagrants (by whom the county is much infested), and other strangers. State of Crime.

October, 1838.

Police.—A small paid police has been established in this county. It consists of a superintendant at 50*l.* per annum, (with the surplus of fees beyond that sum,) and two assistants at 4*l.* per annum each, besides fees. Small as this corps is, and trifling as is the expense, there appears to be reasonable ground for thinking that much good will result from the appointment. The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Falconer, the sheriff-substitute of this county, dated 8th April, 1839:— Police.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Nairnshire.

"It was only in the beginning of January last that the superintendant and two criminal officers were appointed, so that it would be premature to give any decided opinion as to the effects of the arrangement. Appearances, however, are of the most favourable sort, and our criminal business has since been almost entirely of a preventive nature. In autumn last we had 12 prisoners on criminal charges in gaol at one time; now we have only two and a poor lunatic offender. Drinking and vagrancy are the chief enemies to good order amongst us, and loudly call for repression. Under vagrancy I would chiefly include the numerous and most dangerous class of straggling dealers in small wares.

"I am anxiously engaged in endeavouring to get all the officers and constables to work systematically. One of the greatest evils we have to encounter is the state of the police of the burgh, which is truly despicable, and the magistrates cannot improve it on account of the state of their funds. Until they are invested with new statutory police powers we cannot expect to see the burgh as to police matters in a state at all corresponding with the establishment for the county: indeed, we would be better without a burgh police at all, under present circumstances, for its inefficiency jars with and weakens the county system."

Forres.

FORRES, ELGINSHIRE.

(Third Report.*)

The temporary prison mentioned in the last Report is still in use; it is proposed, however, shortly to build a new prison.

Though the present place is insecure, there appears to have been no successful attempt to escape from it.—The prison was tolerably clean, except that there was scribbling on the walls.

Prisoners. *Prisoners.*—I found only one; and he was not a regular prisoner, but a lunatic. He had been in prison nearly three weeks, and this was by no means his first appearance. Whisky is generally the immediate cause of an attack, and I was told that a small quantity proves

Health. sufficient. He was not clean. There is no rule requiring prisoners to wash themselves.

Health.—Reported to be good. There was no death last year.

Food. *Food.*—The allowance is still paid in money, and is 6*d.* per day.

Bedding. *Bedding.*—A straw mattrass, two blankets, a sheet, and a rug. The bedding was clean, except that used by the lunatic.

Discipline *Discipline.*—None. There is no work, and cleanliness is not enforced.

Officer. *Officer.*—The same as before. He is deaf, which is a serious objection, but in other respects he appears to be well qualified, under proper regulations, for the management of a small prison.

RETURN from the Prison of FORRES, for the year ending 31st December, 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	18	4	1	23
Females	..	..	..	..

Lunatic.

One, *Alexander Mackenzie*, about 52 years of age, a native of the town, by trade a cabinet maker.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners:—				
Males	about ¼	about ¼	..	½
Females	..	..	..	..

Greatest aggregate number of prisoners at any one time . . 4
Least ditto ditto . . . . . None.

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	..	3	..	..	3	5	..	..	3	2	..	..	7	..	23
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* For the last Report of this Prison (dated August 1836), see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 43.

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Upwards of four times.	Total.
Males . . .	..	2	3	1	..	6
Females. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males . . .	17	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Females . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	19	..	19
Strangers	4	..	4

State of Education.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not able to read at all . . .	..	..	..
Able to read with difficulty . .	..	..	..
Able to read easily	23	..	..
Total	23	..	..
Not able to write at all . . .	1	..	..
Able merely to sign their name .	..	..	..
Able to write with difficulty . .	2	..	..
Able to write easily	20	..	..
Total	23	..	..
Education carried beyond mere reading and writing . . .	3	..	..

Expenses.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Food	1	3	6
Gaoler's salary	18	0	0
Expense of the Prison during the year .	£19	3	6

All paid by the burgh.

Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, 6*d.*

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever . . . . . } None.
Other cases of serious illness . . . . . }
Number of deaths . . . . . }

Punishments.—None.

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

State of Crime, &c.—There appear to be but few serious offences at Forres. The most common offences are petty thefts (such as robbing gardens, stealing clothes from bleaching fields, &c.) and disturbances of the peace. It is stated that there are fewer of these latter than there were six or seven years ago, but that there are more petty thefts, and that many of those concerned in the thefts escape punishment. The thefts appear to be chiefly com- State of Crime, &c.

mitted by young persons, including prostitutes. The offenders are reported to belong to the poorest class, and to be distinguished by habits of drunkenness. The prostitutes and many of the other offenders do not appear to be inhabitants. I could not ascertain their number owing to the want of a regular police.

October, 1838.

Elgin.

ELGIN, ELGINSHIRE.

(Third Report.*)

As regards the building itself, this wretched prison remains in nearly the same state as when I first visited it; but it is much cleaner, and in some other respects the place is not in quite so bad a state as it was. It is now in contemplation to build a new prison without further delay. This will afford the means of putting an effectual stop to the present system of mutual corruption, though little can be done towards effecting reformation until a provision be made for sending prisoners, under sentences of long periods of confinement, to a penitentiary.

There has been no actual escape since my last Report, but there was a series of determined attempts last winter by two men, who for security were at length removed to the gaol of Aberdeen, and who have since been transported. On one occasion they attacked the keeper; on another they nearly succeeded in making a hole through the outer wall; and on another they pulled up all the flags with which the floor is paved and barricaded the door, and it was not till after a lapse of four days, and when they were subdued by hunger, that they yielded and allowed the keeper to enter. The conduct of these men caused considerable excitement in the town, and in the evening there was generally a crowd round the prison. It is stated that they were hardened offenders from Edinburgh. Bad, however, as they might be, they were often, for want of room, allowed to associate with the other prisoners.

Cleanliness. *Cleanliness.*—Every prisoner is now required to wash himself twice a day; yet, owing apparently to the chimney smoking, two of the prisoners were rather dirty.

Health. *Health.*—Better than could be expected from the state of the prison. There was no death last year, and no epidemic.

Food. *Food.*—No change. The money allowance is still in use.

Bedding. *Bedding.*—Much cleaner than formerly, though the bed clothes are still left during the day in the rooms occupied by the prisoners; indeed it would be difficult to remove them.

Discipline. *Discipline.*—Improved, but still very bad. Little is done by way of separation beyond keeping the females apart from the males; and no work is provided. A teacher, however, has been engaged, who attends daily, generally, and instructs the prisoners in their religious duties and in reading, writing, and arithmetic. His efforts seem to have had a good effect.

There is not yet any prison library.

Female Prisoners. *Female Prisoners.*—No alteration. They are still under the charge of a male officer.

Debtors. *Debtors.*—No change. There are now, however, very few debtors.

Miscellaneous. *Miscellaneous.*—Smoking is now forbidden, and is, in fact, apparently seldom indulged in.

Officer. *Officer.*—No change. The keeper appears to be respectable and energetic, and is highly spoken of.

October, 1838.

RETURN from the Prison of ELGIN for the year ending 1st November 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year :—				
Males	16	7	1	24
Females	4	..	2	6

Lunatic.

James Smith, admitted 19th August 1837, and sent to the asylum on the 7th December 1837; afterwards carried to America by his friends with consent of the Court of Justiciary.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year :—				
Males	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Females	$\frac{3}{4}$	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	1

* For the last notice of this prison (dated August 1836), see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 42.

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males . . .	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	9
Females. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Upwards of four times.	Total.
Males . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1
Females . .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males . . .	..	3	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	10
Females . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	5	1	6
Strangers	5	2	7

Greatest Offenders.

	Sentenced to Imprisonment for 6 Months or upwards.		Transported.		Executed.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Strangers (Irish)	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..

State of Education.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not able to read at all. . . .	5	3	8
Able to read with difficulty . .	4	..	4
Able to read easily	1	..	1
Total	10	3	13
Not able to write at all . . .	5	3	8
Able merely to sign their name .	4	..	4
Able to write with difficulty . .	..	..	..
Able to write easily	1	..	1
Total	10	3	13
Education carried beyond mere reading and writing . . .	1	..	..

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Elgin.

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.
Food	42	0	8
Salaries:—			
Gaoler's Salary	30	0	0
Sub-gaoler and assistant police officer	12	0	0
	84	0	8

Receipts.

Gross produce of the prisoners' work.—None,
Net produce of prisoners' work.—None.
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking, 6*d.*

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever . . . .
Other cases of serious illness . . . } None.
Number of deaths . . . . . .

Punishments.—No discipline whatever.

Pardons and Remissions.

James M'Donald.—Sheep-stealing—12 months' imprisonment—Circuit Court of Justiciary—had suffered six months' imprisonment—no cause assigned—pardon obtained through the Duke of Richmond.

Escapes.—None.

Elginshire.

ELGINSHIRE.

(Population about 36,000.)

Prisons.

Prisons.—Two, namely one each at Elgin and Forres. No prison appears to be required elsewhere, but new ones are necessary in place of these.

State of Crime.

State of Crime, &c.—The sheriff-substitute states,—"There certainly has been no increase of crime in this county since I gave evidence on the subject three years ago. There have been no capital offences committed in the county during last year."

Police.

Police.—A regular police, for the suppression of vagrancy as well as for the apprehension of criminals, was established last spring, and seems to have worked well. It is however upon a small scale, consisting of four men only. The expense is 100*l.* a-year.

October 1838.

Banff.

BANFF. BANFFSHIRE.

(Third Report.*)

There have been no farther improvements since those mentioned in the last Report. Those improvements, however, have made the place much better than it was, though it is still very unsuitable for its purposes, and is quite incapable of being rendered a good prison.

I found the prison much cleaner than before, though part of it has not been whitewashed for nearly two years, and I observed cobwebs and scribbling upon some of the walls. Under the bedsteads, too, there was a good deal of dirt. The stench in the bedrooms is now quite removed.

There has been no escape in the last two years.

Prisoners.

Prisoners.—I found 8:—viz. 7 criminals (6 males and 1 female) and 1 debtor, a male. All the male prisoners were in for serious offences, (two being under sentence of transportation;) yet all of them were in the same day-room, and were divided only into two parties at night.

The prisoners were much cleaner than formerly, though still not sufficiently so. The new rule requiring them to wash themselves twice a day is evidently not fully enforced, and indeed is sometimes wholly neglected. One of the prisoners acknowledged that he had not washed himself that day. There is still no provision for washing the prisoners' clothes, and I learnt that they have often vermin upon them.

Health.

Health.—Tolerably good. There has been no death and no epidemic during the year, but one prisoner was liberated on account of illness.

Food.

Food.—My recommendation for abolishing the money allowance has not yet been acted upon. The amount remains the same as heretofore, viz., threepence per day. Additional supplies from without are still permitted.

Clothing.

Clothing.—Still no provision. One prisoner was ragged.

Bedding.

Bedding.—Much cleaner than formerly.

Discipline.

Discipline.—Improved, but still very bad. Work has been introduced to some extent, but owing to local circumstances there is a difficulty in procuring it, and at the time of my visit the prisoners had been idle for six weeks. It has already appeared how little separation exists. I had recommended that a person should be engaged to teach the prisoners reading &c., but this has not been done. A young man, however, has been kind enough to attend

* For the last notice of this prison (dated August 1836), see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 39.

occasionally to instruct them gratuitously, and has lent them a few useful and interesting books to read, and he states that prisoners have sometimes called upon him after liberation to thank him for what he had done, and for making them acquainted with interesting reading matter, of which they had been quite ignorant. He stated too that they showed their sincerity by going and purchasing some of the books which he had lent them. It appears that Divine service has been performed in the prison only twice since my last visit.

Music and other amusements unsuitable to a prison have been put a stop to.

Offences, &c.—Many prison offences are still committed, consisting chiefly of quarrelling and fighting, smuggling spirits and tobacco into the prison, refusing to wash themselves and clean their rooms, &c., and writing on the walls. In two or three cases also prisoners have pretended to be mad (in the hope of not being brought to trial) and have broken the gaol furniture, &c. Offences.

The punishments employed are solitary confinement, stoppage of food, and the use of irons.

Female Prisoners.—No change. There is still no female officer. Female Prisoners.

Debtors.—No change. Debtors.

Miscellaneous.—The new rule restricting visits to convicted prisoners to once a month has often been departed from. Letters pass without examination. Smoking is now contrary to rule, but is, in fact, sometimes indulged in; tobacco as well as spirits being often smuggled in with the food. This is the almost invariable consequence of a money allowance, and of supplies being permitted from without. Miscellaneous.

Officers.—The same as at my last visit. The gaolers (of whom there are two) are town officers, most of whose time is employed in other duties. The head gaoler is well spoken of, and appears to be sincerely desirous of discharging his trust to the best of his power, but he cannot do much. Neither of the gaolers live in the prison. I received no complaints about them from the prisoners. Officers.

October 1838.

I made various recommendations for improving the discipline of this prison, but I find that few of them have been carried into effect.

The return from this prison is incomplete and erroneous, and therefore is not inserted.

May, 1839.

MACDUFF. BANFFSHIRE. *Macduff.*

(Second Report.*)

I was assured that no change had been made in this lock-up house since my last visit. If so I must have been incorrect in reporting the place damp, or there must have been some temporary cause which rendered it damp at that time. At any rate it appears now to be dry, though, as before, disorderly and rather dirty. The other part of the last Report still holds good. I was told that there had not been any escape since my last visit. There was no one in confinement, and I was informed that there are not more than a dozen prisoners in the course the year.

Food.—Any prisoner who is kept in through the night is allowed a penny loaf and some water. Food.

Bedding.—Loose straw scattered over the floor. There had been a bedstead, but it had been broken two or three times; and the separate parts were still lying on the ground. Bedding.

Prison Offences.—The most common offence is getting in spirits, &c., through the window, which there is not the least difficulty in doing; indeed the law in its present state renders such facilities in certain cases imperative, it being expressly laid down in the Jurisdiction Act that every prison belonging to a burgh of barony shall have a window accessible from the street. The object of this probably was to prevent cases of cruelty and illegal imprisonment. Prison Offences.

Officer.—The man who has at present the charge of this lock-up house appears to be tolerably well qualified for his duties, notwithstanding the state of the place was so little creditable to him. He is usually employed in looking after vagrants. Officer.

October 1838.

ABERDEEN GAOL. *Aberdeen.*

(Third Report.†)

Considerable improvements have been made in this prison since my last visit, and it is now in a much better state than it ever was before. With few exceptions the prisoners are now separated from each other, and are provided with work. The cells, too, are all lighted with gas, and the prisoners rise early in the morning, in winter as well as summer. A zealous and intelligent teacher attends the prison every day. Cleanliness is more strictly enforced; hammocks have been substituted to some extent for the fixed bedsteads; and an inspection hole has been made in each of the doors. These are important improvements, though there is still room for much amendment,

* For the last notice of this prison (dated November 1835), see First Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 67.
† For the last notice of this prison (dated March 1838), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 106.

SCOTLAND.

There has been one attempt to escape during the year, (on the part of a single prisoner,) but it was not successful.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

I found the prison clean.

Aberdeen.

Prisoners.

Prisoners.—There were 44 at the time of my visit, viz., 38 criminals (28 males and 10 females) and 6 debtors, all males. One of the latter was in confinement for the maintenance of a bastard child. Four of the prisoners were old women under sentence of transportation, but considered beyond the age for sending out. They will probably remain in prison for the rest of their lives. The prisoners were all tolerably clean, and most of them were quite so. They wash themselves regularly twice a day.

Health.

Health.—Tolerably good, and better apparently since the recent changes. The medical attendant thinks that the putting a stop to supplies from without, particularly, has had a good effect. He says that very improper food was sometimes sent in, and, as mentioned in a previous Report, he believes that the introduction of a fever upon one occasion was attributable to this cause. The most common disorder at present is the itch, contracted of course before entering the prison. There has been no epidemic this year, but there have been two deaths, one from small-pox, and the other from an aneurism near the heart.

Food.

Food.—The present allowance during the day is 6 ounces of oatmeal, made into porridge, 4 ounces of barley made into broth with vegetables, &c. (once a week containing a little animal food, also), and 12 ounces of bread. Besides this any prisoner is allowed to apply part of his earnings in the purchase of an extra supply of bread, to the extent of 4 ounces. Each prisoner has also two pints of skimmed milk. I have recommended that one of these two pints of milk be withdrawn, and that a little animal food (about a quarter of a pound of bone, or an equivalent in ox-head or cow-heel), be allowed in each prisoner's broth, daily. This will produce a slight saving. The present cost of the food, including cooking, is about 3¾*d.* per day, which is too much. It will be desirable at a future time to make a farther reduction.

Clothing.

Clothing.—No change, hitherto; the prisoners continuing to wear their own clothes.

Bedding.

Bedding. The bed clothes are washed once a month, (oftener if necessary,) and are very clean.

Discipline.

Discipline.—Much improved. The prisoners rise at six in the morning all the year round, and go to bed at nine. Formerly they did not rise at this season of the year till half past seven, and they were locked up in their night cells at four. Work has been introduced as already stated, but it is not yet made compulsory, and most of it is but slightly productive. The whole of the proceeds, too, have hitherto been placed to the credit of the prisoners, part having been allowed in the form of extra food, and part paid to them on their release, after making deductions, however, for acts of mischief or carelessness. The whole sum thus distributed since December last is about 45*l.* As a commencement this is tolerably satisfactory. It is, however, to be regretted that the plan of allowing the prisoners all their earnings was ever adopted. Though most of the prisoners are employed in picking oakum and wool, or in knitting stockings, some are more profitably occupied. Thus I found a shoemaker, a wheelwright, and an optician at work, and some time ago there was a glass-cutter. At the present time, too, a hand-loom is being put up, and I hope there will shortly be several. A few of the prisoners decline work, but most of them are glad to have it.

Instruction.

Instruction.—Several prisoners who at their entrance could only read and write imperfectly can now do so easily, as can several others, who when they came could not read or write at all. Some, too, have learnt a little arithmetic. Most of the writing books were in a very neat and creditable state. There is a prison library, but most of the books are quite beyond the reach of the ordinary run of prisoners, and are consequently but very little read.

Exercise.

Exercise.—Every prisoner goes into the open air for at least half an hour each day.

Offences.

Offences, &c.—The most common offences, at the present time, appear to be calling from cell to cell and scribbling on the walls, drinking cans, &c. (sometimes obscenely.) There has, however, been a great decrease in the number of offences since the prisoners were separated and provided with work, &c. The governor says that formerly a day never passed without quarrelling or fighting, and that he was constantly in apprehension of a conspiracy to force open the prison. The punishments consist of fines (in the form of deductions from earnings), of stoppage of food (never beyond the supper), and confinement in a dark cell.

Female Prisoners.

Female Prisoners.—A matron has just been engaged and has entered upon her duties, though accommodation is not yet provided for her to live in the prison. This, however, will probably soon be obtained. A Ladies' Society has also just been formed to visit and instruct the female prisoners; but its arrangements are not quite complete.

Debtors.

Debtors.—No change, except that they are now encouraged to work.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.—Visits are at present allowed too frequently, viz., once a-week to the convicted, and twice a-week to the untried. Smoking is prohibited, but snuff-taking is allowed, and the privilege is frequently abused by using the snuff to smoke with. There is one prisoner, a boy, who when brought to trial was supposed by the court to be insane, and whose trial was, consequently, stopped; but there appears to be great doubt whether he be really insane. The medical attendant of the prison does not believe that he is, nor does the teacher who instructs him. I received complaints from the boy's parents respecting his treatment in prison; but after full inquiry I became satisfied that the charge was utterly groundless, and that the very opposite was the truth. The only parties, indeed, who appear to have acted ill are the boy's own parents.

Officers.—A governor, a matron, three turnkeys, and a porter; also a chaplain, teacher, and surgeon. The governor has done himself much credit by the zeal and activity with which he has carried the alterations into effect. With the exception of the teacher and matron, all the officers are the same as at the time of my last report.

October, 1838.

Recommendations respecting the Gaol of Aberdeen, by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons.

25th October 1838.

	Remarks.
Food.—The allowance of a pint of milk at supper to be withdrawn; on the other hand, about a quarter of a pound of bone or an equivalent amount of cow-heel or ox-head to be put into each prisoner's daily allowance of broth, instead of the weekly allowance of ox-head now made.	Attended to.
Luxuries.—The use of snuff to be prohibited to convicted prisoners.	Partially attended to.
Bedding.—Twenty-four more hammocks to be procured, and all the hammocks to be removed from the cells during the day.	Hammocks and bedding removed from the cells during the day.
Clothing.—The prisoners to be all supplied with a strong warm prison dress; the shirt to be woollen.	Prisoners committed with sufficient clothing are allowed to wear the same. A strong warm prison dress supplied to destitute prisoners. No slop clothing distributed as was done formerly.
Prison Library.—The whole, or part of the accompanying list of books, to be added to the prison library. The prisoners to be examined on the contents of the books which they read, and an entry of the result to be made according to the annexed form. No other books than those contained in the library, and no other reading matter of any kind to be admitted without the special permission of the governor, who shall record each exception allowed. Some easy drawing patterns to be procured for the use of such prisoners as may have a taste for drawing, and who may, by extra industry, earn the cost of the pencils, paper, &c.	The books have been procured and added to the prison library with a few exceptions.
Visits of Officers.—Every prisoner to be visited by the governor or matron at least once in the 24 hours; and, including the visits for supplying food, inspecting and changing work, &c., every prisoner to be visited by some officer of the prison at least six times a-day. Every prisoner also to be seen by a clergyman and by the surgeon at least once every week.	Attended to. Deferred. Strictly attended to.
Visits of Ladies.—One or two ladies to be selected in whose judgment and discretion the magistrates have full confidence, and these ladies to have the selection of the other lady visitors and the general superintendence of their proceedings. With the exception of the superintending ladies, each visitor to confine her attention to particular prisoners.	Attended to. *Vide* Copy of Regulations by the magistrates sent herewith. The ladies visit the prison twice a-week, Mondays and Thursdays. There appears to be an evident improvement in the conduct of the female prisoners since these visits. Chaplain and teacher continue their visits to the female prisoners as formerly.

The following general rules to be observed:—

1st. To give such amount of religious and moral instruction as shall render it unnecessary for the chaplain to visit the females, but to employ the greater portion of the time in instruction in reading (together with writing and the elements of arithmetic if there be time for them), in examining the prisoners in the library books which they may peruse, and in teaching them sewing, knitting, and other means of getting an honest livelihood.

2d. Never to convey food, or to make presents of any kind to the prisoners.

3d. To discourage complaints of all kinds, and to endeavour to make the prisoners understand the reasonableness and necessity of the punishment and discipline to which they are subjected.

4th. To uphold the authority of the governor and other officers, and never to use any language to the prisoners respecting them which may tend to lower them in their esteem.

	Remarks.
5th. To guard against fostering habits of deception and hypocrisy which are so common among prisoners; to be careful not to raise in their minds an undue idea of their own importance; to discourage lavish promises of amendment; to look upon steady industry as the best earnest of a real desire to improve; and to bear in mind, and to impress upon the prisoners, that sudden reforms seldom if ever take place, and that good habits are of slow growth.	
Visits of Strangers, &c.—Visits to untried prisoners to be restricted to one day in the week, namely, Friday, between the hours of one and two o'clock. Visits to convicted prisoners to be in like manner restricted to one day in the month, namely, the first Friday of the month, between the hours of one and two o'clock. A register of visits to be kept according to the annexed form. No visitor of bad character to be admitted.	Attended to, and register kept, commencing 16th November 1838.
Punishments.—When possible, the punishment should be such as naturally arises from the offence. Thus, if a prisoner be idle and do not earn the cost of his food, part of his allowance for the particular day should be withdrawn, &c. &c.	Attended to.
Surgeon.—Once at least every week he should go through the whole of the prison and see every prisoner, making a written record of the result of his examination; and stating at the same time whether there are any causes of disease in operation, such as want of cleanliness, want of proper ventilation, &c. He should keep a record of all cases of sickness, according to the annexed form.	Attended to as far as the visiting is concerned.
Turnkeys, &c.—At the end of each year, when the prison accounts are made up, every subordinate officer to be allowed an addition to his salary for that year, provided it shall appear that the discipline, work, and economy of the prison have gone on very satisfactorily, and that the particular officer has done his duty.	Deferred in the mean time.
Alterations in the Building.—New entrances to be made into the kitchen and bath-room so that it may be unnecessary for the prisoners to pass through any part of the governor's house in going to them, or for prisoners going to the bath-room to pass through the kitchen.	New entrance to the kitchen from within the prison made. The proposed entrance to the bath-room appears objectionable, in so far as the prisoners would have to pass through the airing ground of the female prisoners.
The side of the governor's house towards the prison to be made more secure by putting bars to the upper windows, removing the projecting ledge, and covering the upper part of the grated door with sheet iron so as not to offer the means of climbing.	The window is secured above the porter's gate, so that a prisoner cannot now effect his escape by climbing on the grated door. The other alterations deferred.
Part of the chapel to be converted into rooms for the matron.	Done.
The cutting and writing on the doors, &c., to be all effaced.	Done.
	The magistrates desire to impress upon Mr. Hill that it is considered inexpedient to go into any further expensive operations in the mean time, until the New Prison Bill passes, which will in all probability be in the course of the ensuing session. Many of the alterations which have been recommended are of a permanent nature, and it is therefore thought unfair that the whole expense should be thrown on the magistrates, when, in a few months, it would fall under the general expenditure, and be borne by the town and county proportionally.

RETURN from the GAOL of ABERDEEN for the Year ending 30th September 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	354	51	9	414
Females	128	1	..	129
Total	482	52	9	543

There is included in the above, *William Millar*, aged 18, who was on 15th September 1836, committed a prisoner to this gaol, charged with four different acts of theft, aggravated by being by habit and repute a common thief. He was indicted to stand his trial before the Circuit Court of Justiciary, which took place on 18th April 1837, before Lord Gillies. On the diet being called, there was set up in bar of trial, a plea of *Insanity*, and a proof thereof offered, which being allowed by his lordship, it was led accordingly; and his lordship having been thereupon satisfied that the said William Millar was not a fit subject for trial at that time, the Advocate Depute deserted the diet *pro loco et tempore*, and Millar was recommitted to this gaol, therein to remain until farther orders of the Court of Justiciary regarding him.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners :—				
Males	29½	8	1	38½
Females	19½	..	..	19½
Total	49	8	1	58

Greatest aggregate number of prisoners at any one time 86
Least ditto 39

Ages of Prisoners.—Criminals.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	3	4	19	24	29	47	30	26	27	35	29	24	17	4	318
Females	..	..	1	4	11	16	12	16	8	17	5	13	6	2	111
Total	3	4	20	28	40	63	42	42	35	52	34	37	23	6	429

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Upwards of four times.	Total.
Males	33	10	1	..	..	44
Females	9	7	1	1	..	18
Total	42	17	2	1	..	62

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	16	125	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	149
Females	7	46	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	55
Total	23	171	4	3	2	..	..	1	..	204

Residence.—No record.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Aberdeen Gaol.

State of Education.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not able to read at all	29	10	39
Able to read with difficulty	253	90	343
Able to read easily	28	11	39
Total	310	111	421
Not able to write at all	75	59	134
Able merely to sign their name	..	..	..
Able to write with difficulty	209	42	251
Able to write easily	26	10	36
Total	310	111	421
Education carried beyond mere reading and writing	8	..	..

Greatest Offenders.

	Sentenced to Imprisonment for Six Months or upwards.		Transported.		Executed.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Not able to read at all	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	4
Able to read with difficulty	..	1	27	12	..	..	27	13
Able to read easily	1	..	2	2	..	..	3	2
Not able to write at all	..	1	9	10	..	..	9	11
Able merely to sign their name	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Able to write with difficulty	..	..	20	7	..	..	20	7
Able to write easily	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	1
Education carried beyond mere reading and writing	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

Expenses.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Food:—exclusive of aliment paid to debtors	286 7 8	
Articles consumed, viz.— Bread and milk, oatmeal, barley, vegetables, and ox-heads.		
Aliment—paid to debtors £59 13 0		
„ deserters, by Crown 5 3 0		
£64 16 0		
Cost of cooking, estimated at	5 16 11	
		292 4 7
(This charge for cooking commences on 1st July, from which time a warm diet was substituted instead of bread and milk hitherto given.)		
Clothing		39 6 10
Bedding		12 8 6
Washing		28 13 8
Lighting and water		27 8 6
Fuel (deducting £5. 16*s.* 11*d.*, entered as cost of cooking)		16 19 0
Furniture and stationery		40 7 1
Salaries:—		
Keeper	102 15 0	
Chaplain	30 0 0	
Surgeon and medicines	32 0 5	
Two male turnkeys, at £39 each per annum	78 0 0	
Two gatekeepers	42 17 0	
Teacher	20 0 0	
		305 12 5
Repairs		41 11 2
Alterations		62 14 3
Sundries:—including insurance for prison		34 3 1
Expense of the prison during the year		901 9 1
Of this there was paid by the burgh	743 7 2	
„ „ county	158 1 11	
		901 9 1

Average cost of each criminal prisoner, about £15. 10*s.*

Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking, nearly 4*d.*

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever	2
Other cases of serious illness	2
Number of deaths	2

One case of aneurism in the heart, and one case of confluent small-pox.

Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.—No sufficient return.

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

ABERDEEN BRIDEWELL.

Aberdeen Bridewell.

(Third Report.*)

Little change has been made in this prison since the date of the last Report, but the general management has been very satisfactory and such as to reflect credit on the governor and the directing commissioners. There is still room, however, for a good deal of improvement. Even the striking want of a matron has not yet been supplied, although accommodation is now preparing for one, and a person has, in fact, been engaged, who will enter upon her duties in the course of two or three weeks. This arrangement is mainly due to the representations of Mrs. Fry, who lately paid a visit to Aberdeen. The same lady has been instrumental in supplying a like deficiency in the Aberdeen gaol.

Cleanliness.—All the prisoners were clean. They wash themselves twice a-day, and in summer every male prisoner goes into the bath once a-week, but the females do not. Cleanliness.

Health.—Tolerably good upon the whole, although there seems little doubt that most of the prisoners lose strength during their confinement. There has been one case of fever during the year, but no death. The total number of cases of positive sickness (excepting slight ones) is only 36, and of these 17 were cases of itch. And here may be remarked one of the many advantages of separation, in preventing the spread of contagious disorders. Where the separate system is in use, as is the case in this prison, no complaint like the itch can spread among the other prisoners. Health.

The health of the prisoners appears, at present, to be injuriously affected by the want of exercise in the open air, and by the low diet whereon about one-half of them are placed, which (exclusive of a little animal food once per week) contains only 15 ounces of solid food (bread and oatmeal) per day. I have recommended an alteration in both these particulars. It fortunately happens that exercise can be readily provided for without departing from the principle of separation.

Clothing.—As stated in a previous Report, all the prisoners are supplied with clothing; this prison and the Edinburgh Bridewell being the only two in Scotland where such is at present the case. I formerly stated that the annual average cost of clothes, per prisoner, at the Aberdeen Bridewell, is only 8*s.*; but this low average, I now find, was partly attributable to the circumstance of there having been a large stock of military clothes placed at the disposal of the governor of the Bridewell, and used in making the prison dresses. Partly owing to this stock having now been exhausted, and to many of the prisoners being at present employed in kinds of work, particularly weaving, which, though much more profitable than picking oakum, &c. (formerly the chief occupation), wear out the clothes more rapidly, the annual cost of clothes during the last two years has been about £1 per head. Clothing.

The following is a statement of the cost of the different articles of dress at the Aberdeen Bridewell:—

Males.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Bonnet	0	1	4

Jacket,

Cloth	*s.*	*d.*	or Moleskin.	*s.*	*d.*			
1½ yds. grey drugget, at 3*s.* 2*d.*	3	7	2½ yds. moleskin, at 1*s.* 3*d.*	3	1½			
2 yds. plaiding, at 1*s.* 2½*d.*	2	5	2 yds. Swansdown cotton, at 10*d.*	1	8			
Buttons and thread	0	2	Buttons and thread	0	2			
Cutting and making	0	10½	Cutting and making	0	11½			
	7	0½		5	11	0	5	11
Boy's jacket about 6*s.*			Boy's jacket about 4*s.* 2*d.*					

Trowsers,

Cloth	*s.*	*d.*	or Moleskin.	*s.*	*d.*			
1½ yds. grey drugget	3	7	2½ yds. moleskin, at 1*s.* 6½*d.*	3	10			
¼ yd. harden	0	2	¼ yd. harden	0	2			
Buttons and thread	0	2	Buttons and thread	0	2			
Cutting and making	0	7½	Cutting and making	0	8½			
	4	6½		4	10½	0	4	10½
Boys about 4*s.*			Boys about 4*s.* 2*d.*					
Shirts, linen, men 3*s.* 6*d.*			Boys 3*s.*			0	3	6
Apron						0	0	7½
Girth shoes, men 1*s.* 9*d.*			Boys 1*s.* 6*d.*			0	1	9
						£0	18	0

* For the last notice of this prison (dated March 1838), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 107.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

Aberdeen Bridewell.

Females.

	£.	s.	d.
Flannel cap	0	0	6
Shift, linen	0	2	3
Gown, blue Wincey	0	4	3
Petticoat, strong and thick checked flannel	0	3	9
Apron	0	0	7
Shoes	0	1	6
	£0	12	10

	£.	s.	d.
Clothing for men	0	18	0
,, boys	0	15	7
,, women	0	12	10
	£2	6	5
Average	0	15	6

Bedding. *Bedding.*—No change since the last Report. The bedding was, as usual, quite clean.

Discipline. *Discipline.*—Very good. The prisoners now rise at five in the summer and six in the winter (though they still go to bed too soon). They are kept separate from each other, and they spend their time in useful industry and in receiving instruction. How far means can be found for employing prisoners at their own trade, if there be but will on the part of the governor, is shown by the fact that one of the inmates of this prison is at the present time at work, and very profitably so, as a *blacksmith*, one of the cells having, at a trifling expense, been fitted up as a smithy. Under such an arrangement a prisoner, although sentenced to a long period of confinement, returns home with unimpaired habits of industry and manual dexterity, and not exposed, therefore, to temptations arising from a difficulty in earning a livelihood.*

The average clear produce of the earnings, last year, was not less than £8 per head, the largest average in Scotland. Nevertheless, owing to the small scale of this prison, and, consequently, to the comparative expense of officers, &c., the net cost of the prisoners is considerably greater here than at the Glasgow Bridewell and elsewhere.

Instruction. *Instruction.*—This appears to be going on very satisfactorily, although the prison is still in want of a library, Chambers's Journal and the Christian Herald (both presented by the proprietors) being, in addition to the Bible and to a few tracts, the only reading matter afforded. The same teacher acts here as at the gaol, giving between three and four hours per day, Sunday inclusive, to each. An arrangement has been adopted at the Aberdeen Bridewell which is found to work very well. The governor selects such prisoners for the teacher as, from the length of confinement and other causes, are most likely to profit by his instruction. These he examines minutely when they are first placed under the teacher's charge, and he repeats the examination once a-month, always recording the result. In this way the teacher, the prisoner, the governor, and, through him, the managing committee, all get a clear idea of the progress that is made.

Offences and Punishments. *Offences and Punishments.*—Few of either. The following is an enumeration of the punishments for the last year:—

Put in irons	4
Placed in cells for refractory prisoners	18
Deprived of supper	116
	138

The foregoing punishments were confined to 71 prisoners, so that out of nearly 300 prisoners who were in the Bridewell in the course of the year, more than 200 were not subjected to any punishment at all, and, as respects the others, the average number of punishments was less than two per head. I much doubt whether any prison, which has not adopted the separate system, could present so small a return of punishments, provided, as I am satisfied is the case in the Aberdeen Bridewell, that few offences escape unnoticed, and that no punishment, however trivial, passes unrecorded.

Miscellaneous. *Miscellaneous.*—A register is now kept of all visits to prisoners. The average number, during the last year, has been about 10 per month. Smoking is prohibited, but taking snuff is still allowed.

Officers. *Officers.*—The same as before, with the exception of the watchman, the last watchman having died, in consequence, it is feared, of exposure to the severity of the last winter.

The manner in which the governor has performed his duties has already been spoken of. The other officers, too, appear to have discharged their several trusts with assiduity and faithfulness.

October 1838.

* At the spring circuit of 1839 Lord Moncrieff, in his address to the sheriffs, said, "I must congratulate you and the magistrates of this place on the state of your Bridewell; and I would beg to mention, that a statement has been handed to me by the governor, mentioning that a man of the name of Munro, whom last year we sentenced to Bridewell for twelve months, had been liberated this day; and that on balancing his account for labour, after paying the expense of his maintenance and of the materials used in his work, and a small advance to his wife, the governor had been able to state to him a balance in his favour of £18. 7*s.*, one-third of which is paid to him on going out, and the remaining two-thirds at the end of six and twelve months, on producing a certificate of good character. This shows the admirable state of the Bridewell here, and affords an example which, I trust, will be followed in other places. In the county of Banff the prison is not in the same situation; the prisoners have no opportunity of getting useful labour or instruction; but I hope and trust that this evil will be remedied.

Recommendations respecting the Bridewell of Aberdeen, made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons.

25th October 1838.

Resolutions of the Commissioners thereon.

Food.—The scale of food for the third class of prisoners to be henceforward considered as the lowest to be used except in cases of punishment for prison offences.

The Commissioners, with the assistance of the physician, have carefully revised the dietary of the institution, and there is herewith transmitted a copy of the new dietary, which it has been resolved to adopt from and after the 1st of January next.

It will be seen that the allowance of meal to the first and second classes has been increased from three to six ounces per diem, and the potatoes on Sabbath to these classes from one and a half to two pounds. The allowance of meat upon Sabbath has been abolished, and in lieu thereof the soup for every two days is to be made with ox-heads, marrow-bones, or cow-heels, at the rate of 25 pounds weight for every 60 prisoners.

Luxuries.—The use of snuff to be henceforth prohibited.

The Commissioners disapprove of the proposed prohibition of the use of snuff, such prohibition appearing to be unnecessary.

Exercise.—Every prisoner to have an opportunity of being, for at least half an hour each day, in the open air, or in the large room, which has lately been made to serve the purpose of an airing-yard. To admit of this two small airing-yards to be constructed.

The Commissioners are unanimously of opinion that the use of airing-yards would be proper and expedient, as tending to keep in good health prisoners under confinement for long periods.

As it appears, however, by a sketch and estimate obtained from Mr. Smith, architect, that the expense of each airing-yard would be about £130, it was not judged expedient to incur such an outlay pending the discussion of the Prisons Bill, and it has therefore been resolved to delay acting upon Mr. Hill's recommendation on the subject of airing-yards until that measure is matured and passed into a law.

Clothing.—The prisoners to wear woollen shirts.

The Commissioners disapprove of the use of woollen shirts as likely to harbour vermin. The governor, however, has been instructed to lay in a supply of stout worsted stockings and woollen drawers for the use of such prisoners as may stand in need of them.

Artificial Warmth.—The whole of the prison to be warmed by Perkins's hot-water apparatus, or, if further delay be considered desirable, careful observation to be made during the ensuing winter as to the comparative health of the prisoners in those cells which are warmed and those which are not warmed.

Delayed until the ensuing winter be passed to afford time for observation. The governor has been directed to procure a self-registering thermometer, to be placed in one of the vacant cells, and to keep a register of the extremes of temperature.

Prison Library.—The whole, or part of the accompanying list of books, to be procured as a prison library. Catalogues of the library to be hung up in different parts of the prison, and the prisoners to be apprized that they may have the books to read, provided they take care of them. The prisoners to be examined on the contents of the books which they read, and an entry of the result to be made according to the annexed form, &c. &c.

In the mean time the Kildare-street library has been ordered for the use of the institution. The books to be distributed among the prisoners at the discretion of the governor.

Visits of Officers.—Every prisoner to be visited by the governor or matron at least once in the 24 hours; and including the visits for supplying food, inspecting and changing work, &c., every prisoner to be visited by some officer of the prison at least six times a-day. Every prisoner also to be seen by the surgeon and by a clergyman at least once every week.

In point of fact the prisoners are visited much oftener than here recommended.

It does not appear to the Commissioners necessary that every prisoner should be seen by the surgeon once a-week; such a regulation, if made imperative, would occasion a very considerable additional expense.

The surgeon sees every prisoner on admission, and attends all the sick. As to the clergyman, the suggestion by Mr. Hill has already been acted upon.

Register of Health.—A register to be kept of the state of health, as well at entrance as at the time of departure, of all prisoners sentenced to remain for three months and upwards, stating, among other particulars, their weight at each period.

The Commissioners approve of this, and a register, on the form of which a copy is herewith transmitted, has been prepared by the physician, and will be henceforth kept.

Turnkeys.—At the end of each year, when the prison accounts are made up, every subordinate officer to be allowed an addition to his salary for that year, provided it shall appear that the discipline, work, and economy of the prison have gone on very satisfactorily, and that the particular officer has done his duty.

Approved of, and to be acted upon; it being always understood that any additional allowance to subordinate officers shall be given as a gratuity.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

Aberdeen Bridewell.

RETURN from the Bridewell of ABERDEEN for the Year ending 31st August 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	162	..	2	164
Females	117	..	..	117
Total	279	..	2	281

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year (reckoned to the nearest quarter):—				
Males	31	..	½	31½
Females	18½	..	..	18½
Total	49½	..	½	50

Greatest aggregate number of prisoners at any one time, viz., on the 21st of November 1837 66
Least ditto ditto, viz., on the 5th and 6th of July 1838 34

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	1	3	7	18	10	21	12	12	6	9	8	11	9	2	129
Females	..	1	4	5	6	14	13	8	10	16	9	8	5	3	102
Total	1	4	11	23	16	35	25	0	16	25	17	19	14	5	231

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	4 times before.	5 times before.	6 times before.	7 times before.	8 times before.	9 times before.	10 times before.	Total.
Males	32	14	13	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	64
Females	24	7	6	2	5	1	3	1	..	1	50
Total	56	21	19	5	5	1	3	1	1	2	114

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	..	3	56	49	5	5	10	1	..	129
Females	..	21	51	22	..	6	1	1	..	102
Total	..	24	107	71	5	11	11	2	..	231

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	62	52	114
Strangers	67	50	117

Greatest Offenders.

	Sentenced to Imprisonment for Six Months or upwards.		Transported.		Executed.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	11	3	..	..	..	..	11	3
Strangers, of whom 8 were Scotch, 1 Irish, 1 English, — Welsh, and — Foreign	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5

State of Education.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not able to read at all	21	31	52
Able to read with difficulty	40	39	79
Able to read easily	68	32	100
Total	129	102	231
Not able to write at all	51	77	128
Able merely to sign their name	7	8	15
Able to write with difficulty	55	17	72
Able to write easily	16	..	16
Total	129	102	231
Education carried beyond mere reading and writing	29	3	32

Expenses.

Food :—												
Articles consumed, viz.—	*cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*		*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Bread	111	1	4	at about	10	0	55	13	8			
Meal	48	3	0	„	14	6	35	6	1			
Barley	30	0	0	„	11	0	16	11	0			
Beef	5	1	7½	„	53	6	13	19	7			
Salt-fish	3	0	21	„	7	0	2	14	0			
Salt	14	0	0	„	4	8	3	5	4			
Buttermilk, 3,231 gallons,				„	0	3½	47	2	4[6]			
Potatoes, Bush. 67	3	7		„	2	0	6	15	8			
Vegetables							16	13	7[6]			
Cost of cooking, estimated at							36	10	0			
										234	11	4
Clothing										40	3	2
Bedding										5	8	11
Washing										21	14	4
Lighting										25	18	9
Fuel (deducting £24. 10*s.*, entered as part of cost of cooking)										38	0	8
Furniture										11	18	5
Salaries :—												
Governor							200	0	0			
Chaplain							20	0	0			
Surgeon							21	0	0			
Teacher, 15 months							25	0	0			
Two turnkeys, at 13*s.* 6*d.* and 12*s.* per week							66	6	0			
One porter, and one watchman, at 12*s.* and 11*s.*							61	10	0			
Cook, £12, (entered as part of cost of cooking.)												
										393	16	0
Repairs										22	11	7[6]
Alterations										6	12	10
Sundries :—												
Ground rents and insurance							39	5	0			
Sick expenses and medicines							8	4	6			
Books and stationery, printing, and advertising							8	13	6			
Keeping garden and grounds in order							11	17	10			
Whitewashing and cleaning house							11	16	10[6]			
New box for watchman, and incidents							9	16	9			
										89	14	5[6]
Expense of the prison during the year										890	10	6

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Aberdeen Bridewell.

Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Gross produce of the prisoners' work				409	3	4½
Ordinary expenses of work department	13	14	2½			
Discount to purchasers of manufactured articles	5	6	7½			
Additional tools, &c.	6	0	4½			
Shuttles, pirns, brushes, shears, caams, &c. for weavers, Forge, &c. for blacksmith.						
Portion of earnings paid to prisoners	8	14	4			
				33	15	6½
Net produce of prisoners' work				375	7	10
Net expense of the prison during the year				515	2	8
Of this there was paid by the burgh	244	5	11½			
" " county	244	5	11½			
" " other counties £19 8 9						
" " military 7 2 0						
	26	10	9			
Total	515	2	8			
Gross average cost of each prisoner during the year	17	16	2			
Average produce of the labour of each prisoner	7	10	2			
Net average cost of each criminal prisoner	10	6	0			
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking	0	0	3 1/12			

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever . . . . . None.
Other cases of serious illness . . . . . Two.

Besides the above, there were 40 cases of slight indisposition, of which 17 were itch.
Number of deaths . . . . . None.

Pardons and Remissions.

Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	By whom Sentence awarded.	Nature of Pardon.	By whom Pardon granted.	Ground of Pardon.
James Mitchell.	Embezzlement	12 months	Circuit Court	3 months remitted	Crown. . .	Not stated.
Isabel Thomson.	Theft . .	30 days .	Judge of Police	22 days ,,	Quarter Sessions	Pregnancy.
William Irvine .	Breach of Game Laws	6 months	Commissioners of Supply .	2 months ,,	Treasury . .	Not stated.

Escapes.—None.

House of Refuge.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

This useful and benevolent institution appears to be going on quite as well as can be expected from its limited means; and there can be no doubt that it is effecting much good. Of those who passed through the institution last year, 26 were, at their departure, provided with employment; and these, in addition to the many who were taken out by their relatives, or who left, depending on their own resources, of whom it is reasonable to expect that a considerable number obtained suitable situations, and that all were, more or less, benefited. As respects many of those who were provided with employment, it is stated in the annual Report that the most satisfactory accounts have, from time to time, been received.

I was again favourably impressed with the appearance of health, industry, and cleanliness, among the inmates of this House of Refuge.

October 1838.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

Population about 195,000.

(Second Report.*)

Aberdeenshire.

Prisons.

Prisons.—Improvements have taken place in the two prisons at Aberdeen, as just detailed; but there has been no alteration in any of the smaller prisons since the time of my last Report, or, indeed, since I first entered on the duties of my office. In no instance, too, has a prison been erected at any of the places already described as wholly unprovided, or where the existing prison is so completely unsuitable for its purposes as to render a new one absolutely necessary. Thus there continue to be nine places in this county, as stated in my last Report, at which new small prisons are required, viz., Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Huntly, Inverary, Kintore, Old Meldrum, Turriff, Strichen, and Tarland.

State of Crime, &c.

State of Crime, &c.—No considerable change appears to have taken place since I reported upon it two years ago. The number of convictions for the crime of forgery (generally of small bills of exchange) has increased somewhat (there have been three during the year), but it is very doubtful whether there has been any real increase in the number of offences, since,

* For the last Report on this county (dated November 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 108.

owing to the change in the punishment, there is now a greater readiness to prosecute. Indeed, in practice, the error now appears, in some cases, to be on the side of punishing too lightly. Thus two men, convicted of forgery, instead of being sent to the Bridewell and set to work, like ordinary thieves, have been detained in the gaol, where they may work or not, as they choose; thus, as it were, giving a gentlemanly character to the offence of forgery. It is chiefly in the rural part of the country that this offence is committed.

In the town of Aberdeen, offences arising from the combinations of workmen have become more common, but nothing very serious has yet occurred.

The greatest offences in the county at large, during the last year, have been the robbery of the Aberdeen bank of about £18,000, the wanton killing of a child by two gipsy boys, and what is believed to have been a murder in the streets of Aberdeen. This latter case, however, is still under investigation.

Police.—There is much want of a regular and organized police in Aberdeenshire. Police.

October 1838.

STONEHAVEN, KINCARDINESHIRE. *Stonehaven.*

(Second Report.*)

The improvements mentioned at the end of the last Report, consisting chiefly of the introduction of work, the enforcement of cleanliness, and the substitution of a dietary for a money allowance, have been in full operation. The only other alteration of importance has been the erection of an iron railing in front of the prison, which, among other purposes, serves to check communication from without.

I found the prison clean, but there is no improvement in the ventilation, and no change as respects the occasional dampness of some of the cells.

Cleanliness.—The prisoners were clean. They now wash themselves regularly once a-day, and the rule is enforced by stoppage of the breakfast in case of neglect. They have clean linen once a-week. Cleanliness.

Health.—Good last year, but indifferent the year before, when there was an epidemic in the town, which prevailed in the prison also. There was no death, however, in either year. The most common complaint is the itch. One of the prisoners, at the time of my visit, was suffering from asthma, and the surgeon was of opinion that his complaint was increased by dampness and the want of ventilation. Health.

Food:— Food.

Males.—Breakfast.—Eight ounces of oatmeal, made into porridge, with about a pint of skimmed milk.

Dinner.—Four ounces of barley, made into broth, with marrow bones, vegetables, and seasoning, and on alternate days a penny worth, or three halfpenny worth, of bread.

Females.—The same as for males, except that they have less oatmeal by two ounces, and less barley by one ounce.

The food appears to be of good quality, and that it is, at least, sufficient in quantity, is shown by the fact that one of the prisoners had, on the day of my visit, as he himself acknowledged, thrown away part of his broth. The plan of giving a certain value of bread, instead of a certain weight, is objectionable, as it makes the quantity variable.

The daily cost of the food, including cooking, is about 4*d.* per head, being 1*d.* less than the old money allowance. This, in the course of last year, produced a saving of more than £7. Additional supplies of food from without are still allowed, though they must be quite unnecessary.

Clothing.—Most of the prisoners are supplied with shirts or shifts, and, in cases of destitution, with other clothing. Clothing.

Bedding.—No change. The straw is still loose. The bedding was clean. Bedding.

Discipline.—Improved, but still inefficient. The want of accommodation often renders it necessary to put two or three prisoners into the same cell, and all the prisoners, male and female, can readily converse with one another in whatever part of the prison they may be. Work has been introduced, and, as far as it goes, has been found beneficial (the surgeon thinks that it has even had a good effect upon the health), but it is desirable that the quantity should be increased and made regular. The chief employment is picking oakum. Although this kind of labour is not very inviting, the keeper says that prisoners have occasionally got up by five in the morning to begin their work. Discipline.

Instruction, &c.—There is, as yet, no provision for instruction, and no prison library, nor since last April has the place been visited by a clergyman. Instruction, &c.

Exercise.—There is a lobby in which the prisoners walk occasionally, but there being no yard, they never go into the open air. Exercise.

Offences, &c.—No material change. The conduct of the prisoners appears to be generally good. The usual punishment is the stoppage of breakfast. Offences, &c.

Female Prisoners.—These are generally, though not always, attended to by the keeper's wife. There is, however, no arrangement requiring her to perform this duty. Female Prisoners.

Debtors.—No change. Debtors.

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* For the last notice of this prison (dated July 1836), see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 27.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Stonehaven.

General Observation.

Miscellaneous.—Smoking is now prohibited.

Officer.—The same as before. He is said to have performed his duties zealously and conscientiously. There was no complaint respecting him from the prisoners.

General Observation.—The sheriff-substitute states that the want of a good prison here, or of the means of sending all prisoners sentenced to long confinement to a penitentiary, is an obstacle to the administration of justice. The evil is, indeed, lessened by the circumstance of the commissioners of the Aberdeen Bridewell having consented, on certain terms, to receive prisoners from Kincardineshire; but the power of transmitting prisoners is limited to the Court of Justiciary, and cannot, therefore, be exercised by the sheriff, and the consequence is, that many offenders, who would otherwise be tried at once by the sheriff, are, after considerable delay and at an increased expense, tried by the Circuit Court; and, of the others, several are confined in the local gaol for periods which would render it well worth while sending them to Aberdeen. This observation applies to the case of the man now suffering from asthma.

October 1838.

RETURN from the Prison of STONEHAVEN for the Year ending 30th September 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	34	1	..	35
Females	7	..	..	7

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year:				
Males	5	..	..	5
Females	1½	..	..	1½

Greatest aggregate number of prisoners at any one time . 12
Least ditto ditto 4

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	..	..	1	1	3	3	2	8	3	4	4	3	2	1	35
Females	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	7

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Upwards of four times.
Males	3	1	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	6	15	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	29
Females	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	12	3	15
Strangers	23	4	27
Total	35	7	42

Greatest Offenders.

	Sentenced to Imprisonment for Six Months or upwards.		Transported.		Executed.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
Strangers, all of whom were Scotch	1	..	3	1	..	..	4	1
Total	4	1	3	1	..	..	7	2

State of Education.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not able to read at all	1	1	2
Able to read with difficulty	15	5	20
Able to read easily	19	1	20
Not able to write at all	3	3	6
Able merely to sign their name	4	1	5
Able to write with difficulty	14	3	17
Able to write easily	14	..	14
Education carried beyond mere reading and writing	..	..	..

Greatest Offenders.

	Sentenced to Imprisonment for Six Months or upwards.		Transported.		Executed.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Not able to read at all	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Able to read with difficulty	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Able to read easily	4	..	..	1	..	..	4	1
Not able to write at all	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Able merely to sign their name	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Able to write with difficulty	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Able to write easily	4	..	..	1	..	..	4	1
Education carried beyond mere reading and writing	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Food:—						
Articles consumed, viz.—						
Bread	12	4	3½			
Oatmeal	6	11	4½			
Milk	4	17	5			
Barley, salt, &c.	3	2	4½			
Marrow-bones	3	5	3			
Potatoes	0	13	0			
Other vegetables	0	12	0			
Cost of cooking	6	4	1½			
				37	9	10
Clothing				2	12	11
Bedding				2	10	0
Washing furnished by jailor				.	.	.
Carried forward				£42	12	9

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Stonehaven.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	42	12	9
Fuel (deducting £2. 1s. entered as part of the cost of cooking)	1	0	1½
Furniture	1	8	6½
Salaries:—			
Jailor 20 0 0			
Surgeon 5 0 0			
	25	0	0
Repairs	0	14	8
Sundries	0	14	1
Gross expense of the prison during the year	71	10	2

Receipts.

Gross produce of the prisoners' work, viz. price of oakum sold				16	2	5
Ordinary expenses of work department, including price of old ropes	13	13	4			
Portion of earnings paid to prisoners	1	2	2			
				14	15	6
Net profit from prisoners' work				1	6	11
Net expense of the prison during the year, all paid by the county				70	3	3

Net average cost of each criminal prisoner, about £11.

Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking, about 4*d.*

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever	None.
Other cases of serious illness	None.
Number of deaths	None.

Punishments.

No punishments, except keeping back food, in a few cases for a short time.

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

Alterations.—None.

Remarkable Occurrences.—None.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

Kincardineshire.

Population about 32,500.

Prisons existing at present.

Prisons existing at present.—Two, viz., one at Stonehaven and another at Bervie. The latter, a mere lock-up house, is described in my Second Report, page 27.

Prisons wanted.

Prisons wanted.—If an arrangement were made for sending all prisoners, except those for very short periods of confinement, to Aberdeen, the present prison at Stonehaven might, perhaps, with some alterations, be made to serve, at least for a time. A new small prison, however, is required at Bervie, and another is wanted at Lawrencekirk, a village about 14 miles from Stonehaven, and containing a population of about 1,200.

State of Crime, &c.

State of Crime, &c.—About the same, the sheriff-substitute states, as described in my last Report on this county. (See Second Report, page 29.) During the last two years there has, he says, been no case of murder or highway robbery, or any other capital offence.

Police.

Police.—No change. Still feeble and insufficient.

October 1838.

MONTROSE, FORFARSHIRE.

Montrose.

(Fourth Report.*)

No changes have been made in this prison since those mentioned at the end of the last Report.

There was some scribbling on the walls and doors (particularly in two cells, which have been used, in part, as police cells), but in other respects the prison was tolerably clean. Some of the cells, however, were close, owing to the ventilators being shut. The cells are now lighted both in the morning and the evening.

Cleanliness.

Cleanliness.—The prisoners were all tolerably clean. They wash themselves every day and they have clean linen once a-week.

Health.

Health.—Generally good. There has been no death and no epidemic during the year. One of the prisoners now in confinement, however, is ill, and the surgeon states that his disease is incipient consumption, though not attributable, in any way, to his imprisonment.

Food.

Food.—The Glasgow dietary somewhat modified, viz.:—

Breakfast.—10¾ ounces of oatmeal, made into porridge, with a halfpenny worth of sweet milk.

Dinner.—4 ounces of barley, made into broth, with vegetables, marrow bones, and seasoning, and a penny worth of bread.

* For the last notice of this prison (dated March 1838), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 95.

The cost of the food is about 4*d.* per day, besides cooking.
No extra supplies are allowed.

Clothing.—Some shirts are now making, but hitherto there has been no supply of any kind of clothing.

Bedding.—Clean. The bedclothes are now removed from the cells during the day. Bedding.

Discipline.—Much improved since my first visit. The prisoners now rise at six all the year round. They are separated as far as possible, but the want of more accommodation often makes it necessary to put two prisoners into one cell. Work is provided, but it has hitherto been limited to picking oakum; a shoemaker, for example, in prison at the time of my visit, had been thus occupied, instead of being engaged at his own trade. Discipline.

Instruction.—A teacher now attends four hours each week. He gives religious instruction, and teaches reading, and occasionally writing. The time is small, but the number of prisoners also is small, and it is, at any rate, much better than nothing. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles, and occasionally with tracts; but there is, as yet, no library. The teacher is spoken of as zealous and intelligent, but I had not an opportunity of seeing him. Instruction.

Exercise.—There is an airing yard, but it has not hitherto been used. Exercise.

Offences, &c.—It is stated that the prisoners generally behave well. Offences, &c.

Female Prisoners.—These are under the immediate charge of the keeper's wife. Female Prisoners.

Miscellaneous.—Tobacco in every form is now prohibited. Miscellaneous.

Officers.—The last keeper died a few months ago. The present keeper, like his predecessor, is well spoken of, and appears to be intelligent and respectable. The defects of management, mentioned in this Report, may fairly be attributed to his being new to his office. Officers.

October 1838.

In a letter, dated March 5th, 1839, the Provost says:—"I have to mention that, in addition to the other recommendations made by you, on your last visit, we have adopted your suggestion to introduce weaving looms into the gaol, which are now in active operation."

RETURN from the Prison of MONTROSE for the Year ending the 30th September 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	31	9	1	41
Females	6	..	..	6

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year:				
Males	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$0\frac{1}{2}$	$0\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Females	$0\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	$0\frac{1}{2}$

Greatest aggregate number of prisoners at any one time 14
Least do. do. 2

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30, and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	..	..	1	1	3	4	4	1	1	2	3	3	2	..	25
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	4

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Upwards of four times.
Males	3	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	1	..	..

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

Montrose.

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males . . .	..	4	2	2	1	..	2	..	..	11
Females . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	13	3	16
Strangers	12	1	13

State of Education.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not able to read at all	2	..	2
Able to read with difficulty	14	4	18
Able to read easily	5	..	5
Not able to write at all	4	2	6
Able merely to sign their name	..	..	..
Able to write with difficulty	12	2	14
Able to write easily	5	..	5
Education carried beyond mere reading and writing	1	..	1

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Food:—						
Articles consumed, viz.—						
Meal, barley, salt, &c.	17	14	11½			
Beef and bones	4	17	2			
Vegetables	2	0	0½			
Bread	12	13	5			
Milk	4	19	6½			
				42	5	1½
Clothing				5	5	5
Lighting				1	16	0
Fuel				8	2	1
Furniture				3	18	3½
Salaries:—						
Jailor	36	0	0			
Chaplain	8	0	0			
Surgeon (including medicines)	3	13	6			
				47	13	6
Repairs				3	7	6
Sundries:—						
Hair cutting				1	0	0
Gross expense of the Prison during the year				113	7	11

Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Gross produce of the prisoners' work				30	1	0½
Ordinary expenses of work department	17	13	3			
Net produce of prisoners' work				12	7	9½
Net expense of the prison during the year				101	0	1½

All paid by the burgh.

Gross average cost of each prisoner (excluding debtors) during the year, about £17.
Average produce of the labour of each prisoner, about £2.
Net average cost of each criminal prisoner, about £15.
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking, about 4½*d.*

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever	None.
Other cases of serious illness	None.
Number of deaths	None.

Punishments.

Reduction of diet is the only punishment inflicted.
None employed during the period to which this Return applies.

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

Alterations.

Coarse flour or oatmeal bread substituted for bread of fine flour.
A stated quantity of work allotted to each prisoner.
Bed-clothes removed from cells during the day.
Singing and amusement of all kinds, and use of tobacco and snuff prohibited.

ARBROATH. FORFARSHIRE.

Arbroath.

(Third Report.*)

The improvements enumerated in the last Report have been all carried into effect.

Cleanliness.—The prisoners were tolerably clean, except as regards some of their clothes. They wash themselves every day, and they are supplied with a clean shirt and stockings once a week. Cleanliness.

Health.—Tolerably good. There has been no death and no epidemic during the year. One of the prisoners at the time of my visit was ill, but the surgeon believed his sickness to be caused chiefly by free living out of prison. Health.

Food.—There is still a money allowance (*4d.* per day) but it is in reality generally paid in the form of food. It is, of course, desirable however, that a regular dietary should be introduced. Additional supplies from without are not now permitted. Food.

Clothing.—Most of the prisoners are supplied with shirts, but not with other clothes. Some were in a ragged state. Clothing.

Bedding.—The same, but cleaner than before. Bedding.

Discipline.—Improved, but still bad, and from the construction of the prison incapable of being made good. The little that can be done by way of separation appears to be accomplished, and work is now found for all who desire it, which, according to the report of the keeper, includes every prisoner since the arrangement was made. The prisoners are allowed one half of their clear earnings, and some of them, the keeper says, have at their departure received as much as 7*s.* or 8*s.*; which, considering that the only employment, hitherto, has been picking oakum, is a considerable sum. Discipline.

Instruction.—The prison is visited by a clergyman about once a month, but there is no provision of any kind for teaching the prisoners to read, &c., and there is no prison library. Instruction.

Exercise in the open air.—None. There is no airing yard. Exercise.

Offences, &c.—It is stated that the conduct of the prisoners has much improved since the recent changes. Communication from without, and getting in spirits, &c., has at any rate been rendered difficult by the putting up of Venetian blinds outside the windows, and it is reported that the latter offence now seldom if ever occurs, though, in one instance at least, an attempt of the kind was discovered. Offences, &c.

Female Prisoners.—The keeper's wife attends to them to some extent, but they are still principally in charge of the keeper himself. Conversation between male and female prisoners can be carried on, even though they be in different cells. Female Prisoners.

Debtors.—No change in the rules. There seldom is a debtor in prison. Debtors.

Miscellaneous.—Visits to the untried are now restricted to once a week, and visits to the convicted to once a month. Smoking is prohibited. Miscellaneous.

Officer.—The same as before. He appears to perform his duties to the best of his power; but owing to his not residing on the spot, and to the bad construction of the prison, it must be impossible for him at all times to maintain proper discipline. Officer.

October, 1838.

Recommendations respecting the Prison of Arbroath, made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, 15th November 1838.

	Remarks.
Food.—The money allowance to be abolished, and the dietary of the Dundee prison substituted. The keeper to be allowed an annual sum for the trouble of cooking, &c., but not to have any interest in the supply of the food.	The dietary of the Dundee prison establishment is not adopted, nor the other suggestions under this head. In lieu thereof the prisoners are allowed a warm diet, which is cooked either by themselves or their friends.
Clothes.—A few complete suits of clothes of different sizes (both for males and females) to be procured, &c., &c.	The suggestions under this head are not complied with.
Bedding.—Hammocks to be substituted as far as possible for the fixed bedsteads. All the bedding to be taken out of the cells during the day time.	Hammocks are not substituted. The second clause of the suggestion is complied with.

* For the last notice of this Prison, see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 96.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Arbroath.

	Remarks.
Instruction.—An arrangement to be made with the keeper and his wife, or with some other persons, to give the prisoners, males and females, elementary instruction, and a few interesting books, free of course from every thing immoral or irreligious, to be procured for a prison library.	Not complied with.
Exercise.—Such of the prisoners as conduct themselves well to be allowed when there is no debtor, to go one at a time into the debtor's room every day to take exercise, a Venetian blind being previously put up before the window of this room.	Not complied with.
Venetian Blinds.—Means to be taken either by tipping the edges with iron, or in some other way to prevent the prisoners from cutting, or otherwise injuring the blinds.	Not complied with.

RETURN from the Prison of ABERBROTHOCK, for the year ending 31st December, 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year :—			
Males	27	2	..
Females	14	..	..

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.
Average number of prisoners during the year :—			
Males	About 3	..	..
Females	About 1½	..	..

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time . . 14
Least ditto ditto 2

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30, and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	3	1	4	3	5	2	1	26
Females	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	14

Cases of Previous Confinement in this Prison.—None.

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	4	2	2	4	4	1	1	..	..	18
Females	..	7	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	14

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	19	7	26
Strangers	7	7	14

State of Education.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not able to read at all	..	1	1
Able to read with difficuty	4	10	14
Able to read easily	22	3	25
Total	26	14	40
Not able to write at all	..	11	11
Able merely to sign their name	..	..	..
Able to write with difficulty	5	..	5
Able to write easily	17	3	20
Total	22	14	36
Education carried beyond mere reading and writing	4	..	4

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.
Food	41	11	0
Articles consumed,— Bread, oatmeal, milk, potatoes, and molasses.			
Clothing	1	3	7
Bedding	3	18	7
Washing	0	10	5
Fuel	No account kept.		
Furniture	1	9	2
Salaries:—			
Gaoler per annum 45 0 0			
Medicines and attendance 3 8 1			
	48	8	1
Repairs	1	2	1½
Alterations	3	0	9
Expense of the prison during the year.	£101	3	8½

Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.	
Gross produce of the prisoners' work	14	0	6½	
Portion of earnings paid to prisoners	5	11	1	
	£8	9	5½	Invested in oakum.
Net expense of the prison during the year	101	3	8½	

All paid by the burgh.

Average cost of each criminal prisoner about £22.

Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, 4*d.*

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever . . }
Other cases of serious illness . } None.
Number of deaths . . . . }

Punishments.—No return.

Pardons and Remissions.—No return.

Escapes.—None.

DUNDEE. FORFARSHIRE.

Dundee.

(Second Report.*)

The chief improvement since the time of my last visit is the lighting of the main part of the prison with gas. Besides this a large wooden shed has been erected for a store-house, which has proved a useful addition.

I found the prison drier than before, though some parts are still rather damp. It needs scarcely be stated that every part was quite clean.

Cleanliness.—The prisoners were all clean. The exceptions to the daily washing noticed in the last Report are no longer permitted, and every prisoner now goes into the bath once a month. Once a week each prisoner is supplied with a clean shirt, stockings, &c. Cleanliness.

Health.—Tolerably good. The surgeon states that the last Report is still correct. The prisoners suffered a good deal from cold last winter, (there is no provision for artificial Health.

* For the last notice of this Prison (dated Jan. 1838) see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 90.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

Dundee.

warmth,) but not so much as the surgeon expected. The gas which has now been introduced will in future serve to some extent to warm the cells, and moreover the building has had another summer, since the time of its erection, for drying. Last winter, too, it must be remembered was unusually severe. Nevertheless all reasonable precautions against cold should be taken, and although I trust that it will not prove necessary to erect a warming apparatus, the prisoners should at any rate be properly clad, which many of them at present are not.

There has been no epidemic during the last year, but there have been six deaths. The surgeon, however, states that none of these deaths were in any way attributable to the discipline, &c., of the prison.

Three prisoners were unwell at the time of my visit, though only one was too ill to work.

Food. *Food.*—The same, except that an addition of 5 ounces of bread has been made in the case of prisoners engaged in hard labour.

Clothing. *Clothing.*—Little change. The prisoners at present, with few exceptions, wear their own clothes, some of which were quite ragged.

Bedding. *Bedding.*—No change. Very clean.

Discipline. *Discipline.*—Very good, and in some respects better even than at the time of my last visit. The hour for rising is now half past five all the year round, (though the prisoners still go to bed too soon,) and the usual quantity of work has been increased from about 8 hours per day to about 10 hours. Owing partly to this, partly to more of the prisoners being engaged in weaving, &c., and partly to a general improvement in trade at Dundee, the amount of earnings has considerably increased, though it is still as low as 3*l.* 7*s.* per prisoner for the whole year. As remarked in the last Report there is always a considerable number even of convicted prisoners, who have not been sentenced to labour, and of the others many are committed for such very short periods as scarcely to make it worth while, if mere profit be considered, to take any trouble about their employment. Among the men whom I found working at their own trades were a cabinet-maker, two shoemakers, two flax-dressers, and several weavers.

Separation of prisoners is carried as far as possible, (except as regards the very young,) but it is necessarily much broken in upon by the want of more accommodation, and by the occasional employment of some of the prisoners in that which in a larger establishment, officers or regular workmen would probably perform. Beaming webs is an operation of the kind alluded to.

Instruction. *Instruction.*—This department continues in a very unsatisfactory state. Except the religious instruction given by the chaplain, (who attends only six hours per week, and not at all on the Sunday) scarcely any instruction is afforded; none indeed beyond what is given by the prisoners themselves. There is, too, no prison library, though the want is in some degree made up by the circulation of Chambers' Journal, and a few tracts.

The chaplain is clearly of opinion that whatever time he can give is most advantageously employed in visiting the prisoners in their separate cells. He thinks, indeed, that unless prisoners be separated, a chaplain has no chance of doing any good.

Exercise in the open air. *Exercise in the open air.*—Occasional but not regular, and not extending to prisoners confined for very short periods.

Offences and Punishments. *Offences and Punishments.*—There are at present a good many offences, though none of a serious kind. They consist chiefly of idleness, calling from cell to cell, and spitting on the walls, &c., and are committed for the most part by prisoners sent in for short periods. The only kinds of punishment are the stoppage of food, (breakfast only,) and the occasional use of handcuffs. I have recommended that in cases of idleness the means of employment be altogether withdrawn for a time, so as to make the prisoner feel the pain of continued inactivity. It should be remarked that it is only those who are employed in the comparatively dull process of picking oakum, &c., (and only a few even of these,) who are complained of for idleness: many are very industrious.

Female Prisoners. *Female Prisoners.*—No alteration. They are under the care of the same matron as formerly.

Debtors. *Debtors.*—No change.

General Treatment. *General Treatment.*—Kind. I received very few complaints of any sort, and none of unkindness.

Officers. *Officers.*—No alteration. The governor has performed his duties in an exemplary manner, and he speaks highly of the conduct of the subordinate officers.

General observation. *General Observation.*—The want of more room or of the means of sending a portion of the prisoners elsewhere is already felt, and looking to the rapid increase in the population of Dundee this may be expected soon to become a serious evil, unless a remedy be provided. There exists also a great want of a house of refuge, to which liberated prisoners may go while the good effect of the discipline is still in force. It is much to be hoped that Dundee will soon follow the good example of Glasgow and Aberdeen in establishing such a refuge. If a system of rigid economy be adopted from the first, and the inmates required to work hard, the expense need not be great.

October, 1838.

Recommendations respecting the Prison of Dundee, made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, 30th October, 1838.

Observations of the Magistrates of Dundee on Mr. Hill's Memorandum.
8th March, 1839.

Clothing.—The prisoners to be supplied with a strong warm prison dress, any prisoner, however, whose clothes are free alike from rags and finery, being permitted, with the governor's consent, to wear his own clothes.

The magistrates having considered these memoranda, with Mr. Hill's letter of 1st November and 7th February last, reserved the further consideration of Mr. Hill's recommendations.

In the meantime the magistrates ordered 20 male and 10 female prison dresses to be procured, recommending to the governor, if possible, to get the dresses made in the gaol.

Exercise in the open air.—Every prisoner to have an opportunity of being in the open air for at least half an hour each day, and every unconvicted prisoner for an hour. The governor, however, to be authorised to suspend this privilege, like all others, in cases of misconduct, or where for particular reasons, he may think it right to do so; all instances of such suspension being recorded.

The magistrates directed the iron spikes, referred to in their minutes of 3d December last, to be immediately placed in the inside of the surrounding walls of the gaols, but with respect to heightening the walls, as contracted for, the magistrates resolved to delay that part of the work until the fate of the pending Prison Bill is ascertained; this delay being moreover necessary, the state of the weather not permitting building operations. The magistrates resolved to place two additional watchmen on the gaol, and to allow the prisoners all the exercise in the open air possible at this season.

Instruction.—A male teacher to be engaged to give the male prisoners elementary instruction, particularly in reading; and a female teacher to be engaged to give similar instruction to the females, &c. &c.

In order to foster a taste for reading which may be likely to continue to operate after the prisoner's release, the prison to be furnished with a small library of interesting books, &c.

This article is under consideration.

Lighting.—The lighting to be extended to the two small sections of the prison, and industrious prisoners to be allowed to have their lights burning till nine o'clock, instead of till eight only, in order that they may have more time for reading.

The magistrates resolved to extend the lighting by gas to the two small sections of the prison on the east and west, as recommended.

NOTE.—The magistrates resolved to grant David Chalmers, turnkey, an addition of £5 yearly to his salary, commencing as at Martinmas (November) last, during pleasure of the magistrates.

RETURN from the Prison of DUNDEE for the year ending 15th October 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	474	60	1	535
Females	243	13	..	256
Total	616	63	1	891

No lunatics.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year:—				
Males	$62\frac{1}{4}$	6	..	$68\frac{1}{4}$
Females	$28\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	..	$29\frac{1}{2}$
Total	91	$6\frac{3}{4}$	..	$97\frac{3}{4}$

Greatest aggregate number of prisoners at any one time . . 132
Least ditto ditto 66

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.
Males	1	3	19	28	34	48	51	33	40	50	33	34	13	5
Females	..	4	5	19	6	36	34	26	17	26	24	20	9	7

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Upwards of four times.	Total.
Males . . .	28	6	2	..	..	36
Females. . .	22	8	2	1	1	34

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males . . .	35	151	65	37	15	18	10	..	..	331
Females. . .	25	120	38	14	1	6	5	1	..	210
Total . .	60	271	103	51	16	24	15	1	..	541

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it . . .	226	104	330
Strangers	166	120	286

Greatest Offenders.

	Sentenced to Imprisonment for Six Months or upwards.		Transported.		Executed.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	26	7	9	1	..	..	35	8
Strangers, of whom 11 were Scotch and 3 Irish . .	2	5	5	2	..	..	7	7

State of Education.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not able to read at all	79	48	127
Able to read and write imperfectly . . .	161	147	308
Education carried beyond mere reading and writing	2	..	2

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Food	358	13	8			
Articles consumed: Meal, barley, salt, bread, milk, treacle, fish, beef, vegetables, and groceries, &c.						
Cost of cooking, estimated at . . .	21	0	0			
				379	13	8
Clothing				14	6	6
Carried forward				394	0	2

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward				394	0	2
Washing				20	1	11
Lighting				18	0	0
Fuel (deducting £21 entered as cost of cooking)				24	13	9
Salaries :—						
Governor	150	0	0			
Chaplain £35. Surgeon £15	50	0	0			
1 Turnkey £40. 1 ditto £35	75	0	0			
Female keeper	17	6	0			
1 Gatekeeper and 1 Night Watchman, at 14*s.* per week	72	16	0			
Additional Watchmen	11	6	8			
				376	8	8
Repairs, including building a screen wall, fitting up gas-pipes, &c.				219	0	3
Sundries				54	19	8
Gross expense of the prison during the year				1107	4	5

Receipts.

Gross produce of the prisoners' work				368	0	0
Ordinary expenses of work department	5	0	0			
Additional tools, &c.,—						
Six new looms with wheels, &c.	36	18	1			
Two pairs of hackles, and fitting up ditto	6	17	6			
Sundries	1	5	5			
Portion of earnings paid to prisoners	13	19	4			
				64	0	4
Net produce of prisoners' work				303	19	8
Net expense of the prison during the year				803	4	9
Of this there was paid by the burgh	615	12	9			
,, ,, Commissioners of town police	59	17	9			
,, ,, Commissioners of Harbour Police	1	19	2			
,, ,, county	96	8	7			
,, for the maintenance of soldiers	29	6	6			
Total	£803	4	9			
Gross average cost of each criminal prisoner during the year (excluding repairs and alterations) about				9	0	0
Average produce of the labour of each prisoner				3	7	0
Net average cost of each criminal prisoner				5	13	0
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking				0	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever	None.
Other cases of serious illness	23
Number of deaths	6
Died of consumption	2
,, Dropsy	2
,, Congestion of the lungs	1
,, Jaundice	1
	6

Punishments.

Loss of breakfast	353
Put in handcuffs	11
Total	364

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Forfarshire.

FORFARSHIRE.

Population about 160,000.

(Second Report.*)

Prisons. *Prisons.*—The prisons of this county remain in much the same state as at the time of my last Report. As already mentioned, an enlargement, or the means of sending a portion of the prisoners to a penitentiary, is already required in the Dundee prison, and as stated in the last Report, new small prisons are wanted at six different places, viz., Forfar, Brechin, Kirriemuir, Cupar-Angus, Lochee, and Newtyle.†

State of Crime, &c. *State of Crime, &c.*—About the same apparently as at the time of the last Report.

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* For the last Report on this county (dated Jan. 1838), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 96.

March, 1839.

† How pressing the want of new local prisons and of a general penitentiary in this county has become, is shown by the following extracts of letters addressed to the procurator fiscal and sheriff:—

Excerpts from Letters addressed by Robert Burness Esq., Burgh Fiscal, Montrose, to William Hutchinson, Esq., Procurator Fiscal of the County of Forfar.

I. Dated 5th January 1839.

"Our gaol at present is crowded to excess, and should any thing particular occur, I do not know what could be done, as more prisoners cannot be admitted," &c.

II. Dated 9th February 1839.

"I am quite at a loss what to do in consequence of the crowded state of our gaol. I have written to the provost of Forfar, and to the magistrates of Brechin, and I hope some of them will be able to give us a little accommodation," &c.

III. Dated 9th March 1839, regarding the Case of James Beattie and Henry Ross.

"I am favoured with your Letter of yesterday as to this case, and I beg to state that no blame attaches to me, for its not being reported long ago. At the time I received your instructions, our gaol was not only full of prisoners, but there was both typhus and scarlet fever in it. Since then the number of prisoners has greatly increased; and at present, as you are aware, it is crowded and can admit no more. You are also aware that with the approbation of the magistrates I have applied to the neighbouring towns of Arbroath, Brechin, and Forfar, for some temporary accommodation, which the magistrates of all these different places were unable to afford. Under these circumstances it is useless to apprehend Beattie and Ross, as it is utterly impossible to commit them here for about three weeks, when some of the sentences will expire," &c.

IV. Dated 12th March 1839.

"There are at present more than 30 boys almost daily concerned in acts of theft in Montrose, and I suspect the number will greatly increase *now that it cannot be much longer concealed that they cannot be punished by imprisonment.* I am to have some of them apprehended to morrow, but of course they cannot be committed," &c.

In consequence of receiving the letters from which the above Excerpts are made, and others to a similar effect, Mr. Hutchison addressed the following Letter to Mr. Sheriff L'Amy.

DEAR SIR, *Forfar, 14th March* 1839.

I feel myself obliged to bring under your notice the state of the gaols in this district of the county, which is actually such at present as to impede the execution of justice. Of late the magistrates of Montrose have repeatedly intimated to me through their fiscal, Mr. Burness, that they were very straitened for want of room in the gaol for the great number of persons committed for crimes in that quarter; and some days previous to the 4th current, when there were a number of jury trials here, they intimated that they had not accommodation for the number which would likely be sentenced to imprisonment. On my suggestion they applied for gaol accommodation to the magistrates of the other burghs, viz., Forfar, Arbroath, and Brechin, but it turned out that the gaols at these places were equally full. Under these circumstances Mr. Robertson, [sheriff substitute], to whom I mentioned the matter, had no alternative but to sentence the Montrose criminals to be imprisoned in the Montrose gaol. How the magistrates have contrived to accommodate them I do not know, but Mr. Burness writes me that no more committals can take place, and that it will be necessary to delay the apprehension of several criminals, against whom investigations have been instituted, for the sole reason that there is no place to which they can be committed. You will thus observe that matters are in such a state as to threaten the suspension of my official duties altogether. I shall in the meantime proceed to investigate all cases as they occur, but it will be obvious to you under the circumstances that if I cannot get the offenders apprehended and committed, it will lead to great irregularity; and in some instances the ends of justice may be entirely defeated.

I consider it my duty to send you this information; and to give you some idea of the state of the Forfar gaol, I annex copy of a letter written by Mr. Rodger, burgh fiscal here, to Mr. Burness, in answer to the application made by the Montrose magistrates that some of their criminals should be admitted to the gaol of Forfar.

I remain, &c.

Copy of Mr. Rodger's Letter to Mr. Burness, referred to in the foregoing.

DEAR SIR, *Forfar, 27th February* 1839.

There are at present not fewer than ten criminal prisoners in this gaol, and we have only four cells, one of which is occupied by two women. But on Monday first* there is every probability that other twelve will be added to the number. In such circumstances it is quite hopeless to expect gaol accommodation here. In fact the gaols of this county are a perfect disgrace to it, and the wretched condition they are in affords ample evidence of the absolute necessity of immediately passing and carrying into effect the present Gaol Bill pending in Parliament.

Any attempt at classification here is quite impossible; and should the trials on Monday first give the anticipated addition, then there will not be fewer than 20 prisoners crammed into three small cells, which will in all likelihood create disease among the wretched inmates; for the fourth cell must be reserved for the two women; and each of the cells is only about 12 feet long by 10 in breadth. In fact the poor devils will be packed and stowed away like goods in the hold of a ship—and no surprise need be created though they stink, and rot, and fester, like compressed vegetables in a dunghill.

I called on the sheriff along with Mr. Hutchison, read your letter, and stated the condition of the Forfar gaol. He could grant no relief. The only place in the county which has accommodation is the Dundee Bridewell, but then the sheriff is of opinion that he has no power to order prisoners to be sent there, as the Bridewell was erected under a special Act of Parliament, and is governed by Commissioners under that Act.

I see no help for you, excepting the renting of a few cells in the Lunatic Asylum—or an ice-house or two, should they happen to be empty at present—or letting your thieves, whores, and blackguards enjoy a jubilee of crime for two or three months.

I am, &c.

* A number of jury trials took place that day.

The procurator-fiscal for the Dundee district states, that in the course of the last year there have, in that district, been two murders, (of one of which, the murder of a child, the perpetrator has not yet been discovered), and one robbery in the public street. He states also that there have been many aggravated assaults and thefts, but no other heinous offence.

Forfarshire.

The procurator-fiscal for the Forfar district writes as follows:—"For a number of years crime has been on the increase here, by which I mean not only in Forfar, but in my district, which includes Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Kirriemuir. . . . . The greater number of offences which come under my cognizance, consist of thefts, in many cases aggravated by previous convictions in the police and other inferior courts."

Police.

Police.—An organized and efficient police for the prevention as well as the detection of crime is much wanted in this county.

October 1838.

PERTH, PERTHSHIRE.

(Third Report.*)

Perth.

Most of the alterations referred to in my last Report are now complete. The chief of them are as follows:—

1.—An addition of 10 cells, obtained by a division of the day-rooms, the removal of a stair-case, and by converting two lobbies into cells.
2.—Most of the passages have been opened from end to end, thereby improving the ventilation and increasing the means of inspection.
3.—Two of the entrances to the prison have been rendered more secure (although they are not yet sufficiently so,) by putting up iron-grated doors.
4.—A bath has been provided.
5.—A proper supply of water has been obtained for that part of the prison which is occupied by females.
6.—Blinds have been put up before some of the windows, though many are still in want of them.
7.—Lastly, a new keeper has been engaged, and a matron appointed.

The following is an enumeration of the cells, &c., at the present time, with their dimensions:—

Cells.	Length. ft.	in.	Breadth. ft.	in.	Height. ft.	in.	Cubical Content. feet.
North Section.							
8	11	0	6	6	9	6	680
4	11	0	10	0	9	6	1050
2	10	6	6	9	9	6	670
4	10	0	6	6	9	6	620
1	8	3	7	6	8	9	540
South Section.							
2	10	6	6	6	11	6	780
2	10	6	6	6	10	0	710
1	10	0	6	6	10	0	650
1	10	0	7	0	10	0	700
4	13	0	6	9	10	0	880
4	13	0	6	3	10	0	810
2	13	0	10	0	10	0	1300
2	11	0	10	0	10	0	1100
Debtor's Rooms.							
2	15	0	14	0	10	0	2100
Lock-up-Cells.							
3	6	6	4	0	8	0	210
42							

Since the time of my last visit, no fewer than nine prisoners have effected their escape, of whom, however, five were retaken. They all got away together, and the escape was attributable partly to the carelessness of the man who then held the office of keeper, and partly, to the circumstance of alterations going on at the time in the prison. Though less insecure than heretofore, the prisoner is not yet very secure. As respects cleanliness, there has been a great improvement. Under the late keeper, the place was very dirty, but it is now quite clean. There is as yet no provision for lighting, which is the more to be regretted, as the light would serve to some extent to warm the prison. At present there is no artificial warmth, and, if the prison were lighted and the prisoners well clothed and provided with plenty of work it is doubtful whether any would be necessary. Under present circumstances, however, the prisoners must in winter at least suffer from cold.

I found all the prisoners clean; presenting in this respect a striking contrast with their appearance on former occasions. They now wash themselves every day, and occasionally go into the bath. The shirts and stockings of such prisoners as possess them are washed once a-week, but some are entirely without these articles of clothing.

Health.

Health.—Indifferent. Many of the prisoners fall off during their confinement, though some improve. According to the report of the surgeon, many enter the prison in a very bad state of health, caused by habits of dissipation. The most common diseases appear to be

* For the last notice of this Prison (dated March 1838), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 61.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Perth.

itch, syphilis, catarrh, rheumatism, and diarrhœa. There has been no death and no epidemic during the year.

The surgeon considers the health of the prisoners to be injured at present by want of work, want of exercise in the open air, want of proper clothing, and want of warm food for dinner.

Food.

Food:—

Breakfast.—Eight ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, with half a pint of sweet milk.

Dinner.—1½ lb. of coarse wheaten bread.

The allowance is the same to all, whether young or old, males or females. The cost is about 4*d.* per day each, exclusive of cooking. Additional supplies from without are sometimes allowed, but not often.

A more wholesome diet than the above might be had at less cost. The quantity is at present too great.

Clothing.

Clothing.—None is supplied, except occasionally, and in cases of extreme destitution. I found several of the prisoners in great need of clothes; most of them, indeed, had a ragged and beggarly appearance.

Bedding.

Bedding.—Little changed. The male prisoners have each a hammock, a straw mattress, and a double blanket, with an additional single blanket in winter. They have, however, neither sheet nor rug. The females have fixed bedsteads instead of hammocks, and have two double blankets and a half each.

The bedding was clean; it used to be dirty.

Discipline.

Discipline.—Much improved, but still far from good. Separation is now carried as far as possible, although, for want of more accommodation, it is often necessary to put two, and sometimes three prisoners into the same cell. Formerly, however, there used to be sometimes as many as 20 prisoners together. Most of the females were at work, but I was much disappointed in finding all the male prisoners idle, no provision having yet been made for their employment beyond occasionally picking a little oakum. During six whole weeks previous to my visit, the male prisoners had been entirely unemployed.

Little, too, has been done in the way of instruction as well as of work, especially as regards the male prisoners. There is a chaplain, but, except on Sunday, he does not attend more than about an hour each day, and very little of his time appears to be employed in teaching the prisoners to read. Owing to the kind offices of some ladies who attend the prison, the females are better provided for, but even as respects these, much more is necessary than is at present accomplished. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles, but they have no library.

Exercise in the open air.

Exercise in the open air.—All that is done at present is to allow prisoners, sent for long periods, to go occasionally into the corridors or airing-yard.

Offences, &c.

Offences, &c.—There is at present much misconduct among the prisoners, as is likely to be the case so long as they are without employment. The offences consist chiefly of calling to one another (especially between males and females), swearing, using indecent language, and injuring the furniture, &c. Fighting and stealing, however, which used to be quite common, appear now to have entirely ceased. The usual punishments are stoppage of food, (the breakfast), and confinement in a small cell which is partially dark. From what I saw, however, it is evident that many acts, which, in a well ordered prison are considered as offences, pass here, at present at least, with little notice.

The prisoners rise at half-past six in summer, and seven in winter, and go to bed at eight all the year round.

Female Prisoners.

Female Prisoners.—These are now under the charge of the keeper's wife, who acts as matron.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.—Visits are permitted at the discretion of the keeper. Letters are inspected. Smoking and snuff-taking are not now allowed. There is a female now in the prison who was committed as a lunatic, but the surgeon much doubts whether her insanity is anything more than the temporary effect of whiskey.

Officers.

Officers.—A keeper, a matron (his wife), and one turnkey; also a surgeon and chaplain.

Owing to the prison not having yet been furnished with means for setting the male prisoners to work, and of introducing other essential parts of a good system of discipline, it is impossible at present to say how far the new keeper is qualified for his duties. He appears, however, to be anxious to give satisfaction. The state of the females, under all circumstances, does much credit to the matron, and she is well spoken of by the ladies who visit the prison.

General Observations.

General Observations.—None of the disgraceful proceedings which used to take place in this prison now occur, and confinement in it can no longer be regarded with the same indifference as formerly. Little, however, has yet been done beyond removing what was very bad; it remains to introduce that which is good.

November, 1838.

Recommendations respecting the Prison of Perth, made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons.
3d November 1838.

Work.—Work of some kind to be immediately procured for all prisoners who are sentenced to labour, and for such others as may be willing to labour. Some looms, shoemakers' and tailors' tools, &c. to be procured.

This has been attended to. See memorandum of date 1st January 1839. Prisoners now almost all employed. Only two of the untried prisoners have refused.

Lighting.—All the cells and passages to be lighted with gas.	Under consideration.
Clothing.—The prisoners, males and females, to be supplied with a strong warm prison dress. (In order to save expense, any prisoner, whose clothes are alike free from rags and finery, may be permitted, with the consent of the keeper, to wear his own clothes.)	A dozen suits have been ordered for male prisoners of same kind and quality as used in Aberdeen Bridewell.
Blinds to be put up before all the windows which require them, but which are not yet furnished.	Done.
Prison Hours.—The prisoners to rise at half-past five all the year round.	They rise at a quarter before six all the year round.
Food.—The Dundee dietary to be adopted.	Done.
Bedding.—The bedding to be removed from the cells during the day. [The mattress may be excepted, where it is found inconvenient to remove it.]	Attended to.
Cleanliness.—In addition to the present regulations, every prisoner to go into the bath at least once a-month.	This also attended to.
Warmth.—Every prisoner to be furnished with a piece of wood, or a thick mat, on which to place his feet. No fire to be allowed, except in cases of sickness, and when ordered by the surgeon. The ordinary securities for warmth to be work, proper clothing, proper diet, daily exercise in the open air or corridors, the heat obtained from the gas lights, and the protection to the feet afforded by the mats, &c.	This in part has been attended to, but there is only one chest and one piece of wood in each cell, and occasionally two or even three prisoners have to be put in one cell.
Exercise in the open air.—Every prisoner to have an opportunity of being in the open air, or in one of the corridors for half an hour each day, and if he be unconvicted, for an hour. The keeper and matron, however, to be authorized to suspend this privilege, like every other, in case of misconduct.	This is the practice so far as the number of prisoners will possibly permit.
Instruction, &c.—A respectable, intelligent, and zealous man, to be engaged to give four hours each day, to the elementary instruction of the male prisoners, and a woman of like character to be engaged to give two hours each day to the instruction of the females, &c. &c.	The instruction of the male prisoners is under the charge of the chaplain; that of the females attended to partly by the matron and partly by the committee of the Ladies' Prison Society.
In order to foster a taste for reading, which may be likely to continue to operate after the prisoner's release, the prison to be furnished with a small library of interesting books, free, however, of course, from everything immoral or irreligious. The library to be under the care of the teachers. The prisoners to be examined on the contents of the books which they may read, and an entry made according to the enclosed form.	No library.
Visits of Officers.—Every prisoner to be visited by the keeper or matron at least once each day, and including the visits for supplying food, inspecting and changing work, &c.; every prisoner to be visited by some officer of the prison, at least six times each day. Every prisoner also to be seen by the surgeon at least once every week.	This is the usual practice.
Surgeon.—Once a-week at least he should go through the whole of the prison, and make a written record of the result of his examination, stating at the same time whether there are any causes of disease in operation, such as want of cleanliness, want of proper ventilation, &c. He should also keep a record of all cases of sickness.	The surgeon is most assiduous in his attendance and observations. A proper record is now provided, wherein all cases of sickness will be entered.
Accounts.—The keeper to keep a complete set of accounts, including the receipts and expenditure of the prison.	The accounts are chiefly kept by the town chamberlain.
Miscellaneous.—Two more iron protection doors to be procured.	Not ordered by the council.
The new turnkey, whom it has been determined to appoint, to pass some time in the Dundee prison before entering on his duties, and as soon as convenient after his arrival, the present turnkey to go also for a short time to the Dundee prison.	On the appointment of a new turnkey, the former one was sent for some time to Dundee. It is now proposed to send the junior there for a short period.

The following is the Memorandum referred to in the first of the foregoing replies. It was drawn up by the Gaol Committee of the Town Council :—

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1. *Extent of Accommodation.*

"In consequence of the various alterations and improvements adopted by the Town Council from time to time, 18 cells have been procured on the south side of the gaol, and the same number on the north side, which, with three lock-up cells in the outer court, make 39 cells in all, fit for the reception of prisoners. The effect of this increased accommodation has been greatly to facilitate the proper classification of prisoners, though it will be seen, from the average number of persons confined, that this important object cannot yet be completely attained.

2. *Discipline.*

"The recent appointment of an additional turnkey has greatly contributed to maintain the discipline of the prison, and affords the means of more minutely superintending the labour of prisoners. All the females are now constantly employed in sewing, knitting, and washing. The male prisoners are employed some in shoemaking, and closing; some in tailor's work, and the rest at hair teasing. As it has been found difficult to procure in this quarter an adequate supply of rope for teasing, an arrangement is in progress for procuring a constant supply of that article from Dundee, so as to employ all the hands who cannot perform any other kind of labour, though it is to be regretted that the expense of carriages to and from Dundee will exhaust more than one-half the value of the work. The cell chests recommended by Mr. Hill have been contracted for, and will shortly be completed. This will allow the hammocks to be removed from the cells during the day, and give additional facility for the performance of work. Blinds have been put up opposite to all the windows of the female gallery, which has been found to have a good effect upon the persons there confined. With a view of still further improving the discipline, the Committee have resolved to send the senior turnkey to Dundee for some time, in order to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the system of management adopted in the Bridewell of that place.

3. *Dietary.*

"In conformity with the recommendation of Mr. Hill, the Dundee dietary has been adopted in room of the former, and has been found to be not only better, but considerably cheaper. The saving thus effected will appear from the following view of the comparative expence of both systems, supposing the average number of prisoners to be 59.

Old Dietary.

	£.	s.	d.
29½ lbs. oatmeal, at 2*d.*, salt, ½*d.*	0	4	11½
59 milk, at ½*d.*	0	2	5½
59 loaves of 1½ lb., 2¾*d.* each	0	13	6¼
	£1	0	11¼

New Dietary.

Breakfast.

Oatmeal, &c., as above	0	4	11¼
4 lbs. molasses, at 3*d.*, coal, 6*d.*	0	1	6
	£0	6	5½

Dinner.

	£.	s.	d.			
14¾ lbs. barley, at 1½*d.*	0	1	10¼			
A cattle cheek	0	1	4			
Vegetables, salt, and pepper	0	0	6			
1 lb. meal, 2*d.*, coal, 6*d.*	0	0	8			
28 lbs. bread	0	4	11¾			
				0	9	4
				0	15	9½
Expenses of old dietary as above				1	0	11¼
Daily saving by introduction of New Dietary				0	5	1¾

but in order to effect this saving, the employment of an additional turnkey has been rendered necessary, whose wages, 12*s.* weekly, will require to be taken into account.

RETURN from the Prison of PERTH for the Year ending 30th September 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	495	21	7	523
Females	112	..	..	112
Total	607	21	7	635

Lunatics.

Received.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	How disposed of.
1838.				1838.
Feb. 8 .	Ann Cooper . .	28	Theft	Feb. 14, to Lunatic Asylum.
Mar. 28 .	Helen Canachar	43	Malicious mischief.	June 24, to ditto.
Mar. 29 .	James Roy . .	32	Theft	Aug. 4, to his parish.
April 11 .	James Waddell .	40	Malicious mischief.	May 23, to Lunatic Asylum.
June 5 .	Alexander Law .	26	Ditto	Aug. 8, to Dundee Asylum.
July 4 .	William Tainsh .	38	Ditto	July 4, to Murray's Royal Asylum.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year:				
Males	44¾	1½	1¼	47½
Females	15¼	..	..	15¼
Total	60	1½	1¼	62¾

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time . . 88
Least ditto ditto 45

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males . . .	2	2	15	16	27	40	69	76	82	59	43	22	11	5	469
Females . .	..	..	..	2	4	15	7	11	12	14	10	13	1	1	90

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males . . .	147	215	52	19	15	9	3	..	..	460
Females . . .	17	52	10	5	2	1	..	..	..	87
Total . .	164	267	62	24	17	10	3	..	..	547

Residence.—No account kept.
State of Education.—No account kept.

	Expenses. £.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Food:—						
Articles consumed, viz.—						
Oatmeal	73	6	8			
Milk	44	8	10			
Bread	262	16	2¾			
Cost of Cooking, estimated at	5	2	0			
				385	13	8¾
Clothing				0	15	0
Bedding				41	18	5
Washing				8	18	10
Lighting				6	13	4
Fuel				17	12	10
Furniture				8	2	5
Salaries:—						
Governor and matron	88	8	6			
Turnkey	63	16	9			
Physician	10	10	0			
Chaplain	70	0	0			
				232	15	3
Repairs				50	5	10
Alterations				168	19	0
Sundries				41	16	3
Gross expense of the prison during the year				963	10	10¾
Net produce of prisoners' work				3	8	11½
Net expense of the prison during the year				£960	1	11¼

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Of this there was paid by the burgh	£562	7	0½	
,, by the county	388	3	4¾	
,, for military prisoners . . .	3	19	0	
,, for revenue prisoners . . .	5	12	6	
	960	1	11¼	

Net average cost of each criminal prisoner (exclusive of alterations) about £13.

Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking, 4¼*d.*

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever . .	None.
Other cases of serious illness .	Very few, but no record kept for the year in question.
Number of deaths	None.

Punishments.—One uniform punishment, viz., withdrawing the breakfast diet. 95 cases.

Pardons and Remissions.—No return.

Escapes.—In January 1838, while certain repairs on the gaol were in progress, nine criminal prisoners effected their escape, of whom five were retaken.

PERTHSHIRE.

Population about 145,000.

Perthshire.

(Second Report.*)

Prisons.

Prisons.—No alterations have, I believe, been made in any of the smaller prisons of this county, and 11 new small prisons are still wanting, viz., one each at Dunblane, Crieff, Dunkeld, and Culross (where only bad prisons exist at present), and at the following places where as yet there is no prison at all; Aberfeldy, Alyth, Auchterarder, Callender, Doune, Erroll, and Pitlochre.

State of Crime.

State of Crime.—It is stated that my last Report is still correct in its main points, although the general tendency, according to the Report of Mr. Duncan, the procurator fiscal for the Perth district of the county, has been towards a decrease of crime. Mr. Duncan states that the crime of fire-raising particularly has decreased, but that on the other hand, poaching of a daring kind has fearfully increased. Mr. Duncan reports that during the year ending 30th September 1838 there were in his division of the county one case of culpable homicide and three cases of highway robbery; but no other heinous offence. None of the offenders were convicted. One man who was about to be brought to trial escaped from the Perth Gaol.

Police.

Police.—It is stated that there are good sheriff officers, but that there is much want of a well organized preventive police.†

Administration of Justice.

Administration of Justice.—The advantages arising from the concentrated power and responsibility of the chief procurator fiscal of this county were noticed in my last Report. I omitted, however, to state that the same gentleman is procurator fiscal of the justices of the peace, as well as of the sheriff, and that, therefore, in whatever part of the county he may be, there is always some one at hand with power to grant the warrants which he or his agents may require for carrying the laws into effect.

Another arrangement peculiar to this county, and which I believe is due to Mr. Duncan, (who appears to have originated much that deserves imitation), is the engagement of a single medical gentleman to take charge of all important cases requiring medical evidence. By this division of labour, a superior power is obtained of tracing the probable causes of violent death, and of stating the facts of the case to a jury with clearness and precision. The result has been that, since the arrangement in question was adopted, not a single case has occurred in this district of Perthshire, of an offender escaping in consequence of imperfect medical evidence. It should be remarked, however, that the medical gentleman who holds the appointment referred to, appears to be eminently qualified for it, and that it probably would not be possible to procure such an individual in every county.

November, 1838.

CUPAR, FIFESHIRE.

Cupar.

(Second Report.‡)

This ill constructed and bad prison remains in much the same state as at my last visit. There is little work, little separation, and no other instruction than that afforded by the prisoners themselves. The place is, however, clean.

Prisoners.

Prisoners.—There were 14 at the time of my visit (10 males and 4 females), all criminals. This is about the average number, though at one time in the year there were as many as 26. Seven of the male prisoners were together, and only one of all the 10 was at work, or had work provided for him. The four females were all together, but they at least were at work.

The prisoners were clean. They wash themselves daily, and wash their feet twice a-week. This, at least, is the rule, but the keeper does not stand by to see it enforced; though, from my private examination of the prisoners, I believe it to be generally acted upon. The prisoners are supplied with clean shirts, &c. once a-week.

* For the last Report on this county (dated November 1836), see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 78.

† June 1839. In a letter which I have received from Mr. Barclay, sheriff-substitute, he states, "Vagrancy, with its attendant train of evil, has become so monstrous this season with us (and in general throughout Scotland) that we have organized a rural police for its *mitigation*, for I scarcely hope we can entirely *suppress* it."

‡ For the last notice of this prison (dated October 1836), see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 82.

Health.—Indifferent. The surgeon states that the last Report still holds good. The typhus fever appeared in the prison last spring, and the keeper among others was attacked. Though there were four or five bad cases, however, there was no death, at least in the prison, but one man died a few days after liberation.

Food.—No change. Supplies from without are still allowed.

Clothing.—No change. No regular provision. Clothing.

Bedding.—The same as before. The bedding was tolerably clean. Bedding.

Discipline.—No improvement. Among the prisoners who were idling away their time, and injuring each other, were several, who, had they been in a well constructed prison and under good arrangements, might have earned the entire cost of their maintenance. Discipline.

Divine worship is performed occasionally by the dissenting ministers of the town. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles (they were much scribbled in), but there is no library.

Exercise in the open air.—None. Exercise in the open air.

Offences and Punishments.—No change. There is still quarrelling and fighting. Loud talking and whistling do not seem to be regarded as offences. Offences and Punishments.

Female Prisoners.—A salary of £5 a-year is now allowed to the keeper's wife, to take the immediate charge of the females. This is almost the only improvement that has taken place. Among her other duties she teaches the females to sew, and some of them appear to have made great progress. Female Prisoners.

Debtors.—No change. There seldom is any debtor, however. Debtors.

Miscellaneous.—Smoking and snuff-taking are still allowed. Miscellaneous.

Officers.—The same as before, except that the keeper's wife, as already stated, is now regularly engaged to take charge of the females. Both officers appear to be well qualified for their duties. Officers.

I made the following minor suggestions for the improvement of this prison, but the provost pronounced them to be "all tyranny and nonsense:"—

Order.—Noises of all kinds, including whistling, singing, &c., to be prohibited. Order.

Food.—Supplies from without to be prohibited. Food.

Smoking to be prohibited. Smoking.

Blinds to be put up before the windows in the upper rooms used by criminals. Blinds.

Bedding.—Hammocks to be substituted in the lower criminal cells for the fixed bedsteads. The hammocks to be taken out of the cells during the day. Bedding.

Library.—A few interesting books, free, of course, from everything immoral or irreligious, to be procured for the prisoners to read. Library.

Visits to prisoners to be restricted to a certain day each week to the untried, and to a certain day each month to the convicted. Visits.

RETURN from the Prison of CUPAR for the Year ending 31st December 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	99	6	..	105
Females	26	..	..	26

Lunatic.—Andrew Gordon, aged 35, was in confinement four days ending 12th September 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year:—				
Males	11	¼	..	11¼
Females	3	..	..	3

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	..	2	3	5	5	17	10	15	6	9	4	6	3	2	87
Females	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	2	2	1	5	4	2	..	22

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.—No account kept.

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males . . .	6	17	14	4	7	4	1	..	..	53
Females . .	1	5	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	12

Residence.—No return..

State of Education.—No return.

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.
Food	117	12	11½
Washing	4	13	3½
Fuel	15	12	9
Furniture	8	19	10
Salaries:—			
Gaoler	35	10	0
Besides house, garden, coals, per centage on incarceration of debtors, and gaol fees.			
Surgeon, including medicines	5	19	3
	41	9	3
Sundries	23	8	11
Expense of the prison during the year	211	17	0
Of this there was paid by the burgh	137	6	1½
,, ,, by the county	74	10	10½
Total	211	17	0
Average cost of each criminal prisoner about	15	0	0
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking, about	0	0	5½

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever . . . . . } None.
Other cases of serious illness . . . . . }
Number of deaths . . . . . }

Punishments.—No return.

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

Kirkaldy.

KIRKALDY. FIFESHIRE.

(Second Report.*)

There is no perceptible change in this prison. There was some scribbling and cutting on the walls, but in other respects the place was tolerably clean and neat. There is as yet no provision for lighting. There has been one escape since my last visit; it occurred in April, 1837, and was effected by a prisoner dressing himself in woman's clothes. He was in confinement on a charge of forgery, and was an old offender. He had been at first confined in the prison of Dunfermline, where, having made several attempts to escape, he was sent to Kirkaldy for greater security. I have remarked that, in most cases of escape, several distinct errors may be noticed in the management or regulations. In the present case, for instance, the keeper was absent from town without having any one but his wife to act for him. Again, two persons were allowed to visit the prisoner in the dusk of the evening; and they were not only permitted to enter the cell of the prisoner, but were left there alone with him. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that an escape took place.

Prisoners

Prisoners.—I found nine, (six males and three females,) all criminals. This number is about three more than the average of late. The greatest number at any one time during the year was stated to be about 17,

Some of the prisoners were clean but others were dirty. They appear to wash themselves every day, but they cannot do it thoroughly as they are not allowed any soap. They make themselves dirty, too, by lolling over the fires. Some of them, also, become dirty by the dirty clothes they wear, there being no prison dress, and no provision for washing the shirts, &c. There is no bath, and the prisoners never wash themselves all over.

Health.

Health.—Generally good. There has been no death and no epidemic during the year.

* For the last notice of this prison, (dated October, 1836,) see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 9.

Food.—No change. The prisoners are fed too luxuriously, often getting tea, coffee, &c. The keeper is allowed 6*d.* per day for each. Additional supplies from without are still permitted.

Bedding.—No change. It was tolerably clean.

Discipline.—No improvement. The prisoners do not get up till about eight o'clock. Except some sewing by the females and a little oakum picking occasionally by the males, all are idle. Of nine prisoners, I found only two (females) who were employed in any way. Little too is done by way of separation. The three females were all together, and no one prisoner was in a cell by himself.

Instruction, &c.—None. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles and a few tracts, but there is no library. Divine worship is performed occasionally but not regularly. Instruction, &c.

Exercise in the open air.—The male prisoners go into the airing yard for an hour each day, but the females do not go in at all. Exercise in the open air.

Offences and Punishments.—Calling to one another, (sometimes between males and females,) cutting and scribbling on the walls, swearing, &c. Whistling and making noises do not appear to be regarded as offences. The usual punishment is restriction to bread and water. Offences and punishments.

Treatment of the Prisoners.—Apparently indulgent. Treatment of the Prisoners.

Female Prisoners.—The gaoler's wife assists him, but the females are by no means exclusively under her management. Female Prisoners.

Debtors.—No change. Debtors.

Miscellaneous.—Smoking is still allowed. Miscellaneous.

Officer.—The same as before. The gaoler appears to be tolerably well qualified for his situation, but owing to the want of means for establishing a good system of discipline, and owing to his having other occupations, there is at present no sufficient test of his ability to manage the prison. He does not reside on the spot. Officer.

General Observations.—This prison would admit of the introduction of a tolerably good system of discipline; but at present the discipline is bad, and the prisoners must necessarily leave worse than they enter. General Observations.

November, 1838.

Sundry Recommendations respecting the Prison of Kirkaldy made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, 6th November, 1838.

Recommendations.	*Remarks by the Provost.*
1. The keeper and his family to live for the present in two of the rooms originally intended for debtors, and the keeper's wife to have the charge of the female prisoners.	1. The keeper and his family do not live in any part of the prison. The keeper's wife has more particularly the charge of the female prisoners.
2. *Separation.*—The prisoners to be kept separate as far as possible.	2. The prisoners are kept separate as far as possible. In very cold weather those confined in cells without fire-places, are admitted into cells where there is a fire. This will soon be unnecessary, see No. 9.
3. Silence to be observed as far as possible.	3. Silence is enforced as far as possible, but when the keeper is absent cannot be effectually preserved.
4. *Work.*—Looms to be provided for such of the prisoners as are weavers, and work of some kind to be procured for all the prisoners, those who cannot be required to labour being allowed one half of their clear earnings.	4. No looms are provided for such of the prisoners as are weavers, nor is work of any kind provided for the prisoners.
5. *Food.*—The dietary of the Dundee prison to be adopted. Supplies from without to be prohibited.	5. *Food.*—Coffee in the morning, broth for dinner, and tea in the evening, to the extent of the prison allowance, 6*d.* per day each. Supplies from without are not prohibited.
6. Smoking to be prohibited.	6. Smoking is not prohibited.
7. *Bedding.*—Hammocks to be substituted for the fixed bedsteads as far as it can be done so conveniently; the hammocks to be removed from the cells during the day.	7. *Bedding.*—Hammocks, mattresses, and pillows are being provided, and will be in use in the course of a few weeks hence, when it is intended to remove the bedding from the cells during the day.
8. *Cleanliness.*—The prisoners to be supplied with soap, &c. In addition to the present daily washing, every prisoner to wash himself from head to foot on his admittance, and to repeat the same at least once a month. Every prisoner to be supplied with a clean shirt, &c. once a week.	8. *Cleanliness.*—The prisoners are supplied with soap and towels. The remainder of this recommendation not acted upon.
9. *Fires.*—Fires to be allowed only when absolutely necessary.	9. Fires are only allowed when absolutely necessary. The magistrates are now taking measures to give an equable temperature to the prison by introducing heated air, which will render fires altogether unnecessary.
10. *Library.*—The prison to be furnished with a small collection of interesting books, free, of course, from everything immoral or irreligious.	10. *Library.*—Excepting Bibles, no books are hitherto furnished for the use of the prisoners.

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Kirkaldy.

11. *Visits.*—Visits to untried prisoners to be restricted to a certain day each week, (except the legal adviser,) and visits to convicted prisoners to be restricted to a certain day each month.

12. The keeper and his wife to pass a few days in the Dundee prison, in order to become practically acquainted, to some extent at least, with the arrangements of a well conducted prison.

11. Visits are not restricted, either to tried or untried prisoners, to any particular day, but in general visiters are not admitted without permission from the magistrates. Clergymen and legal advisers are freely admitted at all times.

12. Neither the keeper nor his wife have been to Dundee to get acquainted with the arrangements of that prison.

The magistrates of Kirkaldy intend to carry into effect, as far as practicable, the whole of Mr. Hill's recommendations, but defer doing so at present, until the Prison Bill, now before Parliament, shall be disposed of.

Kirkaldy, 6th March, 1839. A. D. FERRIER, Provost.

RETURN from the Prison of KIRKALDY for the Year ending 1st October 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year :—				
Males	87	11	..	98
Females	15	..	..	15
Total	102	11	..	113

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year :—				
Males	6¾	¼	..	7
Females	1¾	..	..	1¾

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time 17
Least ditto 2

Ages of Criminal Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	..	2	7	6	9	20	24	4	..	3	5	1	..	1	82
Females	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	13

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	13	36	5	5	2	3	1	..	..	65
Females	..	5	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	13

Expenses.—The return is incomplete.

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever . . . . .
Other cases of serious illness . . . .
Number of deaths . . . . . } None.

Punishments.—None.

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

DUNFERMLINE. FIFESHIRE

(Second Report.*)

Dunfermline.

Some little has been done to improve this prison, but the building is so thoroughly bad that it almost defies amendment. The only alteration, except in the regulations, has been to put up Venetian blinds before the windows, and these have been found very serviceable in checking communication from without, and in protecting the neighbourhood from annoyance. It was just before these blinds were provided, that the man, mentioned as escaping from the prison of Kirkaldy, made an attempt to escape from this prison. He had obtained some files and a saw through one of the windows, and he nearly succeeded in making his way out.

The prison is improved in cleanliness, though it again wants whitewashing, and I observed some cobwebs. The ventilation is as bad as ever.

Prisoners.

Prisoners.—I found the prisoners much cleaner than at my last visit, though two little girls were rather dirty. The rule now is that every prisoner shall wash himself before he has his breakfast, but the gaoler does not stand by to see this done. There is no bath, and the prisoners do not wash themselves all over at any stated times.

One cause of difficulty in enforcing cleanliness is the want of a greater supply of water.

The prisoners appear generally to have a clean shirt, &c. once a week, but this is not provided by the burgh.

Health.

Health.—Apparently generally good, which, under the circumstances of the case, is rather surprising. There was no death and no epidemic during the last year. At the present time there is one young man who has a venereal ulcer, and there are two or three other prisoners who are slightly unwell.

Food.

Food.—The money allowance has been abolished, and the following dietary substituted —

Convicted.	*Unconvicted.*
Ten ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, with one farthing-worth of beer.	Twelve ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, and one halfpenny-worth of beer.
One halfpenny-worth of broth.	One penny-worth of broth.
One penny-worth or three halfpenny-worth (taken on alternate days) of bread.	Two penny-worth of bread.

Sometimes potatoes and a herring are given instead of the broth.

The food not being weighed is doubtless somewhat irregular in quantity; but the supply seems generally to be quite too abundant. The daily cost, including a small allowance for cooking, is 4*d.* for each convicted prisoner, and 6*d.* for each of the unconvicted. Supplies from without have been much restricted but not entirely prohibited.

Clothing.

Clothing.—None supplied.

Bedding.

Bedding.—No change in the quantity. I found the bedding cleaner than formerly, but still rather dirty. The present stock is not sufficient to allow of the bedding being washed regularly.

Discipline.

Discipline.—Still very bad. The prisoners are not required to get up before nine in any part of the year. With the exception of a little sewing occasionally by some of the females, the prisoners pass their time in complete idleness. There are several weavers in confinement at the present time, and there often are weavers, but they have no looms; indeed there is no room for any. The building too is so insecure, that scarcely any kind of work could be introduced without a risk of escape. Even teasing oakum would be considered dangerous, as the prisoners might twist the oakum into cords, and escape through the windows.

Separation.

Separation.—No improvement. The three females (a woman and two little girls) were in one room, and six men were in another, and all the prisoners, males and females, can converse with each other with great ease.

Instruction, &c.

Instruction, &c.—There is no provision for affording any. The cells are supplied with Bibles, but there is no library. Divine worship is seldom performed.

Exercise in the open air.

Exercise in the open air.—None. There is a passage in which the prisoners are allowed to walk, but there is no airing yard.

Offences and Punishments.

Offences and Punishments.—The number of offences, though still probably great, appears to be much smaller than formerly, owing chiefly, it is supposed, to the greater difficulty of communicating with the outside, and getting supplies of whiskey. Singing and making noises, however, do not appear to be regarded as offences, and if they were it would be impossible to prevent them, as there is no resident keeper. The usual punishment is confinement in a cell for the refractory, although this cell is scarcely fit for use. The gaoler says that he does not like to stop a prisoner's food for misconduct, lest he should be suspected of wishing to benefit himself at his cost. This is one evil arising from the keeper having an interest in the supply of food.

Female Prisoners.

Female Prisoners.—These are to some extent under the care of the keeper's wife, but not wholly so.

Debtors.

Debtors.—The average number is now less than one. The use of tobacco and fermented liquor has for some time been prohibited.

* For the last notice of this prison, (dated November, 1836,) see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 95.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Dunfermline.

Officer.

Treatment of the Prisoners.—Apparently indulgent.

Miscellaneous.—Visits to prisoners are now restricted to one day in the week, and smoking is prohibited, but the rule against smoking is probably evaded occasionally. Many attempts have been discovered to smuggle in tobacco.

Officer.—The same as at my last visit. He has evidently improved considerably, but his duties cannot be well performed, partly because he has other business to attend to, and partly because his house, although in the same building with the prison, is too far removed to allow of his hearing what is going on.

Surgeon.

Surgeon.—No regular appointment has hitherto been made.

Fees.

Fees.—The fees that used to be exacted from criminal prisoners have been abolished, but those from debtors remain the same as formerly.

Records.

Records.—These now include a personal description of each prisoner, a register of punishments, and a register of visitors to prisoners.

General Observation.

General Observation.—The sheriff substitute states that it is always with feelings of great reluctance that he sends any one to this prison, well knowing that he must come out worse than he went in.

November, 1838.

Recommendations respecting the Prison of Dunfermline, made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons.

Recommendations.	*Remarks by the Magistrates.*
The rules under the following heads (included in the recommendations dated the 4th December, 1836), which have been only partially carried into effect, to be fully enforced,—"Admittance," "Punishment," and "Visits;" also that part of the rule headed "Food," which forbids supplies from without to criminal prisoners, and that part of the rule headed "Cleanliness," which directs that the prisoners shall wash their feet once a week. The rule respecting food, however, to be so far modified as to allow debtors to receive very moderate quantities of fermented liquor, though of course to the entire exclusion of spirituous liquor as heretofore; and the rule respecting cleanliness to be altered, by requiring the prisoners to wash themselves only once each day instead of twice.	The rule under the head *Admittance* has been carried into effect, excepting in as far as the washing from head to foot has hitherto been confined to persons who appeared to require such ablution. The want of a proper supply of water is the reason of this recommendation not having been fully attended to. *Punishment.*—Attended to. *Visits.*—Only yet partially carried into effect, as regards the days of admission. *Food.*—Attended to. *Cleanliness.*—Also attended to.
Additional Recommendations.	
Prison hours.—The hour for rising never to be later than half-past seven.	This has not yet been acted upon, but will now be so.
Clothes.—A few complete suits of clothes of different sizes (both for males and females) to be procured, and the keeper to be instructed to take a prisoner's own clothes from him when they are ragged or contain vermin, or are for any other reason quite unsuitable, and to give him one of these prison dresses until his own are in a proper state to be worn.	This has not yet been carried into effect from want of funds.
Bedding.—Hammocks to be introduced as far as possible; and the hammocks, and the bed clothes, to be removed from the cells during the day. A greater supply of bed clothes to be procured, so as to allow one half to be withdrawn for washing, &c.	This attended to excepting as to hammocks, which have not yet been got for reason last mentioned.
Water.—A greater supply of water to be obtained.—It is suggested that this may perhaps be done most cheaply by collecting the rain water.	Not yet attended to, but in the course of being so.
Bath.—A bath to be provided, and every prisoner to be required to go into it at his admission into the prison, and thenceforward at least once a month.	Not got from want of funds.
Clean Linen.—Every prisoner to be supplied with a clean shirt, &c. once a week.	Attended to.
Lime Washing.—The whole of the prison to be lime-washed immediately, and henceforward at least twice a year.	In the course of being done.
Night Stools.—Each of the cells and rooms to be provided with a common night stool.	Not got; no funds.

Recommendations.	*Remarks.*
Ventilation.—The upper sashes of the windows in the passage to be made to open, and a small grating for ventilation to be put in the wall between each cell and the passage.	Not yet done from want of funds.
Instruction.—A respectable, intelligent, and zealous person to be engaged, to give at least an hour per day to the elementary instruction of the prisoners, particularly in reading; and in order to foster a taste for reading which may be likely to continue to operate after a prisoner's release, the prison to be furnished with a small library of interesting books, free, however, of course from everything immoral or irreligious. The library to be under the care of the teacher who shall examine the prisoners in the books which they read, and make an entry according to the enclosed form.	A teacher has been got, but no library as yet, owing to want of funds.
Surgeon.—A surgeon to be engaged at a regular annual salary. Once a-week, at least, he shall go through the prison and see every prisoner, making a written record of the result of his examination, and stating at the same time whether there are any causes of disease in operation, such as a want of cleanliness, want of ventilation, &c. He shall keep a record of all cases of sickness according to the annexed form.	A surgeon has been appointed, and is in attendance.

NOTE.—As Mr. Hill already knows, the magistrates, owing to the embarrassed state of the burgh, have for some years past scarcely had wherewithal to defray necessary expenses. They have now, however, some little prospect of their income improving, and so soon as they can possibly get means, Mr. Hill's recommendations will be carried into full effect.

RETURN from the Prison of DUNFERMLINE for the Year ending 1st October, 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	99	7	..	106
Females	28	..	..	28
Total	127	7	..	134

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year:—				
Males	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	..	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Females	1	..	..	1

Greatest aggregate number of prisoners at any one time . . . 17
Least ditto 2

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	1	2	2	1	2	14	8	17	8	8	13	8	4	4	92
Females	2	2	2	2	..	4	2	2	5	2	..	6	2	1	32
Total	3	4	4	3	2	18	10	19	13	10	13	14	6	5	124

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Upwards of four times.	Total.
Males . . .	14	6	4	..	..	24
Females . . .	5	2	..	..	..	7

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	40	28	4	5	3	1	..	..	..	81
Females . . .	7	10	5	1	2	2	1	..	..	28
Total . .	47	38	9	6	5	3	1	..	..	109

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	76	22	98
Strangers	19	7	26

State of Education.—No sufficient account kept.

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Food:—						
Articles consumed, viz.—						
Oatmeal for porridge, and wheaten bread, milk, &c.. .	36	4	7½			
Cost of cooking, estimated at	5	18	3½			
				42	2	11
Washing				1	18	11
Lighting				0	12	0
Salaries:—						
Gaoler's salary	25	0	0			
Gaoler's allowance of 6*d.* in the pound, from committal of debtors; amount of whole sums for the year £83. 3*s.* 3*d.*	2	1	6			
				27	1	6
Sundries:—						
For straw, pots, carrying of water, &c.				4	13	1
Expense of the prison during the year . . .				76	8	5

	£.	s.	d.
Of this were paid by the burgh	60	16	11
„ by the county	15	11	6
	76	8	5
Average cost of each criminal prisoner about	14	10	0
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking, about	0	0	5½

Sickness and Deaths.—None.

Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.

Two put in irons for attempting to escape. One put in refractory cell.

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

Fifeshire.

FIFESHIRE.

Population about 140,000.

(Second Report.*)

Prisons.—The prisons of this county remain in almost exactly the same state as at the time of the last Report. Most of them are old and decayed, and, as previously stated, of the few

* For the last report on this county, (November, 1836,) see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 98.

modern ones that exist, that of Kirkaldy alone is on a moderately good construction; and even in this prison, there are as yet no means of employing the prisoners, or of introducing a good system of discipline. The number of new small prisons required in this county is very considerable, as detailed in the last Report.

Fifeshire.

State of Crime, &c.—The sheriffs substitute for the two divisions of the county state that the amount continues to be small, and that there has been no material change since the time of my last Report. So far as it is known, there was no murder or highway robbery last year. A charge of street robbery in Dunfermline was brought forward, but it was not substantiated. State of Crime, &c.

Police.—This was the first county in Scotland in which a preventive police was established. The effect of this police in reducing the amount of vagrancy and crime, &c. was noticed in my Second Report. The police appears to continue to act with energy, but its duty has not yet been extended to the apprehension of criminals, as well as the suppression of vagrancy, which it seems very desirable should be done. Police.

November, 1838.

ALLOA, CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

Alloa.

(Second Report.*)

There appears to be no change in this little prison since the time of my last Report. There was, however, an error in that Report, in stating that there are no means of artificial warmth, there being in fact a fire-place in each cell. There is no provision for lighting the cells. There was scribbling on the walls, and the place wanted whitewashing. I was told that it had been whitewashed soon after my last visit, but not since. The ground near the door of the prison was in a disgusting state.

Prisoners.—There was only one at the time of my visit, and one appears to be about the average number, the place being used only as a lock-up house. The gaoler said that the greatest number he had had at any one time during the year was four. The prisoner was moderately clean; but there is no rule about washing. Prisoners.

Food.—The money allowance has been abolished, and a dietary substituted, consisting of porridge and milk for breakfast, and bread and beer for dinner. The quantity however is not fixed, the daily cost is about 4*d.* Additional supplies from without are permitted. Food.

Bedding.—Formerly the prisoners had no other bedding than two blankets, but they are now allowed thick straw mats to lie on. Bedding.

Discipline.—The prisoners appear to be kept separate as far as possible, but nothing else is attempted. The usual prison offences are stated to be making noises and breaking the furniture, and the usual punishment putting the prisoner in irons. Discipline.

Female Prisoners.—It was stated that these are looked after by the gaoler's wife. Female Prisoners.

Miscellaneous.—Smoking is allowed. Miscellaneous.

Officer.—The gaoler was from home at the time of my previous visit, and I consequently did not see him. To my surprise I now find that he is a chimney sweeper, and judging from his appearance, I should presume that he carries on an extensive business, and that he might with great advantage be relieved of his additional duties as gaoler. Officer.

November, 1838.

Since leaving Alloa, I have received the following letter from the sheriff-clerk:—

"Sir, "*Alloa, 5th January* 1839.

"I beg to report to you that the several things which you recommended to be done in regard to the lock-up house at Alloa have been done. The walls have been lime-washed. Iron blinds have been placed opposite the windows, and the bed-clothes are regularly taken out every morning, and the necessary apparatus to light the passage with gas is in progress, and will be completed very soon, and orders have been given that no dung or rubbish shall be laid on the outside of the door.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble Servant,

"Robert Jameson."

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

Population about 15,000.

(Second Report.†)

Clackmannanshire.

Prisons.—No change. As stated in the last Report, a new prison is wanted at Alloa, and another at Tillicoultry. Prisons.

State of Crime, &c.—No perceptible change. There has been no murder or highway-robbery during the year, and no heinous offence of any kind, but there has been a good deal of petty crime. State of Crime, &c.

Police.—A preventive police was established last November, consisting of six men, including a superintendent. The annual cost is about £250. The expense is paid by voluntary Police.

* For the last notice of this prison (dated November 1836), see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 99.

† For the last Report on this county (written in November 1836), see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 100.

subscription, Alva, in Stirlingshire, which, as regards this police, is considered as part of Clackmannanshire, contributing. The police is at present established with a view to an experiment for two years, but I was sorry to learn that the result has not hitherto proved satisfactory, and that unless more be accomplished, the plan will probably be abandoned.

November, 1838.

Stirling.

STIRLING, STIRLINGSHIRE.

(Second Report.*)

With the exception of some improvements in the regulations, scarcely any alteration for the better has been made in this prison—one of the worst in Scotland—since the time of my last visit. A new keeper had certainly been appointed, but, as will appear in the course of this Report, the person chosen was utterly unfit for his office.

There was scribbling on some of the walls, and several parts of the prison were in a dirty and slovenly state, the kitchen particularly so.

Several of the prisoners were dirty, and the surgeon said that he generally found them so. The keeper stated that every prisoner washed himself twice a day, and washed his feet once a week; also that, on his entrance, each prisoner washed himself from head to foot; but I afterwards discovered that these statements were all untrue.

Health.

Health.—Generally good, apparently, and about the same as formerly. There was one death during the year, namely, that of a man who was attacked with typhus fever. The surgeon stated that, notwithstanding the infectious character of the disease, other prisoners were in the same room with this man. At the time of my visit, there were two boys who had scrofula, and one man whom the surgeon believed to have a chronic disease of the brain. Another boy was confined to his bed by an inflammation in the elbow-joint, occasioned by ill usage received from one of the prisoners who had formerly been his master.

Food.

Food.—The money allowance has been abolished, and a dietary substituted. The following was stated by the keeper to be the quantity allowed:—

Breakfast.—Half a pound of oatmeal made into porridge, with one halfpenny worth of milk.

Dinner.—Two pints of soup, containing four ounces of barley and peas, and nearly a quarter of a pound of butcher's meat, with vegetables; also a halfpenny worth of bread.

Supper.—A halfpenny worth of bread.

An extra allowance on Sunday of a penny worth of bread, and a halfpenny worth of milk.

The keeper assured me that he or the turnkey always weighed out the food, but this was untrue. On going early next morning to the prison, I found that the oatmeal for breakfast had been weighed, not by the keeper or the turnkey, but by a prisoner, and that this prisoner had taken nearly 3 lbs. too much, and upon further examination, I learnt that this same prisoner had frequently weighed the food.

The keeper stated that, in accordance with one of the rules, supplies of food from without were never permitted, but this also I found to be untrue. He stated also that neither ale, beer, nor fermented liquor of any kind was allowed to enter the prison, for the use of criminal prisoners. This, as proved by subsequent depositions, including one by the turnkey, was so far from being true, that considerable quantities of ale had been sold to the prisoners with the keeper's knowledge, and for the keeper's own profit.

Clothing.

Clothing.—None, except a few occasional and irregular supplies. Several of the prisoners were ragged, and one girl was scarcely in a decent state.

Bedding.

Bedding.—No change.

Discipline.

Discipline.—Very bad. I found all the prisoners in complete idleness. Till within the last three weeks the females had been supplied with work through the kind exertions of a ladies' society, established in Stirling for visiting the prison, but this employment, which formed the only redeeming feature in the management, had been stopped by the keeper, under pretence that the money paid to the prisoners on their release had been misapplied. That this was mere pretence, was shown by his persisting in his refusal to allow work, notwithstanding the ladies offered to enter into an arrangement for giving the prisoners nothing but clothes for their labour. The keeper's real motive was probably an unwillingness to expose himself, and what was going on in the prison, to observation.

The prisoners were huddled together in a most corrupting manner. Tried were mixed with untried, and debtors with criminals. There are only two rooms for the females, and I found four prisoners in one, and nine in the other.

Instruction, &c.

Instruction, &c.—The members of the ladies' society attend in rotation, and give the females a little instruction, but this is nearly all that is accomplished. There is a Bible in each cell, but there is no prison library. Public worship is performed occasionally, but not regularly, and even when it is performed, I should fear that more evil than good must result, at least under the arrangement that has hitherto been followed, which has been to collect all the prisoners, males and females, into one small room.

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* For the last notice of this prison (dated November 1836), see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 101.

Offences and Punishments.—The usual offences appear to be quarrelling and fighting, stealing from one another, acts of insubordination, and attempts to escape; and the ordinary punishments, the stoppage of food and the use of irons.

Female Prisoners.—These are not under the charge of a person of their own sex, and they have therefore been necessarily in the hands of the keeper and turnkey.

Debtors.—No change in the rules. Debtors.

Miscellaneous.—One of the rules adopted after my last visit directs that visits to untried prisoners should be restricted to the Tuesday of each week, and visits to the convicted to the first Tuesday in the month; and the keeper declared that this rule had been regularly acted upon. This statement, however, like most of his others, where there was any motive to mislead, I found to be false, the rule having been frequently broken, and that to his knowledge. Miscellaneous.

Officers.—Although I have in several prisons found very improper men in authority as officers, I have seldom seen any quite so bad as those whom I found acting as keeper and turnkey at Stirling. Their very appearance showed them to be in habits of intemperance, and I soon discovered, that, except under strict cross-examination and the fear of consequences, no reliance was to be placed on their word. The keeper moreover was evidently a man of broken constitution, and therefore, bodily as well as morally, unfit for his office. Officers.

Under such circumstances, it was scarcely to be regretted that these men committed an act which exposed them to the penalties of the law, and thereby rendered it almost impossible for them to remain longer in office, even supposing any wish could exist to retain them. I found that both of them had been parties the very day before my arrival to the bringing of spirituous liquors into the prison, by which they had subjected themselves each to a penalty of £100.

Having completed the painful investigation of these various matters, I laid the result before the magistrates, and called upon them at once to dismiss the keeper and turnkey. This they did, and before I left the town the keys were delivered up to two of the town-officers, who were appointed to the temporary charge of the prison. The magistrates having thus acted with promptitude and decision, I thought myself justified in foregoing the prosecution of their officers, which I must otherwise have taken immediate steps for commencing.

I sincerely hope that the disgrace which has fallen on the officers of the prison of Stirling will serve as a warning to those who apply for such appointments, and who yet feel that they are unfit to hold them; and I trust also, that the discredit which must necessarily attach to the persons who chose these men will lead to greater caution, and will do something towards establishing the principle, that qualification alone, without any reference to private feelings and private interests, ought to be the ground of every appointment.

November, 1838.

An application was made to the governor of the Glasgow Bridewell to spare one of his excellent staff of officers to act as keeper of the prison of Stirling, to which he kindly consented. The town-council, however, did not avail themselves of this offer, but chose as the new keeper, a person considerably advanced in life, and who had not been trained to the occupation.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the present Lord Advocate, who has visited the prison since this person came into office, found several of the printed regulations broken through, and was altogether dissatisfied with the state of things. Nor can it be wondered at that two prisoners should have effected their escape. It is true that the escape was made by the connivance of the turnkey, but the turnkey was chosen by the keeper, and one of the chief requisites of a good keeper is the power of selecting vigilant and faithful assistants. I had recommended that the keeper should sleep in the prison, which, as it seems to me, he might readily do, either in the room which serves him as an office, or in the room in which precognitions are sometimes taken. It will appear, however, by the subjoined remarks on my recommendations, that the magistrates deemed this impracticable.

May, 1839.

Recommendations respecting the Prison of Stirling, made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons.

10th November, 1838.

	Remarks by the Provost.
1. A matron to be appointed.	1. None has been appointed, and the funds of the burgh will not warrant the magistrates in doing so.
2. One turnkey, at least, to be appointed as a regular officer of the prison, the selection, however, being left to the person who may be chosen as governor.	2. There is always a turnkey, who is selected and paid by the keeper of the gaol.
3. The governor, at least, and, if possible, the matron and the turnkey also to sleep in the prison; and the governor and turnkey to be on no account absent together at any moment in the 24 hours.	3. The accommodation in the prison of Stirling renders it impracticable to carry this recommendation into effect.
4. *Instruction, &c.*—A respectable, intelligent, and zealous man to be engaged, to give at least four hours per day to the elementary instruction of the male prisoners; and in order to foster a taste for reading which may continue to operate after a	4. A respectable person to discharge the duties here pointed out, would require a large annual salary, which the funds of the burgh cannot afford, and there is no other source at present from which it could be obtained.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Stirling.

prisoner's release, the prison to be furnished with a small library of interesting books, free, however, of course, from everything immoral or irreligious, &c., &c.

5. Venetian blinds to be put up before all the windows, to prevent communication from the outside.

6. *Work.*—Every effort to be made (consistently with the security of the prisoners) to provide means for setting the prisoners to work.

7. *Bedding.*—Hammocks to be introduced, as far as possible, and the bedding of whatever kind to be removed from the cells during the day-time.

8. *Lime-washing.*—The prison to be lime-washed immediately, and henceforward to be lime-washed regularly twice a-year.

9. *Surgeon.*—A surgeon to be engaged at a regular annual salary, and to be considered as having a general responsibility for the health of the prisoners. Once a-week, at least, he should go through the whole of the prison, &c. &c.

10. The rules dated 29th November 1836, which have hitherto been much neglected, to be henceforth strictly enforced.

Remarks.

5. The windows of the criminal cells are so covered as to prevent any communication with the street; but it has been thought that it would be adding too much to the discomfort of the debtors to shut them up entirely from the light of the sun, by covering the windows with blinds.

6. Wherever the prisoners can be got to work consistently with security, they have been encouraged to do so, but from the construction of the prison, there are very few kinds of work in which they can be allowed to have the tools necessary to work with, consistently with security.

7. No hammocks have been introduced, but the bedding of every kind is removed from the criminal cells during the day-time, but there is no place in the prison to which the bedding of the debtors' apartments could be removed. The magistrates are very much afraid, that, were hammocks put up, the necessary iron fixtures for the purpose would be turned by the prisoners into instruments for prison breaking.

8. The cells are from time to time lime-washed. They were so in December last, and it is intended to do so again in the month of April.

9. The same answer to this as to No. 4. There is a surgeon, however, who is regular in his attendance on the prisoners, whenever there is the least sickness or disease.

GEO. GALBRAITH, *Provost.*

RETURN from the Prison of STIRLING for the Year ending 1st October 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	153	32	1	186
Females	42	1	..	43
Total	195	33	1	229
Average number of prisoners during the year:				
Males	About 26	$2\frac{3}{4}$	A small fraction.	$28\frac{3}{4}$
Females	About 7	$0\frac{1}{4}$	..	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Total	33	3	..	36

Greatest aggregate number of prisoners at any one time 47
Least do. do. 33

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	..	2	3	4	15	28	15	18	10	13	4	7	1	1	121
Females	1	..	1	3	..	5	2	1	3	3	3	7	1	1	31

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.—No account kept.

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males . . .	1	40	22	10	9	6	2	..	..	90
Females . .	..	7	6	4	8	2	1	..	..	28
Total . .	1	47	28	14	17	8	3	..	..	118

Residence.—No account kept.

State of Education.—No account kept.

Expenses.

Food:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Articles consumed, viz.—						
Meal	61	19	4			
Bread	58	6	2			
Milk	33	1	3			
Beef	18	14	8			
Vegetables	5	8	0			
Sundries	3	10	4			
Cost of cooking	8	0	0			
				188	19	9
Bedding				21	1	8
Washing				5	4	3
Lighting				4	10	6
Fuel				10	15	0
Furniture				12	10	0
Salaries, viz.—						
Gaoler	104	0	0			
Medical attendance	9	17	3			
				113	17	3
Repairs				7	1	0
Gross expense of the prison during the year				£364	0	2

Of this there was paid by the burgh	£64	6	10
,, ,, county of Stirling	243	10	6
,, ,, county of Clackmannan	56	2	10
Total	£364	0	2

Average produce of the labour of each prisoner.——No work.
Net average cost of each criminal prisoner about £10. 10*s.*
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking, 4*d.*

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever 1
Other cases of serious illness . . . .
Number of deaths . . . . . 1 from fever.

Punishments.

26, in which one or two of prisoners' meals withheld.
4, in which beds withheld.
10, in which prisoners put in leg-irons for a short period.

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

Stirlingshire.

Population about 80,000.

Prisons existing at present.—Four, viz., the prison at Stirling for criminals and debtors, and small prisons or lock-up houses for criminals only at Falkirk, Kilsyth, and Alva. I have not seen the lock-up house at Alva, but all the other prisons in the county are bad, and must be replaced by new ones. Prisons existing at present.

Additional Prison wanted.—A lock-up house is required at Lennox-town of Campsie, a manufacturing village about 20 miles from Stirling and 10 from Glasgow. The population of this village is stated at about 2,000, or, including the district three miles round, about 5,000. Additional Prison wanted.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Stirlingshire.

State of Crime, &c. in Stirlingshire.

State of Crime, &c. in Stirlingshire.—There appear to be many offences of rather a petty kind in this county, though not many that are very serious. The most common are assaults and thefts. It is stated that, in the course of the last year, there has been no certain case of murder, though, in one instance, a dead body was found under suspicious circumstances. Last winter there were several highway robberies in the western part of the county, on the borders of Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire, but none of the parties were apprehended. It is believed that these highway robberies were all committed by a few individuals.

It is stated that in the Stirling district of the county there has been no case of housebreaking, accompanied with violence to the inmates during the last year, and no heinous offence of any kind, but that there has been a considerable increase in the amount of petty crime, particularly within the last six or eight months.

The following towns are mentioned as distinguished for the large number of offences committed in them:—Falkirk, Alva, and Lennoxtown. The following parishes are stated to be particularly free from crime and disorder:—Buchanan, Drymen, Killcarn, Slamannan, Bothkennar, Baldernoch, and a few others.

Police.

Police.—Quite insufficient: excepting the sheriff officers, who are only employed on particular occasions, there appears to be nothing in the county deserving the name of police.

November, 1838.

Glasgow Bridewell.

GLASGOW BRIDEWELL.

(Fourth Report.*)

I stated in my last Report that the principle of separation, one of the main features of this excellent establishment, had of late been much broken in upon, in consequence of the increase in the number of prisoners; an increase which can readily be accounted for by the rapid growth in the population of Glasgow. This evil of insufficient accommodation has continued in operation ever since, but the erection of an additional wing, which had for some time been under consideration, has at length been fully determined upon, and workmen are now engaged in laying the foundation. This wing is intended to contain about 120 cells, and will afford very material relief, though much more accommodation will be necessary, even for the purposes of Glasgow alone, if the laws are to be administered with vigour, the system of short and frequent imprisonments given up, and an effort made to get the whole criminal population within the prison walls. The abandonment of the present bad gaol in Glasgow too, and the removal of all the prisoners from it to the Bridewell (an event earnestly to be desired), would of itself render necessary another wing equal to the one now erecting.

The only internal alteration of any importance since the last Report has been the construction of four additional baths.

I found the prison, as usual, clean, dry, and well ventilated. About a quarter of the cells are lighted with gas, and many of the others with candles, but some are not lighted at all.

Cleanliness.

Cleanliness.—I found the prisoners clean, as usual. They wash themselves every day, and in summer they go into the bath once a-week, but they do not at present bathe in winter.

Health.

Health.—Good, and about the same as formerly. I carefully examined every prisoner who had been in confinement for upwards of four months (some had been in for more than two years), and had a good deal of conversation with each; and I heartily wish that the opponents of the separate system could make a similar examination, as I am satisfied it would convince any unprejudiced person of the groundlessness of the fear that separate confinement necessarily tends to produce sickness, idiotcy, or insanity. Some of those who had remained longest were evidently in the enjoyment of unusually good health, and they showed great intelligence in performing their work, and in replying to questions. Some stated that they preferred being in the Bridewell where there is work and separation, to being in the gaol where there is idleness and association, but where there is also tyranny of prisoner towards prisoner. The medical attendant still gives it as his opinion that the prisoners in the Bridewell enjoy better health than the generality of the working classes of Glasgow; and this opinion is supported by reference to the bills of mortality.

There has hitherto been no regular sick list, so that the number of cases of illness cannot be stated with precision. The typhus fever appeared in the prison at one period of the year, but this fever was at the same time very prevalent in Glasgow generally. It is stated that about 40 prisoners were attacked, but as the disorder appeared in most cases very soon after the prisoner's admission, it is probable that the greater part brought it in with them. No death ensued, so that it may be presumed that the fever did not assume a malignant form.

Exercise in the open air

Exercise in the open air.—There are no airing-yards, and even exercise in the corridors has hitherto been restricted to the male prisoners, and to such only of these as are sentenced to long periods of confinement. Exercise in the corridors gives access to the fresh air, but it also furnishes opportunities of communication among the prisoners.

Food.

Food.—The following is the dietary, as lately revised and altered:—

"There being several scales of diet, all prisoners to commence with the lowest rate, and any increase to be regulated by industry and good behaviour.

" First, or small allowance:—

Breakfast to consist of 8 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, for each person, and butter-milk.

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* For the last notice of this Prison (dated March 1838), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 101.

Dinner, 4 oz. of barley made into a full quart of broth, with vegetables, marrow-bones, and seasoning, but no meat, with 4 oz. of second, or household quality of bread.

"Second rate:—
Breakfast and *Dinner* as above, with 7 oz. of bread.

"Third rate:—
Breakfast to consist of 11 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, for each person, and butter-milk.
Dinner as above, with 11 oz. of bread.

"Fourth, for females, long sentences, and at ordinary labour:—
Breakfast, 8 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, for each person, and butter-milk.
Dinner, broth as mentioned before, with 7 oz. of bread.
Supper, 5 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with butter-milk.

"Fifth, Females, long sentences, and at hard labour:—
Breakfast to consist of 11 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, for each person, and butter-milk.
Dinner, broth as stated before, with 7 oz. of bread.
Supper, 5 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, and skimmed or butter-milk.

"Sixth, Males, long sentences, hard labour, and industrious:—
Breakfast to consist of 11 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, for each person, and butter-milk.
Dinner, broth as stated before, with 11 oz. of bread.
Supper, 5 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with butter-milk.

"Any overplus porridge to form part of the next porridge meal, but no article of food whatever to be put into the boiler for this purpose, after having been broken on, and partly used by any of the inmates. Oatmeal cakes to be given occasionally to industrious and well-behaved prisoners as a change for wheaten bread of the same weight. Potatoes may be used occasionally and when convenient, for supper. 15 stones marrow-bones used weekly. 1 lb. of salt to 24 lbs. of meal for porridge. 1 lb. of salt to 12 lbs. of barley for broth, but the quantity of salt necessary for broth depends a good deal on the materials. Breakfast given in at 7 in the morning; dinner at 2; and supper to those who get it, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

"21st December 1838."

The average daily cost of the food last year, including the expense of cooking, was about 2½*d.* per head, which appears to be the ordinary expense. It might have been expected that the unusual dearness of food would have made the average higher, but a considerable saving was effected by baking the bread in the prison, instead of having it from a baker.

Clothing.—All the prisoners are supplied with shirts or shifts, but other clothes are given only in cases of great destitution. Many of the prisoners are at present rather ragged. Clothing.

Bedding.—No change, except that hammocks, which have hitherto been restricted to male prisoners, have lately been introduced, to some extent, for females. As far as the experiment has been carried it has quite succeeded. The hammock is, in several respects, more convenient than an ordinary bed, and the prisoners prefer it because it is warmer. Bedding.

Discipline.—No change, except so far as the principle of separation has been departed from for want of sufficient accommodation. Discipline.

Of 76 weavers at work in the Bridewell this day (15th November), only 16 had learnt their trade previous to committal; an illustration at the same time of the state of neglect, in which many prisoners have been brought up, and of the extent to which the Glasgow Bridewell acts as a school of industry.

The following Table shows (as might have been expected) that the work of those prisoners is most productive, day for day, who are committed for the longest periods. Thus, while every offender sentenced to imprisonment for 18 months and upwards, earned on an average rather more than 6*d.* per day, last year (equal to the whole of his cost,) the average daily earnings of those who were sentenced to only 30 days' imprisonment were rather less than 2*d.* or not more than one-third of their cost. It should be observed that, owing to the low state of trade, the work of the prisoners was less profitable last year than usual; but this remark applies equally to all, whether the prisoner was confined for a long or short period:—

AMOUNT of the Prisoners' Labour for the different Periods of Confinement in Glasgow Bridewell for the Year ending 2d August 1838.

Number of Committals including those on hand at the end of the year.	Average Number of Prisoners in Confinement.	Periods of Imprisonment.	Total Amount of clear Earnings.	Average per Prisoner.	Daily Average per Prisoner.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
23	14	18 and 24 months .	133 16 0	9 11 2	0 0 6¼
74	40	12 and 15 months .	350 0 0	8 15 0	0 0 5¾
109	28	6 and 9 months .	211 19 3	7 11 5	0 0 5
135	45	3 and 4 months .	228 9 0	5 1 6	0 0 3¼
1,057	174	40 and 60 days . .	641 11 0	3 13 9	0 0 2½
652	43	30 days and under .	128 11 5	3 0 0	0 0 2
	344		1,694 6 8		

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Glasgow Bridewell.

Much injurious interference with the course of discipline in this prison is caused by numerous pardons granted to prisoners whose periods of imprisonment have not been completed. As these pardons are not given on the recommendation of the governor, as the reward of long continued industry and good conduct, but are generally obtained on pleas which the governor states to be, for the most part, untrue, many of them, besides producing restlessness and uncertainty, must actually serve as a bounty for deception. By referring to the return at the end of this Report, it will be seen that, last year, there were no fewer than 81 pardons, or 1 for every 24 prisoners admitted.

Instruction.

Instruction.—This department is not in a satisfactory state. The two additional teachers who were engaged some time ago do not appear to be well qualified for their duty. I found one prisoner who had been in confinement for eight months, and who had not received a single lesson, although he was unable to read with any degree of fluency. There were other cases of neglect, although none, so far as my examination went, that were so bad as this. Not only has there been neglect in teaching the prisoners to read, but the prison library, although containing many interesting books, appears to have been turned to little account. In some cases I found that the books lent to the prisoners to read were too difficult even for them to decypher, much less to understand.

It should be remarked that the department of instruction has not been under the superintendence of the governor.

Visits of Officers.

Visits of Officers.—The governor sees every prisoner at least once each day, and counting the visits of all the officers for the different purposes of inspecting work, carrying food, &c., it is calculated that each prisoner is, on an average, visited 15 times every day.

Female Prisoners.

Female Prisoners.—No change.

Officers.

Officers.—The governor, one clerk, seven assistants, one gatekeeper, one night watchman, one matron, and four female assistants. Also one chaplain, three teachers (one male and two female), and a surgeon.

I have too frequently spoken of the high qualifications and merits of the governor of the Glasgow Bridewell, to render it necessary for me again to dwell on them. He does much more than merely perform his duties, for he is ever ready to assist in the improvement of other prisons, and I have in many cases been much indebted to him for his co-operation.

With the exceptions mentioned under the head Instruction, the subordinate officers also appear to be well qualified for their respective duties, and to have performed them in a superior manner. They form decidedly the best corps of prison officers that I am acquainted with.

The governor, with that enlightened benevolence which marks all his proceedings, has made an arrangement respecting the subordinate officers, (the male officers at least) which deserves to be known and imitated. In order to induce them to carry on their education and to pass their evenings in a rational manner, he has fitted up a comfortable room for h em, and engaged a person to give them instruction. The attendance is of course optional, tbt most of them in fact do attend. The officers have, of course, the use of the prison library, but several of them, in addition, subscribe to one of the many libraries in Glasgow.

November 1838.

Recommendations respecting the Glasgow Bridewell, made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, 19th November 1838, and addressed to the Committee of Management.

Lighting.—The whole prison to be lighted with gas.

Remarks by the Governor.

Gas has been introduced at a very considerable expense, and the whole prison lighted with it.

Clothing.—All prisoners, males and females, to be supplied with a prison dress, and the clothes to be kept in constant repair.

Agreed to; but the quantity of cloth of the coarse quality fixed upon being so large it could not be found all at once, consequently part of it had to be wove. The whole clothing, however, is in a state of forwardness, and both males and females will be in complete prison dress by the 1st of May. In the mean time the destitute are supplied with what is proper and necessary as usual.

Airing-yards.—Two small airing-yards to be constructed.

Under consideration, and will in all probability be carried into effect along with the additional wing at present building.

Instruction.—The present assistant teachers to be dismissed, and more efficient ones to be appointed in their stead. The duty of appointing the assistant teachers henceforth to devolve on the governor, and the governor to be requested to take such general superintendence of the instruction as is necessary to enable him to ascertain how it is proceeding, and whether the teachers are performing their duty; such additional assistance as the governor may require to afford him time for this and other similar superintendence being supplied to him.

The male assistant teacher was dismissed, and the female assistant admonished and retained in the mean time.

The governor has found an efficient male teacher, who has been appointed, and who devotes the whole of his time to the duties of the office. The governor can state from personal observation that he is peculiarly zealous, and that those under his care are making fair progress, particularly the boys.

A person has also been got for general purposes, who promises to be useful. At present he spends part of his time in teaching writing to those sentenced to long periods of confinement, in keeping the education-book, and assisting in the office, &c. By this plan the governor will soon be relieved of a great deal of drudgery in writing, and enabled to look after matters of more importance.

	Remarks by the Governor.
Each teacher, excepting the chaplain, to be required to attend during seven hours on every common day and five hours on the Sunday. The hours to be fixed, and a daily account of attendance to be kept. The chaplain's time of attendance to be four hours every day (Sunday inclusive), the hours being fixed the same as for the assistant teachers.	The male teachers are required to be on duty six hours for five days in the week, beginning at 10 o'clock A.M., and continuing till 4 P.M. On Saturday to leave off at 12 o'clock at noon, and on Sabbath two hours' attendance each. The female teachers are required to be on duty six hours for five days in the week, beginning at 10 o'clock, and leaving off at 4 P.M.; allowing half an hour for recreation when the dinner bell rings. On Saturday to leave off at 12 o'clock at noon, and on Sabbath two hours' attendance each.
Admission of Visitors.—The admission of visitors to prisoners to be left entirely with the governor. No order for admission ever to be given by any other person.	No orders have been given since the date of this memorandum to see convicted prisoners. The Commissioners have adopted the following rule respecting visits:— "Seclusion from friends, and restraint in diet, being principal parts of punishment by confinement in Bridewell, the calls of associates and former acquaintances are strictly prohibited, and all other persons, except under peculiar and pressing circumstances; and when any conference is permitted (which in ordinary cases cannot be oftener than once a-month), it shall be held on any lawful day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in presence of the governor, or one of his assistants, who shall take special care that no offensive weapons, spirits, tobacco, snuff, provisions, books of a pernicious or immoral tendency, or other prohibited articles, are conveyed to the prisoners. Prisoners' relations, when admitted, are not to be allowed to go into the interior of the house; the prisoners are to be brought to the iron grating of the corridor, opposite the rotunda, and the visitors are to stand in the area below.

Minor Recommendations by Mr. Hill at various times.

	Remarks.
Hammocks to be tried in one flat of the females' prison.	A flat consisting of 21 cells was provided with hammocks before Mr. Hill left Glasgow. They are a great improvement, and the females' prison will be completed with hammocks by degrees, retaining a few bedsteads for the use of the sick, &c.
Boilers to be put up for supplying the baths with hot water during winter.	Owing to many tradesmen having been employed at fitting gas-pipes, &c., the boilers have not been put up as yet, but the mason will commence in the course of a few days to build the furnaces.
Each prisoner to have a pair of combs, in place of a pair lying in each washing closet as at present.	Every prisoner was furnished with a pair of combs before Mr. Hill left Glasgow.
A few flesh-brushes to be got for the use of the prisoners.	Two dozen of coarse, cheap, hard brushes, made of hair at the asylum for the blind, have been got and are occasionally lent to prisoners who complain of numbness or any other complaints that require rubbing.
A sick-list to be kept according to a prescribed form.	The surgeon has been furnished with a copy of the form.
A register to be kept of all punishments.	Punctually attended to.
A few pairs of shoes with coarse thick cloth soles to lie near the entrance doors for the use of the assistants, to enable them to go up stairs and along the corridors without being heard by the prisoners.	Attended to.
The weight of each prisoner to be taken at the time of admission and liberation.	A stand has been got and the weighing regularly attended to.
A catalogue of the books in the library to be printed, and a copy put up in the cells of those prisoners who are able to read.	This will be attended to immediately after the whitewashing of the prison is over.
	There were a number of other suggestions from time to time of minor importance, all of which were noted down and have been attended to.

WILLIAM BREBNER.

Glasgow, 14th February 1839.

RETURN from the BRIDEWELL of GLASGOW for the Year ending 2d of August 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—			
Males	1,311	..	..
Females	996	..	..
Total	2,307	..	..

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Glasgow Bridewell.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.
Average number of prisoners during the year :—			
Males	203¾	..	..
Females	141	..	..
Total	344¾	..	..

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time . . 402
Least do. do. 305

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	3	8	50	125	141	200	123	104	82	70	64	77	30	11	1,088
Females	2	7	26	34	84	141	134	83	101	86	62	54	23	7	844
Total	5	15	76	159	225	341	257	187	183	156	126	131	53	18	1,932

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Males	113	43	38	19	15	6	11	5	1	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Females	83	53	27	15	13	12	7	9	7	2	5	3	4	1	3	5	5	2	5
Total	196	96	65	34	28	18	18	14	8	4	7	3	5	2	4	5	5	2	5

	21	23	24	26	27	28	29	32	33	39	40	41	42	47	49	53	Total.
Males	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	259
Females	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	283
Total	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	542

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	..	122	217	415	70	61	41	2	..	928
Females	2	64	247	431	33	12	13	..	1	803
Total	2	186	464	846	103	73	54	2	1	1,731

Residence.

Males.

Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it		540
,, Edinburghshire	24	
,, Stirling, Fife, Perth, and Aberdeenshires	29	
,, Renfrew and Dumbartonshires	35	
,, Ayr and Dumfriesshires	27	
,, Argyle and Invernesshires, &c.	38	
		153
,, England	26	
,, Ireland	160	
Foreign	5	
		191
Soldiers from courts martial		96
		980

Females.

Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it		440
,, Edinburghshire	23	
,, Stirling, Fife, Perth, and Aberdeenshires	23	
,, Renfrew and Dumbartonshires	56	
,, Ayr and Dumfriesshires	27	
,, Argyle and Invernesshires, &c.	51	
		180
,, England	16	
,, Ireland	160	
Foreign	2	
		178
		798
Total males and females		1,778

Abstract.

Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	980
Strangers	798
	1,778

Greatest Offenders.

	Sentenced to Imprisonment for Six Months or upwards.		Transported.		Executed.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	49	11	All in other Returns		..		49	11
Strangers, of whom 33 were Scotch, 23 Irish, 7 English, 1 Foreign, and 6 soldiers	55	15	..	..	..	..	55	15
Total	104	26	..	..	..	..	104	26

State of Education.

No account kept. On the 25th of January 1889 the prisoners were all examined as to their education, and the following is the result, which the governor believes to be about the average state:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not able to read at all	15	30	45
Able to read with difficulty	81	49	130
Able to read easily	85	50	135
Total	181	129	310
Not able to write at all	79	108	187
Able merely to sign their name	20	13	33
Able to write with difficulty	56	2	58
Able to write easily	26	6	32
Total	181	129	310
Education carried beyond mere reading and writing, included in the above total	5	3	8

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Glasgow Bridewell.

Greatest Offenders.

	Sentenced to Imprisonment for Six Months or upwards.		Transported.		Executed.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Not able to read at all	5	7	1	5	..	..	6	12
Able to read with difficulty	28	13	2	5	..	..	30	18
Able to read easily	34	17	6	6	..	..	40	23
Total	67	37	9	16	..	..	76	53
Not able to write at all	24	31	8	14	..	..	32	45
Able merely to sign their name	9	2	..	..	..	..	9	2
Able to write with difficulty	25	1	1	..	..	..	26	1
Able to write easily	6	2	..	1	..	..	6	3
	64	36	9	15	..	..	73	51
Education carried beyond mere reading and writing	3	1	..	1	..	..	3	2
Total	67	37	9	16	..	..	76	53

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Food:—						
Articles consumed, viz.—						
562 bolls of meat, 140 lbs., at nearly 16*s.*	442	19	0			
275¼ cwt. of barley, 112 lbs. at nearly 12*s*	165	15	0			
51 cwt. of salt, at 2*s.*	5	2	0			
Bread and flour	368	12	11			
Butter, cheese, and herrings	8	14	1			
Milk and beer	127	1	7			
Butcher meat (marrow bone)	56	13	11			
Vegetables, including potatoes	28	15	0			
Extra nutriment for sick	12	12	0			
Cost of cooking estimated at	36	0	0			
				1,252	5	6
Clothing				68	11	11
Bedding				153	15	1
Washing £38. 17*s.* 6*d.*, including water, £25				63	17	6
Lighting				74	7	4
Fuel (deducting £36, entered as cost of cooking)				90	0	0
Furniture, including stationery, insurance, whitening, pipeclay, size, door-mats, &c.				128	19	3
Salaries:—						
Governor	300	0	0			
Ditto from city for the 50 legal cells	21	0	0			
Clerk	70	0	0			
Three male assistants, at 18*s.* per week	140	8	0			
Three ditto, at 16*s.* per week	124	16	0			
One gate-keeper, at 16*s.* per week	41	12	0			
One porter, at 16*s.* per week	41	12	0			
One night watchman, at 12*s.* per week	31	4	0			
Extra wages, and wages to occasional assistants	30	16	5			
One matron	20	0	0			
One assistant	15	0	0			
Three ditto, at £12 per year	36	0	0			
Chaplain	70	0	0			
Teacher	40	0	0			
Two female teachers, at £20 per year, who attend exclusively to the instruction of those of their own sex	40	0	0			
Surgeon	42	0	0			
				1,064	8	5
Repairs				158	19	0
Alterations, say four additional baths				84	14	0
Sundries:—						
Medicines				17	12	2
Expense of the prison during the year				3,157	10	2

Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Gross produce of the prisoners' work				1,694	6	8
Ordinary expenses of work department	163	18	6			
Machinery, shoemakers' tools, and implements for other mechanics	36	6	4			
Portion of earnings paid to prisoners	55	16	9			
				256	1	7
Net produce of prisoners' work				1,438	5	1
Net expense of the prison during the year				1,719	5	1
Of this there was paid by the burgh	349	16	6			
,, ,, county	65	11	2			
,, ,, for the maintenance of soldiers	126	12	9			
By assessment on the city of Glasgow and lower ward of the county (of which about £25 was paid by the landward part of the county, and the remainder by the city of Glasgow, Gorbals, Anderstone, Rutherglen, &c.)	1,177	4	8			
Total	£1,719	5	1			
Gross average cost of each prisoner during the year	9	3	4			
Average produce of the labour of each prisoner	4	3	6			
Net average cost of each criminal prisoner about	5	0	0			
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking, about	0	0	2½			

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever	None.
Other cases of serious illness	No particular cases of serious illness, except those that were the causes of death.
Number of deaths	Six, including one suicide.
1	Dropsy,
1	Exhaustion and old age,
3	Consumption,
1	Suicide,
Total 6	All males.

Offences and Punishments.

Making a noise in the cells, or speaking while taking exercise in the corridors:—

Males.	*Females.*
160 deprived of breakfast for one day.	69 deprived of breakfast for one day.
98 do. do. for two days.	59 do. do. for two days.
4 do. do. for three days.	17 do. do. for three days.
262	145

Writing on, and otherwise defacing the walls, doors, &c. &c. &c.:—

34 deprived of breakfast for one day.	3 deprived of breakfast for one day.
27 do. do. for two days.	3 do. do. for two days.
61	5

Keeping dirty cells, after been repeatedly warned and shown how to clean them:—

43 deprived of breakfast for one day.	12 deprived of breakfast for one day.
7 do. do. for two days.	7 do. do. for two days.
50	19

Wilfully tearing, and otherwise destroying the bedding or wearing apparel:—

13 to cells without labour, and no breakfast for two days.	53 to cells only without labour for two days.
6 to do. do. for three days.	11 do. do. for three days.
19	64

Recklessly destroying materials for work, implements for labour or furniture:—

2 put in handcuffs for 12 hours, and victuals reduced until the damage was made good.	2 to cells without labour, and without breakfast for one day, and afterwards put to less agreeable work.
2 do. do. for 24 hours.	1 do. do. for three days, and put on the lowest scale of victuals, until the damage was made good.
2 do. do. for three days.	
6	3

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Glasgow Bridewell.

Indolence, (generally those who would wish to work for amusement only:—)

79 to cells without labour, and deprived of breakfast for one day.
17 do. do. for two days.
5 do. do. for three days.
2 do. do. for four days.
103

29 to cells only without labour for one day.
18 do. do. for two days.
5 do. do. for three days.
4 do. do. for four days.
2 do. do. for five days.
1 do. do. for six days.
1 do. do. for seven days.
1 do. do. for ten days.
1 do. do. for 14 days.
62

Carelessness, making inferior work, &c. &c. &c.:—

53 to cells, and deprived of breakfast for one day.
29 to cells without labour for two days, but got victuals.
1 do. do. for three days.
83

17 to cells without labour for two days, but got the smallest scale of victuals.
17

Offences which could not be altogether looked over, although of a petty nature, the individuals having been reprimanded and forgiven for the same thing on former occasions:—

179 deprived of breakfast for one day.
179

261 deprived of breakfast for one day.
9 put in dark cells for 12 hours.
270

General Totals.

Males	763
Females	585
	1348

Pardons and Remissions.

Date of Sentence.	Name of Prisoner.	By whom Sentenced.	Original Sentence.	Date of Liberation.	Ground of Pardon and Remission.	By whom granted.
1836.				1837.		
Jan. 12	Ann Adamson or Shaw	Lords of justiciary	14 years' transportation.	Oct. 9	Ill health	Her Majesty.
				1838.		
Sept. 15. 1837.	Eliz. Hamilton or Scott	Ditto	7 ditto	May 18	Ditto	Ditto.
Aug. 11	Charles Cavena	Magistrates of Glasgow	60 days	Aug. 16	Petition	Bailie Dunlop.
,,	William M'Gilvary	Ditto	30 days	,, 14	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 14	Duncan M'Arthur	Ditto	30 days	,, 23	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 17	Jean Conner	Ditto	60 days	Sept. 16	Ill health	Bailie Small.
Sept. 7	Sally Clogston	Ditto	60 days	,, 25	Ditto	Bailie Paul.
,, 7	William Lyon	Ditto	30 days	,, 18	Petition	Bailie Dunlop.
,, 8	Martha Bruce or Paterson.	Ditto	60 days	Oct. 14	Ditto	Bailie Paul.
,, 12	Rachel Chalmers	Ditto	60 days	Sept. 29	Ditto	Bailie Small.
,, 14	Robert Frazer	Ditto	60 days	Oct. 2	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 15	John M'Farlane	Ditto	60 days	Nov. 1	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 16	Peter Kelly	Ditto	10 days	Sept. 20	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 20	William Brown	Ditto	60 days	Oct. 6	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 27	James Ainslie	Ditto	60 days	,, 20	Ditto	Ditto.
Oct. 2	James Deviline	Ditto	60 days	,, 12	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 5	Helen Errol or Cochran	Ditto	60 days	,, 10	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 10	John M'Menemy	Ditto	60 days	,, 12	Ditto	Bailie Fleming.
,, 6	Robert Dunn	Justices of the peace	30 days	,, 18	Ditto	Justice of peace, having certified the sitting justice granted liberation
,, 11	Ann Log or Kennedy	Magistrates of Glasgow	60 days	Nov. 11	Ditto	Bailie Paul.
,, 16	Robert Eadie*	Justices of the peace.	40 days	Oct. 27	Ditto	James Turnbull, justice of peace.
,, 30	Thomas Roonie	Magistrates of Glasgow	60 days	Nov. 20	Ditto	Bailie Paul.
Nov. 2	William Templeton	Sheriff	12 months	Sept. 7	Ill health	Sheriff Alison.
,, 6	Robert M'Ginlay	Magistrates of Glasgow	60 days	Nov. 28	Petition	Bailie Paul.
,, 16	Hugh M'Lean	Bailie of River Clyde.	30 days	,, 23	Ditto	Bailie Turner.
,, 17	John Lindsay	Magistrates of Glasgow	60 days	Dec. 22	Ditto	Bailie Paul.
,, 17	Archd. Brownlie	Justices of the peace	60 days	Nov. 18	Ditto	Justice of peace, having certified the sitting justice granted liberation
,, 24	James Henderson	Magistrates of Glasgow	30 days	,, 28	Ditto	Bailie Paul.

* Was committed on a fresh charge before the expiry of his sentence.

Pardons and Remissions—continued.

Date of Sentence.	Name of Prisoner.	By whom Sentenced.	Original Sentence.	Date of Liberation.	Ground of Pardon and Remission.	By whom granted.
Dec. 11	Hugh M'Mahon.	Magistrates of Glasgow	30 days.	Dec. 22	Petition	Bailie Small.
,, 12	James Murray	Ditto	60 days.	Jan. 2	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 12	John M'Aulay	Ditto	60 days.	Dec. 15	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 12	John M'Mahon	Ditto	60 days.	Jan. 8	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 12	Mary M'Kay	Ditto	60 days.	Dec. 20	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 16	Edward Fitsymon	Ditto	60 days.	Jan. 20	Ditto	Bailie Johnston.
,, 18	Robert Shirrah	Ditto	60 days.	Dec. 22	Ditto	Bailie Small.
,, 19	James Currie.	Ditto	60 days.	Jan. 1	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 25	George Rae	Ditto	60 days.	,, 22	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 26	John M'Nair.	Bailie of River Clyde	30 days.	,, 6	Ditto	Bailie Turner.
,, 27	William Donnelly	Magistrates of Glasgow	60 days.	,, 30	Ditto	Bailie Johnston.
,, 27	Francis Mullan	Ditto	60 days.	,, 30	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 30	Richard Rutherford	Ditto	60 days.	Feb. 17	Ditto	Bailie Small.
,, 30	Margt. M'Intosh	Ditto	30 days.	Jan. 8	Ditto	Ditto.
1838.						
Jan. 13	Emma Smith or Turner	Ditto	60 days.	Feb. 7	Ditto	Bailie Johnston.
,, 23	John M'Moffan	Bailie of River Clyde	30 days.	,, 12	Ditto	Bailie Turner.
Feb. 2	William Gordon	Magistrates of Glasgow	60 days.	,, 28	Ditto	Bailie Bain.
,, 10	Jas. Clunie or M'Clunie	Ditto	60 days.	,, 19	To join the regiment in Ireland	Ditto.
,, 10	John Dunn	Ditto	60 days.	,, 23	Petition	Ditto.
,, 14	Charles M'Lean	Sheriff	9 months	June 25	Ill health	Sheriff Alison.
,, 19	Elizabeth Park	Magistrates of Glasgow	60 days.	Mar. 9	Petition	Bailie Bain.
,, 19	James Martin	Ditto	30 days.	Feb. 23	Ditto	Ditto.
Mar. 12	Roddy O'Brien	Bailie of River Clyde	30 days.	Mar. 26	Ditto	Bailie Turner.
,, 13	John Reid	Sheriff	9 months	Sept. 13	Ill health	Sheriff.
,, 15	James Adams	Magistrates of Gorbals	60 days.	April 12	Petition	Bailie Mitchell.
,, 17	John O'Neil	Magistrates of Glasgow	60 days.	,, 26	Ditto	Bailie Paul.
,, 26	John M'Callum	Ditto	30 days.	,, 3	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 30	John M'Dougall	Ditto	60 days.	,, 30	Ditto	Bailie Bain.
April 2	William Watson	Magistrates of Gorbals	60 days.	,, 25	Ill health	Bailie Brodie.
,, 7	Catherine Storrie.	Magistrates of Glasgow	60 days.	,, 18	Ditto	Bailie Johnston.
,, 10	Catherine Kelly	Magistrates of Gorbals	30 days.	,, 21	Ditto	Bailie Brodie.
,, 12	Joseph M'Leod	Ditto	60 days.	May 7	He and family going abroad.	Ditto.
,, 14	James Wallace	Sheriff	60 days.	,, 15	Petition	Sheriff Moir.
,, 14	Daniel Sutherland	Magistrates of Glasgow	60 days.	June 18	Ditto	Bailie Small.
,, 14	Margt. M'Donald	Ditto	60 days.	May 5	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 18	Isabella M'Donald	Justices of the peace	60 days.	June 2	Ill health	Justice of peace, clerk having certified that the sitting justice had granted liberation.
,, 18	William Wilson	Bailie of River Clyde	20 days.	April 24	Petition	Bailie Turner.
,, 26	John Picken	Magistrates of Glasgow	60 days.	,, 30	To be sent out of town.	Bailie Paul.
May 7	Mary Kean	Ditto	60 days.	May 30	Petition	Bailie Campbell.
,, 15	Catherine M'Leish	Justices of the peace	14 days.	,, 26	Ditto	John Ure, Esq., justice of peace.
June 14	Thomas O'Harra	Magistrates of Gorbals	30 days.	June 21	Being enlisted in 71st regiment.	Bailie Oswald.
,, 18	John Managhan	Ditto	30 days.	,, 27	Petition	Ditto.
,, 21	Robert Frew	Ditto	30 days.	July 4	Ill health	Ditto.
,, 22	Martha Millar	Magistrates of Glasgow	60 days.	,, 4	Petition	Bailie Johnston.
July 13	Emely M'Kinnon	Justices of the Peace	60 days.	Aug. 27	Ditto	Hugh Hamilton, Esq., justice of peace
,, 16	Henry Murray	Magistrates of Gorbals	30 days.	July 31	Ditto	Bailie Sanders.
,, 17	William Williamson	Magistrates of Glasgow	3 months	Aug. 25	Ill health	Bailie Campbell.
,, 18	James Reilly	Ditto	60 days.	,, 13	Petition	Ditto.
,, 19	John Docherty	Ditto	60 days.	,, 17	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 26	Helen Gordon or Timmy.	Ditto	30 days.	,, 3	Ill health	Ditto.
,, 16	John Wilkinson	Court Martial	6 months	Oct. 12	Regiment leaving town.	Commanding Officer, 15th Hussars.
April 25	William Prentice	Ditto	3 months	May 29	Ditto	Ditto, 9th Lancers.
July 11	Robert M'Donald	Ditto	20 days.	July 23	Ditto	Ditto, 35th Regiment.

Note.—The petitions in general are a tissue of falsehoods, got up for the purpose of deceiving the Magistrates.

Abstract.

Pardoned by Her Majesty on a representation of ill health being made to the Secretary of State	2
Remitted by the magistrates of Glasgow on petitions and applications by prisoners' friends	53
Remitted by the sheriff of the county	4
Carried forward	59

Brought forward	59
Remitted by the justices of the peace	6
Remitted by the bailie of the River Clyde	5
Remitted by the magistrates of Gorbals	8
Remitted by officers commanding regiments	3
	81

N.B. Under the column Ground of Pardon and Remission, by "Ill Health," is meant that the petitioners merely set forth that they were in ill health; the two petitions transmitted to the Secretary of State and only a few others were regularly certified by the surgeon.

Glasgow Gaol.

GLASGOW GAOL.

(Third Report.*)

I found this prison in the same state as at my former visits; that is to say, there was an utter want of that order and discipline which are essential to the reform of the guilty, and the moral protection of the innocent. Any person, who under a false charge should be sent to the Glasgow gaol would run great hazard, unless he possessed strong moral principles, of leaving the prison tainted with crime, and ready to commit, perhaps, those very acts of which he had before been wrongly accused. As to the remotest hope of improvement by committal to this prison, nothing could be more futile. So long as idleness and bad company are instruments of corruption instead of reform, so long will prisoners in the Glasgow Gaol grow worse instead of better.

In the course of my examination at the Glasgow Bridewell, I interrogated some of the prisoners as to the proceedings in the gaol, and this led to my taking down a body of evidence, and afterwards to a regular precognition being prepared by the procurator fiscal under instructions from the Lord Advocate. The nature of the information obtained, and the measures adopted in consequence, will appear by the following correspondence.

I am fully aware how much there is in the present state of the Glasgow Gaol that is beyond the power of the local authorities to remedy. Nothing short of an entirely new building could enable them to introduce an efficient system of discipline. But this would be a very serious expense, and one which, if the Scottish Prisons Bill should pass, would prove unnecessary. It is important, however, that every palliation that can be of service should be adopted, and yet more important that the magnitude of the evil of the delays that have taken place in passing a general measure should be seen and felt.

Letter from Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, to the Lord Provost of Glasgow.

MY LORD, *Edinburgh, 4th January* 1839.

WHEN I was at Glasgow a few weeks ago I hoped to have had the pleasure of meeting your lordship and the gaol committee, with a view of urging the immediate adoption of some measures for checking the disorder and corruption in the Glasgow Gaol. I recommended a number of similar measures now two years ago, but few, if any of them, have been acted upon.

In the course of my last inquiries, I obtained information which showed that matters were in a worse state even than I had supposed; and considering the nature of some of the allegations, and the importance of examining certain parties who were no longer in the prison, and over whom, consequently, I had no control, I deemed it to be my duty to send a statement of the matter to the Lord Advocate, with a copy of the depositions which I had taken. His lordship gave immediate instructions for the taking of a precognition, which precognition has now been completed, and with the concurrence of the Lord Advocate I send a copy of it to your lordship.

Your lordship will observe, that several of the witnesses were, at the time they gave their evidence, in confinement in the Glasgow Bridewell (and probably are there still), and you are also doubtless aware, that from the nature of the arrangements and discipline of that prison it is impossible that there could be any concert among them as to the statements to be made. Under these circumstances, the striking accordance of their testimony in most points is very important. And taking the evidence as a whole, it certainly appears to me that many grave charges are substantiated.

It seems to me to be proved, that garnish is frequently exacted, and that prisoners are often ill-treated who refuse to pay it; that many prisoners are subjected to various kinds of tyranny on the part of their associates, and particularly that prisoners about to give King's evidence are ill-treated; that there is much quarrelling, fighting, swearing, obscene language, and gambling; that prisoners often pawn their clothes and steal from one another; that drinking among the prisoners is sometimes carried to intoxication; and that robberies are planned to be executed after liberation; that some of the servants of the gaol have assisted in conveying articles to the pawn shop; that the officers generally are very ignorant of the proceedings that are going on, and are not vigilant in the detection and punishment of offences; and, lastly, that some of the officers occasionally set a bad example themselves.

It is in the hope that without any steps on the part of the Lord Advocate, your lordship, and those who act with you, will take measures at once to put a stop to these evils that I have applied for and obtained the Lord Advocate's permission to send you a copy of the precognition that has been taken.

The following are the measures which I beg respectfully to recommend:—

1. The removal of the present governor and the other resident officers and servants of the gaol.

2. A new governor to be appointed (with power to select his own subordinate officers) who has been trained in the Glasgow Bridewell.

* For the last notice of this prison (dated March 1838), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 103.

3.—A matron with proper female assistants to be appointed (these also to be selected by the governor.)

4.—The separate system to be introduced as far as possible, and where that cannot be done, the silent system to be adopted.

5.—The same dietary to be adopted as is in use in that part of the Glasgow Bridewell which serves as a gaol.

6.—The sale of malt liquor, and of food of any kind, within the walls of the prison, to be entirely abolished, and no food of any kind to be admitted from without except to debtors.

7.—Some kind of simple work to be provided for all who may be sentenced to labour, or who may be willing to labour.

8.—Venetian blinds to be put up before all the windows, including the windows of the debtors' cells.

9.—Visits to prisoners to be much restricted, and to be placed under the control of the governor.

10.—An arrangement to be made with Mr. Brebner, governor of the Glasgow Bridewell, (provided of course that his consent and that of the commissioners can be obtained,) for having his assistance and co-operation during the time that the changes in the gaol are going on, and afterwards for his making an inspection of the gaol once a month.

Several minor changes would be necessary in addition to the foregoing, but these Mr. Brebner, or the new governor, would have no difficulty in pointing out.

When the present communication has been taken into consideration, I shall feel obliged by your lordship writing to me, under cover to the Secretary of State, to inform me what measures are resolved upon.

I am, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,
(Signed) FREDERIC HILL.

The Lord Provost, Glasgow.

Letter from the Lord Provost of Glasgow to Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons.

Glasgow, 15th February 1839.

SIR,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th ultimo, some time after date, with copy precognition, and also your letter of the 8th instant, regarding irregularities in the gaol of this city. And I have to inform you, that the precognition having been submitted to the committee of council on the gaol, they deemed it right to allow the governor an opportunity of replying to the charges which these irregularities might appear to infer; that the governor laid before them a written statement, of which I transmit you a copy, and that the committee, having taken the whole matter into consideration, agreed to recommend to the council the enactment of additional regulations, and the appointment of a matron for the female prisoners, with an anxious desire to prevent improper practices, and to ensure good order and decorum as far as practicable with a building so constructed.

Of the imperfections of that structure, and the evils which must arise from a number of prisoners being unavoidably kept together, it is not necessary I should say any thing to a gentleman so alive to them, and so desirous for their remedy as you are known to be. From your knowledge of these, you are of course aware how difficult it must be to prevent or even to detect irregularities, and that offences may be committed without their being justly imputable to the governor or his servants.

The committee have no doubt you will make some allowance for these circumstances. They presume that, from the character of the greater number of the persons who have been examined, you will not be disposed to give implicit belief to their statements, especially when these are contradicted by individuals of less questionable reputation, and they persuade themselves you will weigh favourably the fact, that no complaint has hitherto been made to them, or to their predecessors, as to the conduct of the present governor; and that though the members of council have statedly visited the gaol as a part of their official duty, for the purpose of inquiry as well as of inspection, no irregular practices have been represented to them which the governor or his servants could be expected wholly to prevent.

It is hoped the additional regulations proposed by the committee, and of which a copy is inclosed, will receive your approval.

I may just add, what you are well aware of, that though the gaol might be in some measure improved by alterations or additions, these behoved to be on an extensive scale; and that, after all, the radical defects and imperfections would not be remedied. To the Burgh funds the buildings have been already most expensive, without any contribution or relief from the county, for whose accommodation they are provided, and the magistrates and council are averse to any further expenditure for unsatisfactory alterations; especially as there is the prospect of the gaol establishments of the country being soon re-constructed and placed on a more equitable and satisfactory footing.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY DUNLOP,
Provost.

P. S.—The committee have not yet concluded their inquiries, and it remains for their consideration whether they may not recommend the removal of some of the turnkeys or inferior servants.

Frederic Hill, Esq., Inspector of Prisons,
&c. &c. &c.

Letter from the Governor of the Glasgow Gaol to the Committee on the Glasgow Gaol.

GENTLEMEN,

IN compliance with your desire that I should furnish you with an answer to the numerous charges brought against me and my servants, permit me to solicit your indulgence while I endeavour to state a few particulars.

When I was appointed keeper of the gaol, in 1829, I had to take the establishment in which I had to accommodate the delinquents as I found it, and the books of the prison will show the numbers that were put under my charge. The characters of these individuals are to be gathered from the charges on which they were committed, but the testimony of the Lord Justice Clerk (which is proverbial) will bear me out in saying that a worse class of prisoners than those of Glasgow are nowhere to be found. The gradual increase has led to the consequent and necessary congregating of many of the worst characters in the gaol, because it is a fact that with my best efforts towards the desirable object of classification, the only point I could attain with the accommodation put in my power was that of putting them into the eight wards allotted—so far as I could conjecture—offenders of the same character into the same ward. In this way some of the wards necessarily became worse to manage than others, and it will be found that as these require more strict discipline, and more severe measures to keep them under control, the heavier of any of the complaints made against me or my turnkeys will have emanated from such persons. The state of the gaol is therefore a matter over which I had no further control than to keep these persons in safe custody, and as comfortable as was consistent with the gaol provision and accommodation furnished. And I have humbly to submit that, on a minute and thorough investigation of impartial and credible persons, it will be found, without any vanity on my part, that no individual could have acted more faithfully than I myself have done, and that if it had been in my power to have confined these prisoners in separate cells, the result would have been as favourable to my credit as, from my being obliged to confine such numbers of them together, the result has been unfavourable. And I humbly conceive that, in the circumstances in which I have been placed, as great complaints would have been the result under whatsoever person the government of the gaol should have been placed.

In these observations, it is neither my will nor my privilege to find fault with the gaol, as placed under my charge, nor with the reflections thrown out upon it, my only wish being that those who censure what is past would do me the justice to keep apart what must be imputed to the unavoidable circumstances in which I was placed.

As to the faults imputable to myself and my servants they seem to be of the following kinds:—1st. The known or silent approval of garnish being exacted; 2d. The furnishing of liquor for the money thus exacted; and 3d. The turnkeys participating of such liquors, or the cooks assisting in getting the prisoners' articles pawned or pawning them themselves. It is consolatory, however, to me that none of these things have, by any of the persons examined, been imputed to myself; and that, as to my servants, none of the persons examined have any two of them spoken to any one instance which they agree to have seen at the same time. And while the turnkeys are such that I have the utmost confidence in their integrity, sobriety, and honesty, they deny the imputations against the servants of the establishment so strongly that I have every reason to believe that the complaints as to them have been founded on malice and a wish to be revenged for the punishment inflicted upon them for past misconduct in the prison. The testimony which has been offered is necessarily that of persons of the worst character, and out of numbers of them I may select one, ——— ———, whose character the gaol books, the records of the Justiciary Court, and of the Sheriff Court of Lanarkshire, can sufficiently attest, while personally I know that he was a ringleader of about a dozen of persons who, on a Sunday in 1827, forcibly broke the gaol, and nearly murdered Angus Macpherson, then and now a turnkey, when making their escape. ——— was tried by the Justiciary Court for the offence, convicted, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in Bridewell.

In all these observations I have gone upon the consideration that the charges stated by the persons examined had been all true, and had occurred all about the same time; but the truth of these statements I can by no means admit, neither can I refrain from calling your attention to the fact that (even allowing them to be true) they appear only as a number of insulated facts occurring at wide distances of time from each other, and which might be accounted for from incidents there occurring as to which, from the length and period which has elapsed since they did occur, it would be out of the power of any one to get another to speak to them. And when the variable inmates of the Glasgow prison are considered, it must be seen to be exceedingly hard that any one in my situation should be able to check the random assertions made by persons regardless of character and almost all destitute of the truth. In regard to another of the witnesses, ——— ———, it happens very fortunately that —— ———, a person of unstained character except the charge of bigamy, his wife, and Sergeant Pinkerton, in their evidence showed the fallacy of ———'s statements, and the reckless way in which he seems to have given his information. In regard to ——— ———, he has likewise been punished for attempting to break prison. —— ——— and ——— ——— have been contradicted by —— —— ———; ——— has been transported at the by-gone circuit for a period of 10 years. Upon the evidence, generally speaking, which has been offered, it may be remarked that no man having the government of such persons could be safe in character or person if effect were given to it: or, in the first place, their evidence could not be credited in a court of law. Second, It is usual in such cases as mine, if not altogether the result of malice, at least that of strong prejudice against me and the establishment. Third, They have not been examined upon oath, nor in presence of the persons accused, nor so as to be cross-examined, nor before any one capable of knowing whether they were speaking truth or falsehood. Fourth, The persons who were confined along with them at the time of the occurrences they severally speak to have not been examined so as to test whether they spoke truth or falsehood. And I am well aware that this could not have been done because they were not to be found, most of them being transported, dead, or out of the way. This is unfortunate as well for me as for those who had to conduct the examination and make the investigation, and the result has been that the naked testimony of such persons as were examined is trusted to as a charge against me. The same may have been founded upon the bare statement of individuals without a second to corroborate them. This has been particularly the case in regard to the extra quantities of ale, porter, &c., said to have been given to the prisoners, to the alleged intoxication of the turnkeys or the prisoners, and to the matter of pawning articles.

I would only remark as to the extra quantity of liquor said to have been given the prisoners, that no two of the persons examined seem to agree as to its amount. And when you bear in mind that neither the turnkeys nor myself had any interest in an extra sale of it, but, on the contrary, if it is believed as represented, that the consumpt of an extra quantity had the effect of making the prisoners contumacious and disorderly, our interest lay in the contrary direction, you will not readily believe the stories got up and palmed upon the authorities with the view of prejudicing them against us.

Again, it will scarcely be believed that after what numbers of those examined have said as to the rigid prohibition of the games, the mock trials, and the attempts to riot in the wards, that I could do

more than has been proved to have been done on my part, unless I myself or others had been present in the wards at the time. And the same may be said of the pawning, or attempts to pawn, spoken of by the persons examined.

On the whole, from the way in which I have been obliged to hurry up an answer to the lengthened complaint against me, I have to throw myself with respect yet with confidence upon the generous and candid feeling as well as the honour of the Committee.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

Glasgow Gaol, 29th January 1839. (Signed) D. M'CALL.

Memorandum of Additional Regulations which the Committee on the Gaol of Glasgow recommend to be enacted by the Council.

1st. That a matron be appointed to superintend the female prisoners during the day; to see that decorum is observed among them; to promote their moral instruction; to endeavour to procure light work for such as may desire it, and are qualified to perform it; and to see that the produce is correctly applied, and the balance paid to each when leaving the prison.

2d. As a further check against the exacting of *garnish*, which is prohibited in positive terms by the existing regulations—That the turnkeys shall not supply, or bring, or allow to be supplied, or brought, to any prisoner on the criminal side any liquor of any description, or any provisions other than the gaol allowance, unless by order of the surgeon, and shall not be accessory to the sale or disposal, in any manner, of any clothes or articles belonging to prisoners, whether criminals or debtors.

3d. That playing at cards, dice, draughts or damboard, and, in short, all other games which are already prohibited by the regulations, and also mock trials of prisoners, all acts of violence, intimidation, or annoyance of one prisoner by another, as well as swearing, noisy, or other disorderly conduct, and calling or communicating from one part of the prison to another, or to persons in the street, or areas of the gaol, shall not only be, as they are already, strictly prohibited, but punished by solitary confinement; and that this, as well as the other regulations, be placed on the wall of each ward, for the more effectual warning of the prisoners, and of all concerned.

4. That any complaint made to the turnkeys, or servants, or any irregularity falling under their notice, or of which they may be informed, shall be instantly communicated to the governor, who shall forthwith make strict inquiry, and apply the proper remedy.

Letter from Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, to the Lord Provost of Glasgow.

MY LORD, *London, 4th March* 1839.

I HAD the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 15th ultimo relative to the alleged irregularities in the Glasgow Gaol, together with a copy of a memorandum of additional regulations which the Committee on the gaol of Glasgow recommend to be enacted by the council.

At the end of your letter your Lordship stated that the Committee had not then concluded their inquiries, and that it remained for their consideration whether they may not recommend the removal of some of the turnkeys or inferior servants. When these inquiries are completed, and the measures of the committee and council finally decided upon, I beg that your lordship will communicate to me the result. I also request to be informed which of the charges contained in my letter of the 4th January, and founded upon the precognition which has been taken, are considered by the committee to be substantiated and which to be unsubstantiated.

I shall also feel obliged by the committee going through the recommendations which I have made, and stating specifically which recommendations are adopted and which rejected, with the reasons for such rejections.

No one, as your lordship justly supposes, can be more fully impressed than myself with the badness of the construction of the Glasgow Gaol, or with the impossibility of introducing a thoroughly good system of discipline into it. Still I confess that I am of opinion that much might have been done, and that much may still be done, as a temporary measure towards palliating the existing evils, and that without entailing any considerable expense. If the Scottish Prisons' Bill had passed when it was first introduced, the gaol might probably by this time have been rendered unnecessary and abandoned, but, as it is, a considerable time must elapse before the gaol can be given up even if the Bill should pass without further delay.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

The Lord Provost, Glasgow. (Signed) FREDERIC HILL.

Letter from the Lord Provost of Glasgow to Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons.

SIR, *Council Chamber, Glasgow, 27th March* 1839.

I HAD the honour to receive your letter of the 4th instant, and I have now to inform you that at a meeting of the town council, held on the 7th, a report was presented by the committee on the gaol recommending the appointment of a matron for female prisoners, and the enactment of the regulations of which I formerly transmitted a memorandum, and that the council, anxious to give immediate effect to the recommendation, suspended their standing order, and unanimously approved of the Report. I have further to inform you that I laid before the committee your letter of the 4th, and, in answer to the inquiries therein made, I inclose a copy of their minute on the subject.

The suggestions made by you to a former committee I am sorry to be informed have been mislaid, but if you have retained and will transmit a copy, I will submit them to the committee for consideration.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Frederic Hill, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

HENRY DUNLOP,
Provost.

Minute of the Committee of the Town Council on the Gaol of Glasgow.

THE lord provost laid before the meeting, a copy of the letter which he had written on the 15th ultimo, to Mr. Hill, Superintendent of Prisons, in answer to his of the 4th January, on the subject of the precognition referred to in the Report presented to the council by the committee on the 7th instant.

The lord provost also laid before the committee Mr. Hill's reply of the 4th instant, in which Mr. Hill inquires "which of the charges contained in his letter of 4th January, and founded upon the precognition, are considered by the committee to be substantiated, and which to be unsubstantiated. And I., the committee, having resumed consideration of the matters of complaint, are satisfied it is established, that, in contravention of the regulations, long ago enacted by the council, and still in force, *garnish* has been exacted among the prisoners; that for extorting this, or for amusement, or some other improper purpose, 'mock trials' have been held by them upon each other; that *gambling* has been practised among them; that communications have been held, by conversation, between prisoners in separate wards, and improper language indulged in; that conversations have been held between female prisoners, and persons in the street; that noise and quarrels have arisen among the prisoners; and that acts of theft, as well as violence, intimidation and molestation, may have been committed by some prisoners upon others in the same apartments: and further, that depredations may have been planned among them, to be committed after their liberation; and that spirituous liquors have been conveyed to prisoners on the debtors' side, through the windows which look into the street.

Of these and similar practices, there is, unfortunately, no reason to doubt. And no person can regret more than the committee do, that such irregularities should occur. It is equally indisputable, however, that they are evils which result, chiefly, if not entirely, from the construction and arrangements of the prison, and from the prisoners being unavoidably congregated together. And the committee see no remedy, while the present building is kept up, nor any check at all effectual, unless a sentinel were placed constantly in each ward, with the means of instant correction. Of the imperfections of the prison, and the impracticability of a thorough improvement upon it, the strongest evidence is afforded by Mr. Hill's printed Report, in which he says "it is greatly to be hoped it will soon be abandoned; that the day on which it is pulled down, will certainly witness the removal of a school of crime; and that nothing beyond palliatives can, of course, be adopted, so long as the present building remains." In these sentiments the committee are forced to concur. And, as regards the gaol of Glasgow, no stronger reasons could be given for the measures contemplated by the Bill now again before Parliament, for improving the prisons in this part of the United Kingdom. Under the operation of this Bill (the principles of which have been approved of in a petition from the magistrates and council), it is understood the present gaol will be superseded. And it is well known that the council is therefore indisposed to perform extensive temporary alterations on a building, the imperfections of which, even in Mr. Hill's opinion, would not be remedied, and which has already weighed so heavily on the funds of the corporation.

II. From the precognition, there seems reason to believe, and the committee do not doubt, that on some occasions, inferior servants of the gaol have given facilities to, or been instrumental in, the disposal of articles belonging to prisoners, and have, with the money so procured, supplied to the prisoners quantities of porter, ale, and biscuits.

The committee do not approve of such conduct, and they have therefore prepared, and the council has enacted a regulation, which it is believed will prevent its recurrence. The committee, however, are persuaded that the statements on this subject are exaggerated; and from a perusal of the precognition, it will be found that some of them are established to be false. The committee refer especially to the declarations of —— ———, pages 41 and 42 of the copy, as contradicted and discredited by that of —— ———, pages 77 and 78, &c., which is confirmed in one important particular, by that of James Pinkerton, police officer, p. 82.

On other particulars, of perhaps minor importance, the committee think the explanation of the governor, in the statement given by him, and of which Mr. Hill has been furnished with a copy, must be satisfactory as regards any supposed culpability on the part of him or his officers; at the same time, that it must be, as it is, matter of regret, that the local situation, as well as the structure of the gaol, should, at any time, or in any degree, be a source of annoyance or discomfort, to which it is not proper that even a criminal should be exposed while he is a prisoner.

Allusion having been made, in the precognition, to the habits of inebriety of the governor's son, who was employed for some time as a clerk in the gaol, the committee deem it proper to state, that that individual died several years ago.

III. Having made these observations in reference to Mr. Hill's letter of the 4th instant, the committee may now advert to the measure recommended by him in his letter of the 4th January, with the copy of the precognition. And, with regard to the first and second of the series, the committee, under the circumstances as above explained, and with their knowledge of these, and of the character of the parties, do not deem it necessary to have recourse to the severe measure of removing the governor and his present officers. Under the present governor, the committee are assured the gaol has been better regulated than it was under any of his predecessors; and as far as the committee are aware, no complaint has been made against him to any of the members of council, by whom the gaol is statedly visited in rotation, and by whom personal inquiries are made at the prisoners in his absence, and the result of their inspection reported to the sitting magistrate.

The appointment of a matron has been recommended by the commitee, and authorized by the council in compliance with Mr. Hill's suggestion.

IV. As to the introduction of the "separate system," or, where that cannot be done, the "silent system," this, however desirable, the committee regret, appears to them impracticable in such a building.

V. Regarding the dietary of the gaol, the committee, as suggested by Mr. Hill, have directed that it shall be the same as that in the prison of Bridewell.

VI. Food is not sold within the prison. Hitherto, relatives of criminal prisoners have occasionally been allowed to supply them with some provision; but, as recommended by Mr. Hill, the committee have directed that no food from without shall be admitted, except to debtors. It will have been observed, that malt liquor is prohibited from being supplied to prisoners on the criminal side. It is submitted, however, whether it is not expedient that the limited supply of malt liquor permitted to debtors, which is used by some of them as part of their diet, and which, if brought from without, and, as is done, in bottles, would be damaged by the examination to which every quantity must in that event be subjected. Neither the governor, nor his servants, nor any other person employed in the gaol, is interested in the supply. A good wholesome article is furnished, at the same price as is charged by dealers in the town,

and any profit that arises is carried to the credit of the corporation, in the account of the gaol expenditure. The profits last year amounted only to £77. 16*s.* 6*d.*

With respect to the supply of work to prisoners, this is highly desirable, and it is furnished to female prisoners, among whom it is practicable, and not attended with any hazard, being needle-work; but, among the male prisoners, with whom the work must be diversified, and performed with different kinds of implements, the result, it is apprehended, would be different; and, unfortunately, the structure and arrangements of the gaol hardly admit of it. It is a subject, however, which the committee reserve for further consideration.

VIII. A former committee had under consideration the suggestion that Venetian blinds should be put up before the windows of the cells, occupied for some time by debtors, and now by female prisoners, towards the street, on the north side; and it is believed the recommendation would have been complied with, but for the prospect of the gaol being soon abandoned; in which event, the expense might be considered, in a great degree, thrown away. The same circumstance may now occasion a similar reluctance, especially when the recommendation is extended to *all* the windows of the gaol, including those of the debtors' cells, the effect of which would be to add materially to the discomfort of these prisoners, and frustrate the proposal as to work if this were introduced. And after all, the evil would not be remedied, for the blinds would not effectually interrupt the communication of sound. Grated wire work was some time ago put on the windows of the cells towards the streets, and a watchman placed on the outside of the gaol during the night; by which measures, a check has been given to the introduction of spirituous liquor, and other improper communication.

IX. Visits to criminal prisoners have been permitted on one day of the week, and sometimes on other days when friends of prisoners had come from a distance; but the committee approve of the recommendation, that visits be restricted; and as to this, the governor has been instructed to exercise a proper degree of discretion.

Lastly, the committee approve of the suggestion, that Mr. Brebner, governor of Bridewell, should occasionally visit and inspect the gaol, and co-operate with, and advise the governor; and the committee have no doubt that such assistance will be as gratefully received by the latter, as it will be readily given by the former, when convenient.

Glasgow, 22*nd March* 1839.

RETURN from the Gaol of GLASGOW for the Year ending 31st December 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	697	162	23	882
Females	261	6	1	268
Total	958	168	24	1,150

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year:—				
Males	64	11	3	78
Females	22	..	..	22
Total	86	11	3	100

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time . . 150
Least ditto ditto 62

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	..	5	15	45	73	147	76	68	28	60	39	34	6	7	603
Females	1	2	3	10	25	47	30	30	15	25	18	15	4	4	229
Total	1	7	18	55	98	194	106	98	43	85	57	49	10	11	832

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Upwards of four times.	Total.
Males	85	31	13	2	1	132
Females	40	15	3	2	2	62
Total	125	46	16	4	3	194

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Glasgow Gaol.

Periods of Imprisonment of Convicted Offenders.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males . . .	..	31	20	6	3	6	..	..	..	66
Females . . .	..	9	7	..	3	1	1	..	..	21
	..	40	27	6	6	7	1	..	..	87

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	278	98	376
Strangers	325	131	456

Greatest Offenders.

	Sentenced to Imprisonment for Six Months or upwards.		Transported.		Executed.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	46	12	55	12	..	1	101	25
Strangers, of whom 54 were Scotch, 52 Irish, 8 English, and 1 Foreign	50	21	22	22	..	..	72	43

State of Education.

	Males.	Females.
Not able to read at all	112	101
Imperfect	394	116
Read and write well	70	6
Total	576	223
Of these, education carried beyond mere reading and writing	10	..

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Food:—						
Articles consumed, viz.—						
Bread	129	1	6			
Meal, barley, and salt	145	5	0			
Ox-heads	79	18	3			
Vegetables	27	7	6			
Milk	63	15	10			
Cost of cooking estimated at	37	11	0			
				482	19	1
Clothing				10	6	2
Bedding				54	9	11
Washing				9	13	9
Lighting				15	16	8
Fuel (deducting £22. 11s., entered as part of cost of cooking)				33	0	6
Furniture				13	1	0
Salaries:—						
Governor	200	0	0			
Surgeon	20	0	0			
Chaplain and Teacher	70	0	0			
Carried forward	£290	0	0	619	7	1

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	290	0	0	619	7	1
Precentor	2	12	6			
Turnkeys and servants (deducting £15, entered as part of cost of cooking) . .	284	0	6			
				576	13	0
Repairs				128	19	8
Sundries :—				16	1	8
Gross expense of the prison during the year . .				1,341	1	5
Less, kitchen waste	5	4	0			
Incarceration fees	51	3	0			
Profit on porter and ale sold . . .	89	10	8			
				145	17	8
Net cost .				1,195	3	9
Of this there was paid by the burgh* . . .	751	18	10			
,, ,, by the county of Lanark	408	10	8			
,, ,, ,, Renfrew	11	8	0			
,, ,, for deserters. . . .	23	6	3			
				1,195	3	9

Average cost of each criminal prisoner about £12.

Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking, $4\frac{1}{4}d$.

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever	Three cases of fever, all recovered.
Other cases of serious illness . . .	None.
Number of deaths	None.

Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.—No return.

Pardons and Remissions.—No return.

Escapes.—None.

CALTON (FORMING PART OF GLASGOW).

Calton.

(Third Report.†)

This little prison remains in much the same state as at the time of my last visit.

Cleanliness.—I found the upper cells clean, but the lower ones, which are used as police cells, were rather dirty. One of the prisoners was dirty, but the others were tolerably clean. They wash themselves daily, and once a week every prisoner goes into the bath. Once a-week also the prisoners are supplied with clean shirts, &c. Cleanliness.

Health.—About the same as formerly. Health

Food.—No change. Food.

Clothing.—No clothing is yet provided. Some of the prisoners were ragged. Clothing.

Bedding.—No change. Bedding.

Discipline.—The same as before. The prisoners are kept separate as far as possible, but owing to the smallness of the prison, and to there being no outlet when the place is full, it is often necessary to put two or three into the same cell. At the time of my visit I found even four prisoners in one cell. Discipline.

Female Prisoners.—The recommendation mentioned in my last Report for placing the females in the charge of the keeper's wife has been acted upon to some extent, but not fully, Female Prisoners.

Officers.—The same keeper is in office as before. He appears to be well qualified for his duty, and is highly spoken of. Officers.

The keeper and his wife do not live in the prison.

I recommended that some addition should be made to the keeper's salary, when it appeared at the end of the year that every thing has gone on very satisfactorily, but this has not been done.

General Observations.—This little prison is upon the whole in a good state, and is well suited for temporary purposes, but it is not calculated for imprisonments beyond a few days. General observations.

November, 1838.

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* Exclusive of £318. 10*s.* paid by the burgh to Commissioners of Bridewell, for aliment of prisoners sent to Bridewell for want of room in the gaol; also £21 annual allowance to the governor.

† For the last notice of this prison, dated Dec. 1837, see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 104.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Calton.

RETURN from the Prison of CALTON (Glasgow) for the Year ending 30th September, 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—			
Males	76	..	..
Females	101	..	..
Average number of prisoners during the year:—			
Males	3	..	..
Females	4	..	..

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time . . 14
Least ditto ditto 1

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	..	1	3	7	3	6	8	8	9	4	5	12	6	2	74
Females	..	..	2	1	4	18	16	9	10	5	9	17	6	1	98
Total	..	1	5	8	7	24	24	17	19	9	14	29	12	3	172

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Five times before.	Total.
Males	2	2	1	..	1	6
Females	7	2	3	2	..	14

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	9	45	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
Females	9	59	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
Total	18	104	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	172

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	49	62	111
Strangers:—Irish	25	34	59
,, English	..	2	2

State of Education.—No account kept.

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Food —						
Articles consumed, viz:—						
Broth, porridge, and milk.	25	4	10			
Bread	7	17	11			
				33	2	9
Washing (done by prisoners), Soap, &c., &c.				1	9	4¾
Lighting (gas) about				2	0	0
Fuel				1	0	0
Salaries:—						
Male keeper, one half only charged, the other standing for his services in the police office.	18	8	0			
Female keeper (6 months)	1	10	0			
				19	18	0
Repairs				0	17	10
Alterations:—						
Introducing gas into the prison				5	0	0
Expense of the prison during the Year.				£63	7	11¾

Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.			
Gross produce of the prisoners' work				31	8	0½
Ordinary expenses of work department	3	4	3¾			
Portion of earnings paid to prisoners	4	8	8¼	7	13	0
Net produce of prisoners' work				23	15	0½
Net expense of the prison during the year				39	12	11¼

All paid by the Burgh Commissioners of Police.

	£.	s.	d.
Gross average cost of each prisoner, during the year	9	1	1½
Average produce of the labour of each prisoner	3	7	9½
Net average cost of each prisoner	5	13	4

Average daily cost of the food of each prisoner, including cost of cooking, 3¼*d.*

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever	Not one.
Other cases of serious illness	All cases of sickness were very mild.
Number of deaths	None.

Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.

Nine persons were punished with the loss of one meal each.

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—GLASGOW.

House of Refuge. Glasgow.

The house of refuge mentioned in my last Report has now been open more than 12 months, and is in full operation. Its establishment reflects credit on the citizens of Glasgow, who, indeed, have ever been among the foremost in founding institutions of benevolence and utility.

At my visits to the Refuge I found much to admire. The boys appeared to be industrious, contented and well-behaved, and the governor and his assistants to be kind, though firm, in their demeanour towards them. All were actively and usefully occupied, some in the school and some in the workshops, while some were engaged in cooking the food, and performing other domestic duties. In a word, these boys were so employed, and subjected to such a system of training, as to afford the best prospect of their being gradually weaned from their old habits, and fitted to become honest and useful members of society.

The following extracts from the First Report of the directors will give the best information respecting the rise and present state of this institution.

"Mr. Brebner, Governor of the Glasgow Bridewell (whose name the directors cannot mention without recording their sense of his ability and benevolence), had long declared his conviction, founded on experience, that penal confinement for so short a period as that to which young criminals are usually sentenced, however valuable as the commencement of a remedial process, was by itself, as a mean of reformation, nearly useless. He had made it known to the public, that the youth upon whom it appeared to have produced the best effects, not only found no opening to earn their bread by honest industry, but were watched on the day of their liberation by the profligate and criminal, and drawn back, alike by the absence of every virtuous, and the presence of every vicious influence, to the course they had resolved to abandon. The visitors of the bridewell concurred with its excellent governor in deploring such a state of things, and in strongly recommending a house of refuge, into which these

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young unfortunates might be received, where they could at once acquire a good plain education, industrious habits, the knowledge of a trade by which to support themselves in after life, and from which they might go forth with a character regained.

. . . . . .

House of Refuge, Glasgow.

"By visiting the house, they [the citizens of Glasgow] may see above 160 boys, whose only occupation was crime, who were clad in rags, and lived among filth—now in riotous profusion, and now in starvation—one part of the day industriously employed in the various trades which will minister to their support in future life, another, attending school, and rapidly acquiring the elements of learning and religious knowledge, at another, taking innocent recreation; at all times decently fed and clothed, and many of them acquiring a relish for intellectual improvement.

. . . . . .

"With few exceptions the boys remain contented in the house, cheerfully attend to their varied duties, and conduct themselves in a manner which requires only to be seen to excite emotions of surprise and delight. The directors cannot believe that, after being for years habituated to sober industry relieved by innocent recreation, acquiring habits of order, and a love of comfort—after having their minds opened by education, and possessing the means of supporting themselves respectably—they will, to any great extent, return to the state of wretchedness from which they were rescued. Some may do so; but many of them will come back upon society, entitled to its confidence; and probably not a few with the energy to do good, which is often found eminently to characterize those who have felt the consequences of ill-doing."

The following instructive tables, relating to the inmates of the Refuge, have been drawn up by the governor. Most of the information was obtained from the boys themselves, but there have been some opportunities of checking it; and upon the whole the governor has confidence in its general accuracy.

Countries to which their Parents belonged.

	Fathers.	Mothers.
Scotch	104	118
Irish	47	37
English	8	5
Foreign	2	1
Unknown (foundlings)	3	3
	164	164

Character, &c., of the Parents.

	Fathers.	Mothers.
Drunkards	80	66
Unknown (foundlings)	3	3
Not drunkards*	81	95
	164	164

	Fathers.	Mothers.
Dead	93	74
Killed	3	1
Drowned	1	0
Left their children	17	9
A thief, and left	1	0
Transported	2	1
Unknown (parents of foundlings)	3	3
Very worthless	3	0
Soldiers	3	0
Beggars	2	4
Beggar and thief	0	1
Remainder, alive	36†	71‡
	164	164

Instruction.

Instruction.—40 of the boys had never been to school, but the remaining 124 had been to school for periods varying from a few weeks to seven years. Even those, however, who reported themselves to have been at school for the longer periods were found hardly able to read at all.

Period during which each Boy has been a Thief.

	Boys.
7 Years and odd months	4
6 do. do.	4
5 do. do.	8
4 do. do.	4
3 do. do.	23
2 do. do.	32
1 do. do.	31
Carried forward	106

* Fathers and mothers who drank at fairs and other public times, and on pay nights, are included among those "not drunkards."

† The greater part of these might be denominated worthless.

‡ With few exceptions these are very poor, and a great proportion of them worthless.

	Boys.
Brought forward	106
9 Months	2
8 do.	3
7 do.	2
6 do.	15
4 do.	5
3 do.	10
2 do.	9
1 do.	2
1 Day	1
Companions of thieves	9
	164

These nine have not stolen, but they have kept company with common thieves, and have shared of the booty.

NUMBER of Times the Inmates have severally been in the Police Office, Gaol, and Bridewell.

Times.	Police Office.	Gaol.	Bridewell.
	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.
1	30	17	30
2	20	7	8
3	16	1	14
4	11	0	4
5	7	0	4
6		2	3
7	20	1	3
8		..	1
9			
10 to 15	13	..	1
20 to 30	11	..	..
30 to 40 . . .	6	..	..
40 to 50 . . .	3	..	..
50 to 60 . .	2	..	..
60 to 80 . . .	1	..	..
80 to 120 . . .	1	..	..
Never (for theft) . .	23	136	96
	164	164	164

The greater part of the 23 who have not been in the police office for theft have been there on other charges.

*Principal causes assigned by them as leading to a course of crime.**

	Boys.
Bad company	68
Poverty—real want	56
Poverty and bad company	31
Sundry causes,—bad treatment at home, &c. .	9
	164

The following are extracts of letters to the secretary of the Refuge from gentlemen having opportunities of observing its practical effects.

From William Davie, esq., assessor to the magistrates of Glasgow :—

" I have not *gone* to the house of refuge for individual cases of the moral achievement, which it is grateful to believe it the instrument in effecting ; but I may here advert to one which has *come from* it. A few weeks ago, in the trial of three boys before the sitting magistrate, in the council chambers, a younger boy, who had been associated with them, was brought from the institution to be examined as a witness. The house-dress, plain, clean, and neat, which he wore, was, as might be supposed, in some of these particulars the very reverse of his own, and of those of the persons under trial ; but this change of *apparel* was not more remarkable than the expression of his *countenance*—that index, often well defined and intelligible, of the moral feelings, exhibiting, as it did, a change to comfort, satisfaction, and *self esteem*—at least something very different from the physiognomy of his recent associates. In their presence, and without knowing what he would say, I asked him a few questions as to his present situation. And I would think the answers, promptly and distinctly given, must have struck these hitherto unthinking youths, as they did myself, that surely this house of refuge must be a blessing. The brief dialogue was as follows :—

" Are you comfortable in the house of refuge ?" " Yes."

" Are you well treated there ?" " Yes."

" Do you feel the tasks given you there disagreeable ?" " No."

" Are you happier there than where you formerly were ?" " Yes."

" Would you like to go with such boys as these again, or to the place where you were formerly lodged ? " No, I would rather go back to the house of refuge."

The poor little fellow seemed anxious to get out of the sight of his former companions, and return

* To the question, "What has been your predominant desire ?" the answers, in a large number of cases, are " Attending the Theatre," " Attending the Shows."

to what he appeared to feel was his *home*. And I am persuaded the magistrate felt, as I did, that in this single instance, we had an ample return for our contribution to the funds of an institution, which, while there are such proofs of its usefulness, can never fail to receive support from the community of Glasgow.

28th January, 1839.

Mr. Brebner, Governor of the Glasgow Bridewell:—

Taking the average of the last five years, the amount of juvenile culprits in Bridewell is, since the opening of the house of refuge, about 100 less than before. And any thing more true was never said than what Lord Medwyn stated in his closing address at the last justiciary court—'that many would have been before them, more than had actually appeared at the bar, were it not for the existence of this admirable institution.'

The Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, chaplain to the Glasgow Bridewell:—

It cannot fail to be gratifying to learn that many of the most wayward, roving and hopeless beings that ever lived, have been induced to avail themselves of the kind and cordial welcome which the directors of so noble an institution offer to the returning penitent. Knowing the dispositions and habits of these boys as I do, nothing like this was expected on my part. Elsewhere I have shown the improvement which has already been effected on their aspect, manners, and conduct. With regard to many among them, scarcely a feature of their former selves is visible.

Mr. Henry Miller, superintendent of police for the city of Glasgow:—

None but those connected by official duty with the suppression of crime among our large population, can have any just idea of the distressing circumstances which were frequently presented to me in regard to juvenile offenders, before this house was opened. The infliction of public punishment on such offenders, especially for first offences, (the natural consequences, as was too often traceable, of the neglect or evil example of dissolute parents,) while no means were provided for afterwards affording them refuge and shelter, and leading them on to paths of honest industry, was always felt to be the most painful of public duties, and every feeling of humanity called loudly for a remedy. That remedy was provided by this institution, and I am happy to say, from intimate experience of its working since it opened, that it seems well calculated (extended as it no doubt will be, so as to accommodate about 300 boys) to answer the important purposes of its benevolent projectors and supporters. It is certain that all concerned in the prevention and detection of crime have felt relieved by it, and that the great cause of humanity has been promoted.

The beneficial effects to society at large are already evident. Of 164 boys who have been admitted into the house, the cases of 110 have been carefully investigated and recommended by myself, and it is gratifying to be enabled to say that the refuge afforded to these boys, not only holds out the fairest prospect of individual benefit to them of the highest importance, but also great advantage to the public in diminishing the present amount, as well as the future risk, of crime in our community. It is well known that before these boys were snatched from the course of iniquity on which they had entered, groups of young thieves were to be seen lurking about various streets of the city for the purpose of picking pockets and committing other offences. In Trongate and Argyll streets alone, from 20 to 30 of such persons have been seen walking in parties of three and four, and scarcely was there a police court held, in the roll of which there were not several cases of pocket picking and other petty offences; whereas it is now a very uncommon thing to have a case of pocket picking before the court. It appears also from the criminal information books that thefts from the person and other offences, generally committed by young offenders, have of late been much diminished. Society has been weeded in a great measure of juvenile offenders, and their admission into the house of refuge has done much not only to lessen crime, but, what is of more consequence, to prevent the baneful spread of evil example and contamination.

Aided by such means, I have no hesitation in saying that if the present more experienced thieves were removed from society, and a strict surveillance kept up over the city and suburbs by an extended, united, and concentrated police, the root of the evil would be got at, and the higher species of crime, such as house-breaking, &c., would soon be altogether banished from our doors. The growth of young thieves being checked in the bud, and the old offenders wearing out, as they would of course gradually do, the decrease of crime would follow as a natural consequence.

The safety and interest of society then, as well as the cause of humanity, equally recommend this most necessary and highly useful institution to the countenance and support of the citizens.

In the general claim of this institution to support I cordially agree; although I am of opinion that one principle on which it is at present conducted is unsound and attended with danger. I refer to the rule which closes the Refuge to all who are believed not to have committed any crime.

It appears to me that nothing should be granted to an offender as a privilege, or even awarded to him as a punishment, which is not open to every one who chooses to avail himself of it. On this principle I would allow every one who desires it to become the inmate of a prison, or, so long as the punishment of transportation exists, to be conveyed, if such be his wish, to a penal settlement, subject of course when there to the discipline of a convict.

Unless this principle be acted upon, there must always be a danger (though in many cases it may be very small) of the condition of an offender becoming such as to be coveted by honest members of society; a state of things which, if it were general, must of course be productive of wide spread and disastrous consequences. It is on this ground that I object to the rule referred to in the case of the Glasgow House of Refuge; although by very good management, and by keeping the scale of comfort and expense down to that of the lowest class among the honest portions of society, the danger may be small, and may be much more than counterbalanced by the immediate good produced. It should be remarked, however, that any injurious effect that may arise is not likely to be at once apparent, and that if the condition of the boys in the refuge be not in fact made equal to that of the children of the honest poor, it would be quite safe to withdraw the restriction in question, because none of those who are at present excluded would apply for admission.

It does not follow that if the doors of the Refuge were opened to persons who had not com-

mitted any crime, that therefore every one who might apply should be received. The Refuge is intended for those who from their age and other circumstances afford a reasonable prospect, under a good system of training, of becoming honest and useful members of society; and persons advanced in life, or of broken constitutions, &c., might be excluded without giving rise to the evil in question; that is to say without placing any one in a position in which he could say with truth, "Because I have been honest and have worked for my bread, I am not allowed to enter the Refuge, where I should have plenty of food and a comfortable bed, and be kindly treated, and where I should learn a trade and go to school; but if I had been an idle lad and a thief, the doors of the Refuge would not have been shut against me."

If the danger of this evil could be removed, the House of Refuge at Glasgow would, in my opinion, be productive of unmixed good, and become one of the best institutions in the country

The following extracts of a letter from the governor of the Glasgow Bridewell to the Lord Provost contains a proposal for establishing a refuge for females, and I am happy to learn that the plan has since been adopted at a public meeting, and with every probability of its being carried into execution.

My Lord Provost, *Glasgow, 23d October*, 1838.

Nearly ten years ago I had the honor of addressing a letter to the Lord Provost of Glasgow on the subject of male juvenile delinquency, urging the necessity which at that time existed for establishing a house of refuge for the reception of destitute boys. Such an asylum has at length been provided, and there are at present within its walls upwards of 120 youths in various stages of active employment.

Besides the beneficial influence which this institution is calculated to produce, it will also effect no small saving in a pecuniary point of view to the community. On the lowest calculation the expense of prosecuting and transporting each criminal averages £80. And supposing the 123 inmates of the house of refuge to be transported, they would cost the public nearly £10,000. Economy alone, therefore, would strongly urge the propriety of instituting and upholding such an establishment.

There is another class, however, of juvenile offenders, who have at least an equal claim to public sympathy, and are equally entitled to call for public protection. I allude to young and destitute females—children, who are sent to the streets, and trained up by worthless parents to beg and steal. There are many utterly friendless and destitute, who lurk about closes at all hours of the day, and sleep on stairs by night, without shelter and without food. In this state of idleness they grow up year after year, until they arrive at an age which enables them triumphantly to indulge in a reckless course of open profligacy, regardless alike of their own welfare and the feelings or opinions of others, and in spite of every warning and advice they continue to disseminate vice and obscenity in the very face of all classes of society.

During the last year more than 200 females from 10 to 14 years of age passed through Bridewell; and at present there are 30 in the house. Few of these 30, or of the large number just mentioned, have on being released any place which they can call a home. Their only place of retreat is one of the lodging houses already alluded to, and even in these shocking and miserable abodes they cannot remain without paying amply for the accommodation. The company to be met with in these hovels is in the last degree depraved and corrupting, and calculated to instruct and confirm them in all manner of iniquity. Now a house of refuge is the very place for the reception of these destitute females: to it many of them might be snatched from the paths of pollution before it was too late. There they would be trained in good and industrious habits, have instilled into their youthful minds that sense of delicacy and decorum which peculiarly belongs to their sex, and get stamped upon their minds a sort of moral restraint to which they had hitherto been perfect strangers.

Hamilton.

HAMILTON. LANARKSHIRE.

(Second Report.*)

I found but little change in this prison since the time of my last visit. I had made various suggestions for its improvement (see last Report), and the magistrates had expressed their wish to carry them all into effect; but they stated, that they were unable to do so for want of funds. Several recommendations, however, have been neglected which required no expenditure.

The same danger of escape exists as formerly; and there is still no provision for lighting the prison. The place is drier than it was, though some parts are still damp in wet weather. In some of the cells there are open fires. The coal is paid for by a subscription among the prisoners; and the principle of separation is destroyed, among other ways, by the prisoners going three or four at a time to warm themselves. With the exception of one of the debtors' rooms, I found the whole prison tolerably clean; though, owing to some defect in the apparatus, there was a stench from one of the water-closets.

Cleanliness.—One prisoner was dirty, but the others were tolerably clean. The rule is, that they should wash themselves every day; but the keeper cannot always stand by to see this done; and he is not allowed an assistant. One of the prisoners, as I found by his own statement, washed himself only two or three times a-week. Cleanliness.

Health.—Generally good. The prisoners are chiefly employed in breaking stones in the open air, and this probably assists in keeping up a good state of health. There has been no epidemic and no death during the year. Health.

Food.—No change. I recommended that the Glasgow dietary should be adopted, and that Food.

* For the last notice of this prison (dated December 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, page 74.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Hamilton.

the keeper should cease to have any interest in the supply of food; but this recommendation has not been acted upon. Supplies from without are still allowed.

Clothing.— A few dresses have been provided, but I found several prisoners very ragged.

Bedding.—No change. Tolerably clean. The convicted prisoners have hammocks and suitable bedding, but the unconvicted have nothing but straw.

Discipline.

Discipline.—Somewhat improved, but still far from satisfactory. Partly from the nature of the work and partly from the circumstance of the place not being lighted, the prisoners are not employed a sufficient number of hours, and pass too much time in bed. Some of the prisoners, indeed, I found quite idle. More work, however, has been done this year than last.

I found 12 prisoners together breaking stones, with a female prisoner and a female servant close by washing; so that little can be said on the score of separation. In the same cell, too, there was a lunatic, an old man and the old man's daughter; the latter, however, was not a prisoner.

Instruction, &c.

Instruction, &c.—Still no provision for instruction and no prison library. Public worship appears to be performed about once in two months, as heretofore. No one visits the prisoners in their separate cells to give them admonition and counsel.

There is still no record of punishments for prison offences.

Female Prisoners.

Female Prisoners.—These appear now to be chiefly under the care of the keeper's wife, but not entirely so. She is not allowed any salary.

Debtors.

Debtors.—No change in the regulations.

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous.—The rule which I recommended respecting visits has not been observed. Visitors, too, have been allowed to give money.

Officers.

Officers.—No change. There is still only one officer; and considering this, the state of the prison is very creditable to him, although, in reality, the discipline is lax and unsatisfactory. I do not know of a single prison in the country, except this, in which, with an average of more than 20 prisoners, there is only one officer. It would not at all surprise me to learn, at any moment, that the prisoners had all forced their way out.

No salary is given to a surgeon, but a medical gentleman in the town is kind enough to act gratuitously.

December, 1838.

RETURN from the PRISON of HAMILTON for the Year ending 29th September 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	216	21	1	238
Females	20	..	..	20

One of these was a lunatic, viz., James Bell, clerk, residing in Wishawtown, Lanarkshire, aged 48. Not outrageous in prison; was to have been tried, before the sheriff here, for assault; trial postponed, and case reported to High Court of Justiciary.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year:—				
Males	19	3	..	22
Females	3	..	..	3

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time . . 40
Least ditto 17

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	..	3	2	8	13	18	19	32	30	31	16	15	7	4	198
Females	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	18
Total	..	3	2	8	13	23	19	34	32	33	17	17	9	6	216

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Upwards of four times.	Total.
Males . . .	..	4	2	1	..	7
Females . .	..	1	..	..	..	1

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	54	69	45	10	16	3	1	..	..	198
Females . . .	2	9	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	18
Total . .	56	78	50	11	17	3	1	..	..	216

Residence.—No account kept.

State of Education.—No account kept.

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.
Food	177	18	6
Articles consumed—			
Oatmeal made into porridge, barley-meal made into broth, (with marrowbones, vegetables, and seasoning,) and bread: 11 oz. of bread and $10\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of meal to each prisoner.			
Cost of cooking, estimated at, say $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per prisoner.			
Clothing	3	10	0
Washing, say $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per prisoner, about	15	0	0
Salary—gaoler's	50	0	0
No allowance for cooking, fuel, lighting, or washing, the same being included in the 6*d.* per day for each prisoner.			
Paid for whitewashing gaol	1	10	0
Expense of the prison during the year	247	18	6

Receipts.

Gross produce of the prisoners' work	60	0	0			
Ordinary expenses of work department	5	0	0			
Portion of earnings paid to prisoners				..		
Net produce of prisoners' work				55	0	0
Net expense of the prison during the year				192	18	6
Of this there was paid by the burgh	10	13	0			
,, by the county	182	5	6			
				192	18	6
Gross average cost of each prisoner (excluding debtors) during the year, say about	11	0	0			
Average produce of the labour of each prisoner	2	10	0			
Net average cost of each criminal prisoner, about	8	10	0			
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking about	0	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$			

Sickness and Deaths.—None.

Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.—No return.

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

LANARK.

Lanark.

(Second Report.*)

I found this prison, like that of Hamilton, in much the same state as when I last saw it, few of my recommendations having been acted upon. The prison is nearly as insecure as it

* For the last notice of this prison (dated December 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 78.

SCOTLAND.

Reports of Separate Prisons.

Lanark.

was before, the only change being the erection of a wall across part of one of the airing-yards, to prevent escapes through the front entrance, which has hitherto been accessible from the whole of this yard. This wall, however, is quite too low to be secure, and even if it were higher, and other precautions were taken, the most important of all securities for the safety of a prison, and for its good management in other respects, namely, a trustworthy and efficient keeper, would still be wanting. How, indeed, can it be expected that a proper man can be obtained, so long as the salary given scarcely exceeds the wages of a common labourer?—There have been two escapes during the year, and of these one was a second escape on the part of the same prisoner.

Cleanliness. *Cleanliness.*—The keeper assured me that all the prisoners wash themselves every day, but this, like some other of his statements, I found to be untrue. One prisoner admitted that he had only washed himself twice during the last fortnight. There is a bath in the prison, and the regulations require that every prisoner on admittance should go into it, but this I found had almost always been neglected.

Health. *Health.*—Tolerable; no change apparently.

Food. *Food.*—No change. There is still no fixed diet, and the keeper continues to have an interest in the supply of food. The money that might have been saved by putting the diet on a proper footing would, if added to the keeper's present salary, have made that salary sufficient to obtain the services of a proper officer.

Clothing. *Clothing.*—My recommendation on this head has not been further acted on than by the purchase of three suits of clothes.

Bedding. *Bedding.*—No change. The hammocks are still left in the cells all day.

Discipline. *Discipline.*—No improvement. Several of the printed regulations, and of those recommended by myself and professedly adopted, have been disregarded. Little work of any kind has been done, most of the time having been passed in idleness.

Instruction, &c. *Instruction, &c.*—Still no provision. No prison library. Except on rare occasions no one attends to perform religious exercises with the prisoners.

Offences, &c. *Offences, &c.*—The chief offences appear to be calling to one another, whistling, singing, and smoking. Most of the offences seem either to pass undetected or to be connived at.

Debtors. *Debtors.*—No change.

Miscellaneous. *Miscellaneous.*—I had recommended a rule restricting visits, and I had been informed that this rule was strictly attended to, but, in point of fact, it appears to have been almost wholly neglected.

Officer. *Officer.*—The last keeper was dismissed some months ago for telling falsehoods, allowing the prisoners to get supplies of ale, &c., and drinking with them himself. He was moreover suspected of conniving at the escape of a prisoner. The present keeper is also quite unqualified for his office; he is old, cannot see distinctly, has had no experience in the management of a prison, and, like his predecessor, makes statements which are untrue.

December 1838.

Before leaving Lanark, I again urged upon the magistrates the immediate adoption of the recommendations made twelve months ago, and of some others which had been suggested by Mr. Brebner, the governor of the Glasgow Bridewell. I stated also that I considered the prison very insecure, and the new keeper quite unfit for his office, and I recommended that he should be dismissed, that the salary should be raised to £50 per annum, and that Mr. Brebner should be requested to procure a suitable person to take the office. No immediate steps were, I believe, taken for carrying these recommendations into effect, and within about a week after my visit there was another escape, arising partly from the keeper having left the locking up to his son (a mere boy), and partly to his having neglected to remove a ladder from the yard. The magistrates then dismissed the keeper, and appointed another, but not upon the plan which I recommended, and at little more than half the salary.

January 1839.

I have been unable to obtain any return from this prison.

June 1839.

Lanarkshire.

LANARKSHIRE.

(Second Report.*)

Population about 370,000.

Prisons. *Prisons.*—Little change has taken place in the prisons of this county during the last year. As stated in my last report, a large addition is required to the Glasgow Bridewell, and new small prisons are necessary at Airdrie, Biggar, Douglas, Rutherglen, Carluke, and Leadhills; the prisons of Hamilton and Lanark also must be rendered complete, and alterations or new prisons are wanted at Strathaven, Carnwath, Gorbals, and Anderston. The Glasgow police prison too is very unsuitable and should be replaced by a better one, but the gaol, which is equally bad, might be superseded altogether if the Bridewell were enlarged.

State of Crime, &c. *State of Crime, &c.*—In the year 1837 there were many very serious offences connected with the combinations of workmen, but last year there were few, if any. This is a gratifying change, but I fear that there is at present no security against a fresh outbreak. The danger

* For the last report of this county (dated December 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 83.

of this is much increased by the inefficient state of the police in some parts of Glasgow, and in most of the small towns and landward parts of the county.

Although offences arising from combinations have ceased for the present, it would appear, from the following statement by Mr. Salmon, procurator fiscal, that in Glasgow and the lower ward of the county offences of other kinds have increased, and that to an extent sufficient to counterbalance, and more than counterbalance, the absence of the former offences. I confess, however, that the circumstance of there having been more *commitments* does not carry to my mind the conviction of there having really been more *offences;* indeed, bearing in mind how many persons are generally concerned in offences connected with combinations compared with the number who are apprehended, especially where, as in Lanarkshire, the police is insufficient, and where a system of intimidation prevailed, I cannot help believing that the number of offences and offenders was actually much less in 1838 than in 1837.—I have not obtained any enumeration of the offences committed in Glasgow during the year 1838, but Mr. Salmon states as follows:—"From the fact of my having this last year committed, at my own instance, 80 criminals more than the year preceding, there being

in 1837 . . . 210
and in 1838 . . 290

it is too plain there has been a melancholy increase of crime. This last year no case of combination has come under my notice, but the want and misery resulting from them and otherwise have produced thefts, by opening lock-fast places, and house-breaking, assaults, robberies, uttering of base money, swindling, in fearful numbers. Thefts of cattle (by slaughtering them in the fields and carrying off the carcase) and of potatoes from stores in the fields, have been of late very numerous, and this new year has been ushered in with more assaults, and these of a more aggravated nature, both in and around this, than I ever remember for the last 30 years."

In the middle ward it is reported that there was one rape and one highway robbery last year, but that there was no case of house-breaking with violence to the inmates, no case of fire-raising, and no serious offence of any other kind.

In the upper ward there appears to have been no case of murder, rape, house-breaking accompanied with violence to the inmates, or of fire-raising, but there is some evidence of a highway robbery having been committed. There have again been very many thefts at Biggar and among the farm-houses round about, particularly towards Carnworth Moor. Several flour mills have been broken into.

I have before called attention to the circumstance of crime running to a considerable extent in families, and have given many instances of it. The governor of the Glasgow Bridewell has supplied me with the following additional cases. I omit the names of the parties:—

——. One male and four females. The lad was executed, and the girls live by thieving and prostitution. Their evil propensities seem to be inherited from their father, their mother being a poor silly woman.

——. Two males and two females. All transported for theft. Inherit from their mother.

——. Three males, all thieves. Two of them are known to have been transported, and it is believed the third was also. Took after the father.

——. Three boys. Two transported, and the other still living by pilfering. Mother bad.

——. Three families, consisting of fifteen. The fathers were brothers, who dealt in making and uttering base coin. Their whole offspring, with one exception, followed that line. The lad who was the exception married a girl who had some money, with which he built a small weaving manufactory, but not satisfied with a gradual increase of means, he insured his mill and goods for four times their value, and then set fire to his premises.

——. Four females, all thieves. They have all been in Bridewell at the same time for different crimes. Inherit from the father.

——. Three girls. Two were transported, but the other was sentenced to twelve or eighteen months' imprisonment in Ayr Gaol, where she was reformed, and it is reported that she is in respectable service and continues to do well. Father and mother equally bad.

——. Two families. The younger branches are thieves, and their fathers and mothers are receivers of stolen goods.

——. Two males and two females, active thieves; they have often been in custody, but they carry on their business in such a cunning manner that the public prosecutor has never been able to establish a charge against any one of them.

——. Three females, all thieves. One dead, one transported, and one still following dishonest practices.

——. One male and two females, incorrigible thieves. Both after the mother, who was said to be the daughter of a thief, and to be a thief herself.

——. One boy and two girls, all thieves; several times convicted. Everything has been tried that could be thought of to reclaim these children, but hitherto without effect. The mother, an ill-doing woman, has an influence over them which never could be counteracted. The boy was tried at last Circuit Court, and sentenced to seven years transportation. One of the sisters is at present in Bridewell on a charge of theft, and it is reported that the other one is doing no good. The mother's house is a receptacle for thieves. In such cases what could be expected from the offspring?

——. Two males and two females, three of whom, along with their mother, have been transported.

——. Three girls, all thieves. They inherit from their mother, who is a thief.

——. A large family. Four of them have been transported. The father and mother reported to be equally bad.

——. A family of four, all thieves. Inherit from the mother.

——. One male and two females, along with their mother, have all been transported at different times.

——. Four or five in this family, all thieves. Two have been transported. Inherit from their father.

The foregoing are a few of the family cases which have come under my notice during the last three or four years. A number of additional cases could be given were it necessary.

WILLIAM BREBNER.

Glasgow Bridewell, 25th February 1839.

Lanarkshire.

Police.—There is a strong necessity for the establishment of an organized and efficient police in this county. Even at Glasgow there are no fewer than five different establishments, all acting separately, instead of working in concert and under one head. Under such an arrangement the facilities of escape must be much increased, the motives for active exertions must be weakened by the doubt whether they will be followed up in other parts of the town, and responsibility, the chief security for good management of every kind, must be greatly impaired.

Paisley

PAISLEY, RENFREWSHIRE.

(Second Report.*)

As mentioned in my last Report, the prison of Paisley, though contained in one building, has hitherto consisted of two separate establishments, a gaol and a bridewell. As regards construction, these differ but slightly, but in every other respect they have hitherto presented a striking contrast. In the Bridewell there has been order, silence, cleanliness, and industry; in the gaol, confusion, noise, dirt, idleness, smoking, and drinking; the latter having been encouraged by a regular sale of liquor for the benefit of the gaoler.

A cursory examination was sufficient to show that the proper remedy for the evils existing in the gaol was to dismiss the gaoler, and to place the whole under the management of the keeper of the Bridewell. This step, therefore, together with various other improvements I recommended at the time of my first visit, now nearly two years ago; but although nothing could have been more easy than to carry the recommendation into effect (for the commissioners of the Bridewell gave their consent), and although it would have been advantageous even as a matter of economy as well as for its more important benefits, it was not adopted; all that was done being to hold an occasional discussion on the subject without any practical result. Thus without the slightest counterbalancing advantage have there been two more years of corruption in the gaol of Paisley; and it is difficult to say how much longer the evils would have endured had not the gaoler been at length obliged to resign from sheer infirmity. Happily, therefore, it has at last been determined to place the gaol under the management of the keeper of the Bridewell, and orders have been given for making the necessary openings between the two prisons. At my last visit I found the work of cleansing going on in the gaol, and a man hard at work in removing the huge collection of porter bottles.

The Bridewell is in a yet more satisfactory state than at the time of my first visit; several improvements having since then been made. November 1838.

March 1839.—The gaol and bridewell have now been for some time under the sole management of the keeper of the bridewell; all the prisoners in the gaol are provided with work, and the females in the two prisons are under the care of a matron residing on the spot.

The following are the recommendations which I made at my last visit; and the accompanying statement shows which of them have been carried into effect :—

Recommendations respecting the Prison of Paisley, made by Mr Hill, Inspector of Prisons, 24th November 1838.

	Remarks.
The alterations in the building, &c. enumerated in the enclosed memorandum drawn up by Mr. Brebner, to be carried into effect, and Mr. Brebner to be requested, when the work is completed, to visit the prison again, in order to see that everything is right, and to point out any other minor alterations which may at present have escaped observation.	The alterations here referred to have been approved of generally as extremely proper; but it has been deemed inexpedient at present to carry the more expensive of them into effect for two reasons, viz 1st, the want of funds; and, 2dly, the prospect of the prison being taken from under the present management so soon as the Prison Bill comes into operation. The alterations made are noted below.
The prison regulations, dated 29th December 1837, and signed by the commissioners of the bridewell and the provost and magistrates of the burgh, &c., to be carried into effect.	Done.
Lighting.—All the cells and passages to be lighted with gas.	Agreed upon; but execution of work deferred for the present, owing principally to the advanced state of the season.
Clothing.—Every prisoner to be supplied with a prison dress; such prisoners, however, as have proper and sufficient clothing of their own being allowed, with the permission of the keeper, to wear their own clothes if they prefer doing so.	Consideration deferred until further information be obtained in regard to expense, &c.

* For the last Notice of these Prisons (dated December 1836), see Second Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 111.

Cleanliness.—Gaol prisoners, equally with bridewell prisoners, to be required to go into the bath on their admission to the prison.

Done.

All the prisoners to be required to keep their cells, &c. perfectly neat and clean.

Done.

The cutting and scribbling on the walls, doors, &c. to be immediately effaced, and the gaol part of the prison to be whitewashed.

Done.

The cells to be furnished with close boxes, on the plan of those in the Glasgow bridewell.

These boxes not furnished; but in lieu of tubs, as formerly, chamber-pots are provided, with wooden boxes for covers.

Exercise in the open air.—Every prisoner to be allowed to take exercise, either in work, such as pumping, or in walking about in the open air or in one of the large rooms, for half an hour every day, and, if he be untried, for an hour.

Consideration deferred; prisoners for long terms get out an hour occasionally in good weather.

Instruction.—The instruction to be given to the prisoners in their separate cells.

Done.

Visits.—Visits to untried persons to be restricted to a certain day each week, and visits to convicted prisoners to a certain day each month.

Done.

Surgeon.—The whole prison to be placed under the charge of one surgeon. The surgeon to go through the prison once a-week and see every prisoner, and to make a written entry of the result of his examination. The surgeon also to keep a sick list, according to the enclosed form.

Visits made and registers kept as here recommended; but there are still two surgeons, one for the gaol, and the other for the bridewell department; there being difficulties in the way of placing the whole under the management of one, owing to an existing engagement with the surgeon for the gaol.

Debtors.—Debtors to be required to keep their rooms, &c. constantly neat and clean, and to refrain from singing and making a noise of any kind. Not to be allowed to chew or smoke tobacco. Not to have more than a pint of malt liquor per day each, and this in no case to be supplied within the prison, or by any of the officers.

Attended to, so far as regards the cleanliness of rooms and absence of noise; but no restriction as to the use of tobacco and malt liquors, it being deemed hard towards *debtors* to lay them under restraint in these matters; no malt liquor, however, is supplied within the prison, or by any of the officers.

Visits to debtors to be allowed for the present from nine in the morning till one in the afternoon.

Visits allowed from nine till three, and from seven till nine, evening.

Copy of Memorandum referred to above.

It is proposed that the entrance to the prison should be by the southmost door, which leads to the best staircase (the other staircases, as it will be seen, are to be converted into cells). The first great improvement would be to take down the party or division walls, which obstruct the lobbies, and open up all the four passages from end to end. If the lobby windows were to be brought down nearly to the floors, it would greatly facilitate the ventilation as well as the inspection.

The entrance to the whole prison buildings is now by the southmost door; and the party or division walls in the lobbies are taken down, all as here recommended. No alterations made in the windows.

Gaol Department.—First flat.—The two large rooms, south end, to be appropriated solely to male debtors; this would save all the trouble and inconvenience of having the visitors to debtors going up through the prison as at present. Here a safety-door would be necessary right and left, and an entrance made from the inside of the room to the water-closet, taking care to secure the door in the lobby, which at present leads to the water-closet. Divide the large back room into two cells, build up the two apertures opening from the courts into the prison, and a partition in the lobby will at once give two additional cells; the water-closets may in the meantime remain as they are, here and in the other flats, for general purposes. By this plan there would be ample accommodation for debtors, and six cells for criminals.

The following is an extract from the minutes a meeting of the joint committee of gaol and bridewell commissioners and magistrates on this subject: "As to the debtors, the meeting think there are difficulties in the way of placing them absolutely in the two south cells of the ground flat, as recommended by Mr. Hill; but as soon as the keeper can find other accommodation for an office, the meeting direct that he shall try Mr. Hill's proposal; but in case of any debtor choosing to have separate accommodation, that means be taken for affording it."

The alterations on the building, here recommended, have not been made, for the reasons formerly stated.

Second flat.—The condemned cell would be improved by opening up and carrying the partition through and through. In this apartment one of the turnkeys should sleep in turn, and being in the very centre of the house he would be a check on the prisoners at all times. Turn the spare staircase into a cell, and then there would be, exclusive of the

The passage through the prison buildings has been carried through the condemned cell. An iron door has been placed where the opening has been made. No turnkey sleeps there at present; but it is intended that a turnkey shall sleep in this apartment so soon as a fit person can be engaged, but this condition has hitherto prevented this being accomplished.

condemned room (which it is hoped will seldom if ever be required for the original purpose), ten cells; the dark cell may either be opened up the same as the other cells, or remain as it is for consideration.

The other alterations here recommended not made, for the reasons formerly stated, with this exception, that the dark cell has been opened up.

Third flat.—Divide the large room to give an additional cell; the room above what is called the condemned cell, will be improved by the partition, but more so by the lobby being opened up. Here there would be a staircase turned into 1 cell,

The large room divided into 2
Ordinary cells as at present 8

Making in all in this floor 11 cells.

This flat is now entirely occupied by the female prisoners, and the large room has been assigned for the use of the matron.

Alterations not made, for the reasons formerly stated.

Fourth flat.—This flat has wooden floors and is the best and most convenient place every way for females; consequently, fit up the large room, or what is called the debtors' kitchen, for the matron; and as her apartments would communicate with the general lobby, she would have a complete control over those of her own sex both by day and night. Should there be at any time one or more female debtors, they could be taken up beside the matron, to the room or rooms which the male debtors at present occupy.

On this floor there are nine cells, so that in this department there would be 36 cells for criminals, exclusive of two large rooms for debtors; thus gaining six cells by the alterations.

In place of this flat, the third has been in the meantime assigned to the females for sundry reasons of conveniency.

Alterations in the building not made, for the reasons formerly stated.

Passing to the Bridewell Department:—

First flat.—Here there is a nondescript apartment, which the running partition would convert into a cell; and if the division of the two narrow entrances were taken down, and the doors entering from the court built up and thrown into one, they would give another additional cell, which, with the eight ordinary cells, would make ten in this floor.

Not done, for the reasons formerly given.

Second flat. Gained from the staircase. 1
Ordinary cells 11

In this floor . . . 12 cells.

Ditto. ditto

Third flat.—Staircase. 1
Divide large mill-room into . . . 2
And there are of ordinary cells . . 11

In this floor . . . 14 cells.

Ditto. ditto

Fourth flat.—Divide two large cells, north end, into 4
Taking care that the doors are not placed opposite to one another.
Divide large room into. 2
Staircase 1
Ordinary cells 7

In this floor . . . 14 cells.

Ditto. ditto

In the bridewell side there would be 50 cells; gaining nine by the alterations.

Additional cells to be gained by the improvements, viz.—

In the gaol department . . 6
„ bridewell „ . . 9

Total . . 15

Were the improvements suggested to be carried into effect, the accommodation would be as follows, viz.—

First flat.—Large apartments for debtors, exclusive of airing-yard, water-closet, and other conveniences 2
6 cells for gaol prisoners, and 10 for bridewell prisoners 16

Carried forward — 18

	Gaol.		Bridewell.		Debtors.	
Brought forward	6 cells	.	10 cells.	2	.	18
Second flat .	10 do.	and	12 do.	.	.	22
Third „ .	11 do.	and	14 do.	.	.	25
Fourth „ .	9 do.	and	14 do.	.	.	23
	36 gaol cells.		50 bridewell cells, and 2 debtors' rooms.			Total 88

Airing-yards.—It is recommended that the wall to the north, and where the pump stands, should remain as it is; the next division wall south to be reduced to the height of the door; the centre wall and the crooked wall next to it on the south to be both taken down, and all the other division walls and boundary walls to remain as at present. A safety-door, leading to the debtors' airing-yard, will be necessary.

The crooked wall removed; no other alterations made.

The introduction of hammocks in place of bedsteads would be a decided improvement. The whole bedding should be removed during the day, which would completely prevent the prisoners from loitering on and destroying the bed-clothes.

Not yet done; consideration deferred.

A number of other minor improvements would have been desirable, but these may be postponed for the present without much inconvenience.

(Signed) WILLIAM BREBNER.

RETURN from the House of Correction of PAISLEY for the Year 1838.

	Criminals.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—	
Males	190
Females	135
Total	325
Average number of prisoners during the year	34
Males	18
Females	
Total . .	52

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time. 70
Least ditto ditto. 35

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30, and under 35.	35, and under 40.	40, and under 50.	50, and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males . . .	..	..	6	9	13	48	23	17	11	16	10	7	1	3	164
Females . .	..	..	..	5	1	23	19	16	17	14	5	18	4	1	123
Total . .	..	..	6	14	14	71	42	33	28	30	15	25	5	4	287

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Five times before.	Six times before.	Seven times before.	Eight times before.	Nine times before.	Thirteen times before.	Fourteen times before.	Fifteen times before.	Sixteen times before.	Seventeen times before.	Eighteen times before.	Nineteen times before.	Twenty times before.	Thirty-four times before.	Total.
Males . . .	17	10	3	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Females . . .	26	12	8	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	70
Total . . .	43	22	11	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	101

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males . . .	..	10	73	38	33	5	4	1	..	164
Females . .	..	1	73	32	10	2	5	..	..	123
Total . .	..	11	146	70	43	7	9	1	0	287

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	122	96	218
Strangers	42	27	69

State of Education.—No sufficient account kept.

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Food:—						
Articles consumed, viz.—						
Meal	57	15	0			
Barley	26	15	3			
Bread	51	10	8			
Salt	1	8	0			
Butcher's meat	12	18	6			
Vegetables	2	10	7			
Milk	14	12	0			
Potatoes	4	11	6			
Herrings	3	8	8½			
Cost of cooking, estimated at	10	0	0			
				185	10	2½
Bedding				1	19	6½
Washing				4	8	3
Lighting				9	3	9
Fuel (deducting 5*l.* entered as part of charge for cooking) . .				14	2	0
Salaries:—						
Keeper	60	0	0			
Assistant	31	10	0			
Housekeeper (deducting 5*l.* entered as part of cost of cooking	10	0	0			
Teacher	10	0	0			
Treasurer	7	7	0			
Surgeon (as per account)	16	0	6			
				134	17	6
Repairs				17	16	4
Sundries (including cordials for the sick, and various trifles, but deducting 11*s.* 9*d.* received for manure)				4	4	4½
Expense of the prison during the year				£372	1	11½

Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Gross produce of the prisoners' work				287	2	5½
Ordinary expenses of work department	74	2	7½			
Portion of earnings paid to prisoners	7	10	11			
				81	13	6½
Net produce of prisoners' work				205	8	11
Net expense of the prison during the year				166	13	0½
Of this there was paid by the burgh commissioners of police	161	14	6½			
Paid for military prisoners	4	18	6			
Total	166	13	0½			

Gross average cost of each prisoner during the year, £7. 3*s.*
Average produce of the labour of each prisoner, £3. 19*s.*
Net average cost of each criminal prisoner, £3. 4*s.*
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking, 2¼*d.*

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever	None.
Other cases of serious illness	26
Number of deaths (dropsy)	1

Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.

Six commitments to dark cells, and put in irons for terms less than two days; no account kept of punishments by withdrawal of food.

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

The return from the Gaol of Paisley being very imperfect is not printed.

GREENOCK, RENFREWSHIRE.

Greenock.

(Third Report.*)

This prison is in much the same state as at the time of my last Report. In addition to the recommendations therein mentioned, and which had been carried into effect before the Report was completed, I had suggested the removal of the two subordinate officers, and had proposed that the appointment of their successors should be placed in the hands of the keeper. This suggestion has now been acted upon, and the new officers are reported as efficient.

I found the prison clean as usual, but there is no improvement as respects dryness, ventilation, and security; indeed the building scarcely admits of any. In addition to other evils some of the cells are so dark as scarcely to admit of the prisoners working in them, and they are so small that it is impossible to put up looms in them, or to introduce any but a very simple kind of work. In fact almost all the prisoners are employed in picking oakum and teasing hair.

There is no provision for lighting the cells at night, the work not being productive enough to pay the expense.

Cleanliness.—I found the prisoners tolerably clean. They wash their hands, face, and neck, every day, one of the assistants standing by. They do not, however, wash their feet regularly, and there is no bath. Cleanliness.

Health.—Tolerably good, and about the same as heretofore. The periods of confinement are seldom long enough, however, to allow of the health being much affected. Health.

The most common diseases are itch, syphilis, and ulcers. The prisoners have no exercise in the open air, there not being any airing yard, or any well ventilated corridors.

Food.—No change. Food.

Clothing.—A few dresses have now been procured for the use of such prisoners as have not proper clothes of their own, but they are not lent in cases where the prisoner is not likely to remain more than a day or two. Clothing.

Bedding.—No change. Bedding.

Discipline.—No change. Separation is carried as far as possible, but in many of the cells there are generally two prisoners. Discipline.

Instruction.—The male prisoners receive the same amount of instruction as heretofore, and some ladies kindly attend four hours each week to teach the females. Instruction.

Female Prisoners.—Still in the charge of male officers. Female Prisoners.

Debtors.—No change in the rules. I found to my surprise that ale and porter are sold to the inmates of this prison. The quantity consumed is, I believe, small, and none of the Debtors.

* For the last notice of this prison, see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 54.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Greenock.

Miscellaneous.

Officers.

General Observation.

profit goes to the keeper; but I look upon the sale of fermented liquor in prisons at all as highly objectionable. I observed a pack of cards in the debtors' room.

Miscellaneous.—Tobacco in every form is prohibited.

Officers.—The keeper is the same as mentioned in previous reports. He is very well qualified for his duties, and appears to turn his means to the best account; but owing to the bad construction of the prison, and the shortness of most of the periods of imprisonment, he cannot effect much.

The other officers appear to perform their duties well.

General Observation.—The want of a proper prison is a serious evil at Greenock, and a great obstacle to the due administration of the laws. The present prison is not only a very bad one, but is occasionally so much crowded, that the magistrates sometimes deem it necessary to release some of the prisoners to make room for others. An instance of this occurred a few days ago.

November, 1838.

RETURN from the Prison of GREENOCK for the Year ending 1st August 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	539	27	1	567
Females	265	14	..	279
Total	804	41	1	846

Of these criminals one was a lunatic, viz., Peter Adams, aged 46, who having been four years ago brought to trial before the Lords of Justiciary was remanded until their farther pleasure should be known.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year:—				
Males	21	2½	..	23½
Females	10	3½	..	13½
Total	31	6	..	37

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time 59
Least do. do. 15

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30, and under 35.	35, and under 40.	40, and under 50.	50, and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	2	5	12	67	52	49	65	53	46	63	35	45	26	6	526
Females	..	..	2	11	22	15	51	31	21	27	26	21	20	8	255
Total	2	5	14	78	74	64	116	84	67	90	61	66	46	14	781

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Five times before.	Six times before.	Seven times before.	Eight times before.	Nine times before.	Ten times before.	Eleven times before.	Twelve times before.	Thirteen times before.	Fourteen times before.	Fifteen times before.	Total.
Males	27	16	12	11	2	2	2	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	..	89
Females	18	17	13	4	5	5	3	1	2	..	2	..	2	2	3	77
Total	45	33	25	15	7	7	5	5	6	3	4	2	3	3	3	166

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	18	123	83	..	..	1	..	..	..	225
Females . . .	8	78	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
Total . .	26	201	124	..	..	1	..	..	..	352

*Residence.**

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	91	48	139
Strangers	87	47	134

* Under this head only those who have been convicted are kept account of, and not even all of these.

State of Education.—No trustworthy account kept.

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Food:—						
Articles consumed, viz.—						
Bread	42	12	0			
Meal	25	6	0			
Barley	14	7	0			
Milk	20	18	4			
Cow head and beef	15	10	4½			
Vegetables	4	8	0			
Salt	0	11	0			
Cost of cooking, estimated at .	13	16	1			
				137	8	9½
Clothing				1	11	10
Bedding				5	14	0
Washing				2	17	10
Lighting				1	12	0
Fuel				7	16	1
Two men, one at 14*s.* per week, and one at 12*s.*; and a third man for nearly 3 months at 14*s.* per week	146	14	0			
Chaplain £30. Doctor £30. Medicine £8. 13*s.*	48	13	0			
				195	7	0
Repairs				11	6	0
Sundries				28	0	1½
Expense of the prison during the year . . .				391	13	8

Receipts.

Gross produce of the prisoners' work . . .				71	10	7½
Ordinary expenses of work department	1	0	4			
Portion of earnings paid to prisoners	4	8	7			
				5	8	11
Net profit from prisoners' work				66	1	8½
Net expense of the prison during the year .				£ 325	11	11½

All paid by the burgh.

Gross average cost of each prisoner (excluding debtors) during the year, £11.
Average produce of the labour of each prisoner £3. 2*s.* 7½*d.*
Net average cost of each criminal prisoner, about £9.
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking, nearly 3*d.*

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever	None.
Other cases of serious illness . . .	Two cases of Delirium Tremens.
Number of deaths	None.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Greenock.

Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.

Loss of breakfast	117
Handcuffs	28
Part of their dinner off	3
Total	148

Pardons and Remissions.—Liberated before expiry of sentence 123. It is impossible to note down the answer to all the inquiries of this part of the return. It may, however, be mentioned generally, that the magistrates are in the practice of liberating their own prisoners before expiry of the sentence, on the penitence of the prisoner and a promise of amendment, and when there is such prospect of amendment the magistrate causes the prisoner to be brought before him, and after giving the prisoner an admonition dismisses him.

Escapes.—None.

Renfrewshire.

RENFREWSHIRE.

Population about 150,000.

(Second Report.*)

Prisons. *Prisons.*—There has been scarcely any change since the time of my last Report; consequently, as there stated, new prisons (for the most part very small ones) are required at six different places, and repairs and alterations are necessary in the other prisons. The places where new prisons are required are Greenock, Pollockshaws, Johnstone, Barrhead, Gourock, and Lochwinnoch.

State of Crime, &c. *State of Crime, &c.*—No perceptible change. In the western district of the county during the last year, there have been one murder (not followed by conviction), one assault with intent to commit rape, and several cases of street robbery (in Greenock), but no case of house-breaking accompanied with violence to the inmates.

In the eastern district it is believed that there has been no heinous offence of any kind; this absence of heinous offences presents a striking contrast, the sheriff-substitute states, with what existed 25 or 30 years ago, when highway robberies and housebreaking were quite common.

Police. *Police.*—No improvement.

November, 1838.

Dumbarton.

DUMBARTON, DUMBARTONSHIRE.

(Second Report.†)

Excepting a few little improvements in the management, this prison is in the same state as the time of my first visit. I found it tolerably clean.

Prisoners. *Prisoners.*—There were 11 at the time of my visit, viz., 10 criminals and 1 revenue prisoner, all males. This number is rather less than the average of late, which average, however, is considerably greater than it was two or three years ago. The largest number at any one time during the year was about 20, and the smallest 10.

Some of the prisoners were rather dirty, and the surgeon stated that he often found them so. The prisoners appear to wash themselves generally once a day, but no one stands by to see it done.

There is no supply of soap, towels, and combs, it being left to the prisoners to procure these for themselves; and the same is the case as respects clean linen. There is a bath, but it is made little use of.

Health. *Health.*—Tolerable. No perceptible change. The most common disorders are itch and venereal complaints. There was no death last year.

There is no provision for exercise in the open air, the airing yard not being used on account of its insecurity.

Food. *Food.*—The money allowance still continues. It is 4*d.* per day for all except children, who receive 3*d.* Additional supplies from without are permitted, and I found a quantity of sugar, coffee, and other luxuries improper for a prison.

Ale and porter are still sold in the prison, both to criminals and debtors.

Clothing. *Clothing.*—None supplied.

Bedding. *Bedding.*—No change. The bedding was clean.

Discipline. *Discipline.*—No improvement. The prisoners continue to pass their time in idleness, and in each other's company. Of the 11 now in confinement, I found 4 in one room and 7 in another, the tried being mixed with the untried, and the young with the old. Two or three of the prisoners are believed to have been concerned in a robbery which was lately committed on a countryman who had come to Dumbarton to purchase cattle, and who on landing was surrounded by a pack of thieves, who jostled him about, and stole £80. from him. The moral evidence against these prisoners is strong, but the sheriff-substitute told me that he feared it would be necessary to release them for want of legal evidence, which legal evi-

* For the last Report on this county (dated December, 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, page 56.

† For the last notice of this prison (dated December, 1835), see First Report on the Prisons of Scotland, page 37.

dence he thinks might probably have been obtained had the prisoners been kept completely separate from each other.

Instruction, &c.—None, except that the prisoners sometimes teach each other. There is no prison library. Until lately Divine worship appears to have been generally performed on the Sunday, but during the last 8 or 10 weeks it has been omitted, owing, I believe, to the illness of the gentleman who is generally kind enough to attend. Instruction, &c.

Offences, &c.—The prisoners sometimes steal from one another, and there is occasionally petty gambling and swearing. The rule forbidding smoking too is sometimes evaded. Whistling and singing are not looked upon as offences, the gaoler says, unless a great noise be made. Offences, &c.

The usual punishment is confinement in a dark cell.

Female Prisoners.—These are chiefly in the care of the gaoler, though to some extent in that of his wife. Female Prisoners.

Debtors.—No change in the rules. Debtors.

Miscellaneous.—Visits are now nominally restricted to two days in the week, but exceptions appear to be readily allowed. Smoking, too, is now forbidden, but, as already stated, the rule is sometimes evaded, as is sure to be the case while there is so much communication with the outside, and while the prisoners have open fires. Miscellaneous.

Officer.—The same keeper is still in office. In some respects he appears to be quite as well qualified as can be expected for the salary given, but the want of reliance in his statements, spoken of in the last Report, is a serious drawback. Officer.

The keeper does not reside within the prison, but his house is near it.

November, 1838.

Recommendations respecting the Prison of Dumbarton made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, 26th November 1838.

	Observations.
Work.—Work of some kind to be provided for all. Such prisoners as may be sentenced to labour to be required to do 10 hours work every day. The others not to be compelled to work, but as an encouragement to do so to be allowed one-half of their clear earnings.	1. No work. Dumbarton Gaol not being a house of correction, no prisoners are sentenced there to labour.
The keeper to be allowed some addition to his salary for his additional trouble, when he has succeeded in introducing work and making it profitable.	2. No work having been introduced, there has been no addition to the keeper's salary.
Separation.—The separation of the prisoners to be enforced as far as possible.	3. Separation always attended to so far as practicable.
Lighting.—So soon as productive labour is introduced, the cells to be lighted in the evening.	4. This will be attended to when labour is introduced.
Silence.—Silence to be enforced as far as possible,	5. Attended to.
Females.—The female prisoners to be placed under the charge of the keeper's wife.	6. The keeper takes charge of female prisoners, it being considered his duty to do so, and his wife occasionally attends these prisoners.
Food, &c.—The money allowance to be abolished, and the following dietary to be adopted in its stead.	7. Money allowance is continued till magistrates enact regulations anent dietary, and provide accommodation for cooking.
Breakfast, from 6 to 10 oz. of oatmeal (according to age, nature, and quantity of labour, &c.) made into porridge with a pint of either sweet or butter milk.	8. Porridge and milk have always been in use to be given to prisoners for breakfast.
Dinner, two pints of broth, containing 4 oz. of barley, some vegetables and salt, and (if they can readily be procured) about a quarter of a pound of marrow bones. Also from 4 to 8 oz. of oatmeal (according to age, work, &c.) made into an oatcake, or the same weight of coarse wheaten bread.	9. See No. 7.
Supplies of food from friends, &c. outside the prison to be prohibited.	10. Prohibition attended to.
The keeper to be paid for the cost and trouble of cooking, but not to have any interest in the supply of the food.	11. This to form part of magistrates' regulations. See No. 7.
Tobacco in every form to be excluded, except that untried prisoners may be allowed to take snuff.	12. This attended to.
The sale of ale, porter, &c. within the prison, for the profit of any one at all connected with the prison, to be entirely abolished; and the	13. The keeper heretofore, and at present, licensed to sell ale and porter in moderate quanetities to prisoners. His licence continues in forc till

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Dumbarton.

only malt liquor henceforth to be admitted to be a quantity not exceeding a pint each per day to debtors.

Clothes.—A few complete suits of clothes for males and females to be provided, to be used by prisoners who have not suitable clothes of their own; the prison dresses, however, to be given up before liberation.

Bedding.—Hammocks to be introduced.

Cleanliness.—Each prisoner to be required to wash himself thoroughly every morning in the keeper's presence, (the females washing in the presence of the keeper's wife.)

The prisoners to be supplied with soap, towels, and combs.

Every prisoner to be supplied once a week with a clean shirt, &c.

Fires.—Fires to be allowed only when absolutely necessary; the fuel then to be supplied by the burgh.

Exercise.—The prisoners when placed in the different cells to be allowed to go one at a time for half an hour each day into one of the present day rooms to take exercise; such prisoners as are unconvicted to be allowed to go for an hour.

Instruction.—The keeper and his wife to give instruction to such of the prisoners as may be unable to read easily; and a few interesting books to be procured for a prison library.

Punishments.—Every prisoner who sings, or calls to another prisoner, or makes a noise of any kind, or who scribbles on the walls. &c., or who does not wash himself thoroughly, and at the proper time, or who misconducts himself in any other way, to lose the whole or part of any one of his meals; and if he persist in his misconduct, to be punished in such other way (exclusive of corporal punishment) as the visiting magistrate may direct. Every case of punishment to be entered according to the annexed form.

Visits.—Visits to untried prisoners to be restricted to a certain day each week, and visits to convicted prisoners to a certain day each month. The visitors not to enter the cells.

Surgeon.—The surgeon to be paid a regular annual salary, and not for each visit, or for the medicines he may send; and to be considered responsible for the general health of the prisoners. Once a week, at least, he should go through the whole of the prisons, and see every prisoner, making a written record of the result of his examination, and stating at the same time whether there are any causes of disease in operation, such as want of cleanliness, want of proper ventilation, &c. He should keep a record of all cases of sickness according to the annexed form.

Observations.

May 1839, when this recommendation can be considered.

14. Clothing has been occasionally furnished to needful prisoners, but no suits kept for this purpose, the magistrates being necessitated to incur as little expense as possible from the want of funds.

15. Present stock of mattresses and bedding in very good order. Hammocks will be substituted as mattresses are worn out.

16. Attended to.

17. Clean shirt supplied.

[No remark.]

18. Attended to.

19. Books procured for prisoners from Sabbath Evening School, and prisoners instruct each other; and the agent of Dumbarton Home Mission also gives his assistance to the instructing the prisoners once, and sometimes oftener, each week.

20. Gaoler directed to enforce this recommendation.

21. Visits to untried prisoners restricted to Saturday, and to convicted prisoners to first Saturday in each month, excepting upon other occasions, where special orders issued by a magistrate for admission.

The impoverished state of the Burgh funds has hitherto prevented this recommendation from being adopted. The prisoners, however, receive medical aid when necessary.

RETURN from the Prison of DUMBARTON, for the Year ending 31st December 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of Prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	61	7	2	70
Females	12	1	..	13

One of these, a lunatic, named Robert Reid, aged 38 years; admitted on the 27th of July, sent to the asylum on the 11th of August.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year:—				
Males	9¼	¾	..	10
Females	1½	..	..	1½

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time . . 24
Least ditto ditto 7

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	1	..	2	1	1	3	18	11	4	3	8	2	1	1	56
Females	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	9
Total	1	..	2	2	2	3	19	14	4	5	8	2	2	1	65

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.
Males	5	12	5	5	2	3	1	..	..
Females	1	3	3	3	1	..	..	..	..

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	29	6	35
Strangers	22	4	26

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.
Food:—Porridge of oatmeal and milk for breakfast, potatoes, fish, wheaten bread, and occasionally beef for dinner.—No account kept of cost or quantity.			
Money-aliment given to prisoners throughout the year, amounting to	67	18	1
Bedding, about	2	0	0
Washing, about	2	0	0
Fuel, about	2	0	0
Furniture, about	1	0	0
Keeper's salary	30	0	0
Repairs, Alterations } believed to average yearly	6	16	0
Expense of the prison during the year	111	14	1

	£.	s.	d.
Of this there was paid by the burgh	76	1	8
„ „ by the county	35	12	5
	111	14	1

Average cost of each criminal prisoner during the year about £10.
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner 4*d.*

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever (typhus: got better) . . . 1
Other cases of serious illness . . . . . } None.
Number of deaths . . . . . }

Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.—None.

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—None.

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Dumbartonshire.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

Population about 38,000.

Prisons existing at present.—Three; viz., the county prison at Dumbarton, and a lock-up house at Kirkintilloch and Elsburgh.

Prisons wanted.

Prisons wanted.—If there were a provision for sending prisoners sentenced to long periods of confinement to a penitentiary, the prison of Dumbarton would, with some slight alterations, do for all the purposes required. I have not seen the lock-up house at Elsburgh, and I do not know how far it is suitable; I understand, however, that it consists of nothing but a small room. The prison at Kirkintilloch is described in my Second Report; it would at least require considerable alteration. It does not appear that a prison is wanted at any other place.

State of Crime, &c.

State of Crime, &c.—There seems to be a good deal of petty crime in this county, and some of a serious kind. The most common offences are reported to be thefts, assaults, and offences arising from combinations to force up wages. During the last year, as far as is known, there has been no murder, and no case of fire-raising, or of housebreaking accompanied with violence to the inmates; but, as stated in the report on Stirlingshire, there were several cases of highway robbery on the borders of this county last winter. Since the time of the prosecution of the Glasgow cotton-spinners, there have been no offences arising from combinations; but, four years ago, it was found necessary to have parties of military at four different places in Dumbartonshire, at the same time, to protect factories and workmen.

The sheriff-substitute states that most of the offenders are from 16 to 22 years old, and that most of the assaults are connected with drunkenness.

Police.

Police.—A regular and efficient police is much wanted in this county. At present there is not a single officer on constant duty. It is believed that many offences escape detection.

November 1838.

EDINBURGH BRIDEWELL.

(Third Report.*)

No alterations of any importance have been made in this prison during the last year.

There is no provision for lighting more than 12 cells and the tread-mill; so that in winter, about one-half of the prisoners leave off work before four o'clock.

Cleanliness.

Cleanliness.—I found the prison clean. The prisoners are required to wash themselves daily, and to go into the bath once a-week; but some of them occasionally evade both rules. The superintendence of the washing of the females is left to female prisoners. The prisoners are supplied with clean shirts, &c., once a-week; but there has hitherto been no provision for supplying them with clean stockings.

Health.

Health.—During the last year, an account has been kept of the weight of some of the prisoners, though not, as I recommended, of all. The result shows that most of them lose in weight, though some few gain. The falling off is observable especially among those who work on the tread-mill. One prisoner, aged 19 years, lost 31½ lbs. in rather more than three months, his weight diminishing from 157½ lbs. to 126 lbs. There are several other cases, in which the falling off was nearly as great. The surgeon, however, is of opinion that many who leave the prison with less flesh have nevertheless improved in general condition. He states that from excessive drinking and other causes, the prisoners, at the time of committal, are sometimes found to be in a bloated state, not at all indicative of sound health. Under all circumstances, however, I have thought it proper, with the concurrence of the surgeon, to recommend some increase in the food of those working on the tread-mill, notwithstanding an increase to a certain extent was made some moths ago.

At the present time, two or three prisoners have the typhus fever; and, a few days ago, one prisoner died of it. The fever was brought in from the gaol.

Those prisoners who are confined in cells have at present scarcely any opportunity of getting fresh air and exercise. I have recommended the construction of some rooms, with open bars on three sides, which, if built, will serve as airing yards.

Food.

Food.—The same as before, except that, during the last six months an addition of 18 oz. of bread per week has been made to the allowance of those at work on the tread-mill.

Clothing.

Clothing.—No change. The greater part of each prisoner's dress is provided for him, as stated in former Reports; but certain articles, consisting chiefly of the waistcoat, neckcloth, and handkerchief are not supplied, and these the prisoners are allowed to bring in with them. It will be seen by the evidence appended to this Report, that this arrangement gives rise to the very serious evil of bartering, smuggling money and tobacco into the prison, and stealing.

Bedding.

Bedding.—No change.

Discipline.

Discipline.—No change. The system on which it has been attempted to conduct this prison is that of division into small parties, and silence; the latter applying to the prisoners employed on the tread-mill. The number of prisoners in the day cells varies generally from two or three to seven or eight; and even in the night cells there are almost always two.

Owing to the construction of the prison, it is difficult to keep up an efficient superintendence, and to detect any one who is talking; and certainly this has not hitherto been done. Again,

* For the last notice of this prison (dated March 1838), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 100.

owing chiefly to an insufficient number of officers, prisoners have been employed in occupations which have enabled them to keep up a system of communication all through the prison; the separation even of males from females having been broken through by the employment of female prisoners in cleaning the passages and cells of the male prisoners, and in assisting to give out their food. These causes have naturally led to much intercourse, mutual corruption, smuggling of forbidden articles into the prison, favouritism, cheating, and stealing. Robberies, too, have been planned to be executed after the prisoners should have been liberated. All this will be rendered apparent by the annexed evidence; although, as this evidence was taken from prisoners themselves, it must be received with caution and with considerable allowance for exaggeration and wilful misrepresentation. Many parts, however, were supported by the concurrent testimony of several prisoners, and some parts by the evidence of the officers and by my own observation. Several of the irregularities mentioned are such as the existing arrangements were almost certain to give rise to.

Instruction, &c.—No change. The schoolmaster acts as chaplain also. He appears, however, to be zealous and efficient. There is a prison library, but it requires an addition of books calculated to interest the prisoners. Public worship is performed daily; but it would appear that there is a good deal of talking in a low tone, and inattention, the temptation to which must be increased by the circumstance that, at the time of Divine service, the cells are unusually crowded. Instruction, &c.

Officers.—The present matron is quite inefficient; but another is about to be appointed. The governor has energy and decision of character, and he speaks well of the subordinate officers; nevertheless, many irregularities have evidently been going on without the knowledge either of himself or of his assistants; though their existence might have been predicted as the necessary result of certain arrangements, such as that for giving female prisoners duties to perform in the males' division of the prison, &c. Officers.

The following is the evidence referred to. Some of it, however, relates to the habits of criminals generally, and the causes of crime, and has no particular reference to the Edinburgh Bridewell.

(No. 1) —— —— has been a prisoner in the Edinburgh Bridewell nearly nine months. Had previously been a prisoner in the Calton Gaol about a month, at two separate times, but both on account of the same charge (assaulting his wife). Is 35 years old. Has been bred to the law.

* * * * * * * *

On entering the bridewell declarant was required to strip himself and to go into the bath. It was night at the time, and he was then supplied with a prison shirt and went to bed. Next morning he received a complete prison dress, but was allowed in addition to retain his waistcoat, neckcloth, handkerchief, and a waistband. Asked anxiously to be allowed to keep his snuff-box, but was refused. Was then put into a cell with two other men, one of whom went by the name of —— in prison (though the declarant believes that that was an assumed name), and the other was —— ——.

Both these men were in for theft, and both have since been liberated and again tried for new offences.

Washes himself every day and goes into the bath once a week. On one occasion, however, he contrived to escape going into the bath, in consequence of one of the prisoners being employed as an assistant to superintend the bathing. Is supplied with a clean shirt once a week, but has had clean stockings only three times in the nine months that he has been in prison. As a general practice, all the prisoners in the same ward appear to be in the passage, or to have access to it at the time for washing.

Works in one of the central cells, which is larger than the ordinary cells; and it is the custom when new prisoners come to the bridewell, to put them into this cell for the remaining part of the first day, which gives declarant peculiar opportunities for becoming acquainted with the circumstances of their conviction, and with what they had observed in the bridewell at previous periods. On Sunday, too, several additional prisoners are put into this cell, and prisoners who come from the hospital are generally placed there for a time.

Has often inquired of prisoners what was the cause of their first offence, and has generally been told that it was either drink, women, gaming, or idle company, or two or more of these causes combined. By far the most common and potent of these causes, however, in declarant's opinion, is drink. The very young offenders appear to be generally decoyed by men and women, who supply them with money and various luxuries, including ale, whiskey, and tobacco. These children think it manly to be able to drink a great quantity of spirits, &c. (for which they soon acquire a taste), and to smoke a pipe. Has repeatedly heard boys from 10 to 12 years old say that they had large sums of money in their possession (remembers £7 being stated in one instance), the proceeds of a robbery, and that they wondered how the money went so soon; and their belief was, that they had been robbed by the women with whom they lodged while they were drunk. Has almost invariably heard them confess that they had no real pleasure in spending the money, and express regret that they had ever gone astray. Many of them had lost their fathers and expressed sorrow at having caused so much distress to their mothers. Thinks that with proper training, and by removing them from the scene of their former associates, most of these boys might be reformed.

Most of the prisoners admit that they were not driven to the commission of any of their offences by want, and that notwithstanding their loss of character they might still get an honest livelihood, if they resolution enough to avoid drink. *Declarant never knew a single instance of want being assigned as the cause of a first offence, and very seldom of any subsequent offence.* Is accustomed to obtaining and feels sure that the information which he has received from the prisoners may be relied on as true. They had no motive to conceal the truth from him. Has had several opportunities of comparing one account with another.

Many offenders have a strong desire to reform, but find it impossible to do so while their old associates are at hand, and while the temptations to drink are constantly before them. Many often express a strong wish to get to a distant place where they could obtain work, and where they should have no chance of meeting their former companions. Feels sure that if there were an agricultural

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Edinburgh Bridewell.

refuge, where the terms of admission should be hard work and spare diet, but where the inmate should be prepared to go out to the colonies and a passage provided for them, that 10 prisoners ou of 12 would gladly accept the offer. Believes also, that if a recruiting officer were stationed at the gate of the bridewell, or the police office, most of the prisoners on leaving would gladly enter the army even without a bounty. Thieves have no confidence in each other, and often feel a mutual disgust, but they have no hope while they remain where they are of obtaining other associates. Firmly believes that many, even among those who are looked upon as utterly depraved, might, under good regulations, be made good members of society.

The craving for drink generally dies away in the bridewell in the course of 8 or 10 days. Has often heard prisoners express their wonder that they did not feel any desire for whiskey, and regret at having spent so much of their money upon it. Declarant attributes this change to the simple and wholesome kind of food in use in the bridewell, to the restricted allowance of it, and partly to the bodily system not being in an excited state. The desire for snuff and tobacco continues much longer than that for whiskey. There is also a strong desire for more food. The subject of eating and the different modes of cooking food form a principal topic of conversation among the prisoners. They delight in talking about eating. For five minutes spent in conversation about drinking, half an hour is given to talk about eating. It is not rich food that they want, but more of the food that they are getting. Their appetite in prison becomes voracious. Considers the food given to those who pick oakum, &c., sufficient to prevent the constitution being impaired, but not enough to keep up a vigorous state of health and strength. Thinks that the prisoners on the tread-wheel suffer much in health for want of more food, and that many leave prison too feeble to work for a time at their usual employment in consequence of the hard labour and low diet to which they have been subjected.

Has had a great deal of conversation with thieves of all ages who have come to the bridewell, and the following is the result of the information he has received:—Stealing is generally done systematically, and as a matter of regular business. Most of the thieves know each other, and know the circumstances of the various robberies that are committed. They associate much together. The chief body of the thieves in Edinburgh live in the wynds and closes out of High-street. With vigor and talent on the part of the police, and with proper prisons to receive the offenders, the whole system might be knocked on the head. There are four or five houses which the thieves have frequently mentioned where they can get food, drink, and lodging on credit, it being well known how they are to procure the means of paying. At these houses also they meet girls of ill fame. All these houses are situated either in the High-street, or in wynds leading from it. They serve as nests and centres of crime. Many of the young thieves have also mentioned public-houses where they are allowed to drink to any extent, the characters of whose landlords declarant had always supposed to be respectable. There is no difficulty of disposing of stolen goods. Women frequently act as agents for the young thieves. There is one notorious person named ——, living on the south side of the town, who pretends to be a travelling jeweller, but who is in fact a receiver of stolen goods. Every one going to dispose of stolen articles gives a peculiar knock at his door. A little boy, who lately slept with declarant, told him that he had sold a watch to this man for 9*s.*, which he had stolen from his brother-in-law, and which he believed to be worth £6.

Another prisoner told declarant that he knew the person who some time ago robbed a French dentist, living at No. —, —— street, of a gold watch, chain, and seals, valued at £60, and that these were sold to —— for £4.

It is a mystery among the thieves how this man has contrived to escape so long. Declarant learns, however, by a new prisoner named —— ——, who slept with him last night, that —— was apprehended about a fortnight ago, and is at this moment a prisoner in the gaol.

—— ——, a prisoner at the present time in the Edinburgh Bridewell, told declarant that he had seen as much as £150 worth of silver plate at one time regularly packed up and invoiced in the shop of ——, on the —— —— (by whom he was employed for a short time), ready to be sent to a house in London. The plate had been purchased of travelling jews, and from the general nature of the conversation, declarant believes that much of it had been dishonestly obtained. ——, one of the boys, whom declarant had seen in the gaol waiting to give King's evidence, told declarant, that he ——, had been a shop-boy to ——, and that he had robbed ——, and —— told declarant that —— has since been robbed by two of his own (——) brothers, and that this last robbery has ruined him.

Many of those, who come over from Ireland to purchase old clothes, are glad to buy watches and other stolen property also.

Frequently finds, by conversation with the prisoners, that they have a brother or sister in the bridewell or gaol, and sometimes two or three at the same time.

The thieves that declarant has seen are, for the most part, as intelligent, if not more so, than the ordinary run of people, but he finds that few of them have been in the habit of reading. Some acquire a taste for reading in the bridewell, but he has no knowledge of any practical result therefrom after a prisoner has left the bridewell. Considers a library of interesting books a valuable instrument of reform in a prison.

Is of opinion that great evils arise from the association of prisoners in the bridewell. Believes that robberies are frequently planned in the bridewell. Knew a case in which a young man, named ——, the son of the ——, agreed, in concert with some others in the bridewell, to rob his father of the keys of the place during his sleep, and then to enter the shop, take away a number of articles, and with a gig in readiness make off with them. This plan was reported to declarant, not by —— himself, but by some other prisoners, but their stories agreed with one another. Declarant had not an opportunity of seeing —— himself. Whether the robbery was committed declarant does not know.

Has heard a prisoner mention that Mr. ——, of ——, near ——, is in the habit of sending a man to one of the banks in —— every pay week for money to pay his men with; that this man rides on a pony and is unarmed; and that it would be easy to rob him. The same prisoner also suggested, that it would be a capital plan to make counterfeit tokens, such as are used in some factories, &c., as money to pay the work people with, and which serve as orders on certain shops. The prisoner stated in particular, that in the iron works of Mr. ——, at the —— ——, near ——, tokens for 14*s.* and 7*s.* are used, which might easily be forged. He made a similar observation respecting the tokens in use at the —— —— mills.

Another man, named ——, or ——, who took part in the same conversation, stated that he knew a composition of metals that was very much like gold; and after some further talk, an agreement was

made by this man (who was not himself a forger), the first man, and a brassfounder or smith, who was also present, to set up a kind of partnership, and to build a small furnace for forging counterfeit gold coins upon the plan proposed so soon as they should leave prison. All these three men appeared to be strangers to each other till they met in the Edinburgh Bridewell.

At another conversation on the subject of coining, the difficulty of carrying a considerable weight of coins, from place to place, was started, when a prisoner (——, or some such name,) stated, that he managed by carrying a melting-pot with him, and that this pot was so made, that no one would suspect what its use was, and that he melted his metal (he is a copper coiner) in a field on his journey. —— is still in prison, but the others just mentioned have left. It appears that ——'s son travels with him, as an assistant, and that he was taken up with his father, but that there was not a sufficient quantity of base coin found in his possession to lead to a conviction.

Soldiers are often employed in disposing of base money, the circumstance of their necessarily moving about, from place to place, and the general belief that they would not be guilty of such practices, screening them from suspicion. There are generally many soldiers in the Edinburgh Bridewell, and from the opportunities which the prisoners have of associating, it is probable that agreements of this kind are made within the walls of the prison. —— ——, a boy already mentioned, who, declarant says, appears to be well versed in the art of stealing, being asked, by declarant, how lads managed to become so adroit at their business replied, "It is just in the gaol, and in a place like this." This —— —— is in prison for having a stolen watch in his possession. He states that the article was taken from a gentleman at the threatre by a man named —— and another person, and that these two ran after him (——) and gave him the watch. ——, according to —— ——'s account, is a convict, who had been sentenced to transportation, but who was imprisoned in the Millbank Penitentiary, instead of being sent out of the country. ——, after remaining some time in the penitentiary, was sent to one of the dock yards, where he had a sore place on his neck, which was trifling in the first instance, but which he made much worse by applying a piece of brass wire to it, which he found in the water-closet. When a poultice was put on, he took it off, and put the brass wire in its place, being careful to wash the sore every morning before the surgeon saw it, to remove any marks of the wire having been used. In this he was assisted by another convict, an English gamekeeper, and he in turn helped the gamekeeper to treat a sore that he had in the same way. The result was, that both —— and the gamekeeper were at last discharged before the period of their imprisonment had expired. ——, —— says, is a gunsmith by trade, but is very expert at making false keys also, of which he has a large assortment. —— being asked, if he had seen many of these keys replied, "An armfull of all sorts and sizes which —— is constantly altering." —— is at present at work with his brother, a gunsmith, in —— street (declarant believes), or in some other part of the new town. The manufacture of false keys is concealed from the brother, and not carried on in his premises. A plot has been formed for robbing a pawnbroker's shop, in which —— and —— are concerned together with the boy who serves in the shop. The chief difficulty was supposed to be a bar, which is on the inside of the door, but the shop-boy has shown how this bar may be removed from the outside, and —— has tried the plan, and finds that it succeeds. —— is to make the keys, and —— and the shop-boy are to assist in the robbery. The robbery cannot be executed till —— leaves prison, because the shop-boy and —— do not, at present, know each other, —— having acted as a go-between.

—— and —— are acquainted with a person who gives as much as one-half of the value of stolen gold and silver articles. This person is known to only four or five, and —— is much employed by women of the town in disposing of watches and other articles to him; —— getting a handsome commission for his trouble. No questions are asked by this man, and his house is so situated that you can enter it by one close and go out by another. He is unknown to the police.

A frequent subject of conversation among the prisoners is the amount of punishment awarded for their different offences. They consider that there is great inequality and unfairness in this respect, and a prisoner suffering from what he looks upon as a harsh sentence, considering the nature of the offence, often threatens to do something of a much more serious kind than the last act for which he was tried, as soon as he gets out of prison. Has already known several cases of prisoners who took part in these conversations returning to the bridewell for new offences. In these conversations, the cleverest and most determined thief takes the lead, and is looked upon as a kind of hero by the others.

Was never more convinced of the contagion of crime than since he came to this prison, and looks upon every prison, where, as here, the prisoners can associate and converse, as little better than a nursery for crime.

There is a great deal of conversation in the Edinburgh Bridewell, but it is generally in a low tone. Was never punished for talking, but thinks he is able to manage his voice better than most of the prisoners so as not to make much noise. In the night cells, however, there is very little check to talking, provided it be not loud enough to be heard by the watchman on the outside.

The female wardswomen (prisoners) clean the cells and passages of the male prisoners and make their beds, and when they are doing this, they have opportunities of talking to the male prisoners through the crevices of the doors, &c., they being frequently locked in the same ward (although not in the same cells, and not able to enter these cells), without any officer, male or female, being present. Much conversation is carried on in this way, the wardswomen generally inquiring of every new prisoner whether he has any money, tobacco, or snuff, and offering to be of any service to him in their power. They also inquire into the circumstances of his offence, and learn who his acquaintance are, and inform him who there is in prison. Sometimes they offer to purchase extra supplies of food from other prisoners for him, and in this way, and on various pretences, get money, &c., from male prisoners. Money, tobacco, and snuff, are brought in concealed, either in the waistcoat, the neckcloth, or the braces (which, together with the handkerchief, are not provided as part of the prison dress), and sometimes in the mouth. Sometimes, too, they are tied under the soles of their feet, or about the private parts of the body. Declarant has frequently obtained tobacco and snuff himself, which has been brought in, in this way (he showed a piece of tobacco, which he said, he had so received), and has seen money in the possession of prisoners.

One inducement which the wardswomen hold out to the other prisoners to give them money, &c., is, that they will put more meat into their can, which they have it in their power to do, as they fill the cans with this broth, and much depends on the wardswomen, whether the broth shall contain the thin or thick part in greatest quantities. This is particularly the case on those days in which there is meat in the broth. Knows that, in point of fact, distinctions of this kind are frequently made.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Edinburgh Bridewell.

Has heard indelicate allusions in the conversations between the female and male prisoners, but never heard anything very gross. There is some obscene language and swearing among the prisoners, but not a great deal.

There is much trafficking and bargaining among the prisoners, consisting chiefly of the sale of articles of clothes, such as the waistcoats, neckcloths, &c., which the prisoners bring in with them, but not limited to these things, as they often exchange articles of prison dress. Payment is generally made in food, but sometimes in tobacco, an article which always fetches a high price in the bridewell. The negotiations are generally carried on, either directly by prisoners in the same cell, or where prisoners meet, as at washing, or bathing, or on Sunday, where some of the cells have additional prisoners in them, or by means of the wardswomen or meat-carriers, which latter are male prisoners, though accompanied by female prisoners to fill the cans.

Declarant received the following note from a prisoner about a month ago:—

"DEAR SIR,

"If you send me down by the bearer another good cotton napkin, I will give you in exchange for it the blue silk one that you got to go to your trial with; or if you, or any of your [word not legible], has one or two good napkins, which you will sell, I will give you baps [wheaten cakes forming part of each prisoner's allowance of food] for them. I would like a good silk one, and a cotton one, or two good cotton ones. Do send me one at any rate by the bearer.

"I am, yours truly,

"—— ——.

"For whatever you send state the lowest number of baps wanted, and I will send them by the reeler [wardswoman] every day."

Declarant did not send the things applied for. The note was brought by ——, who is still acting as a wardswoman.

After a bargain has been struck, the articles bartered are sometimes handed from cell to cell, which it is possible to do through the gratings in front.

The meat-carriers and wardswomen obtain snuff and tobacco from new prisoners, whilst the latter are in the receiving cell, preparatory to stripping and washing. In this cell prisoners often remain a considerable time, and during that period, the meat-carriers and wardswomen have often opportunities of conversing with them. They tell them, that if they have any tobacco, money, or snuff, it will be sure to be taken from them, and that they had better therefore hand it to them (which they can do either above or below the door), and that they will afterwards return it; but instead of doing so, they generally laugh at the prisoner, and tell him that he dare not complain, because he ought not to have given it to them, or brought it in at all. By this means the meat-carriers and wardswomen have generally tobacco and snuff to sell to the other prisoners.

One way in which the meat-carriers prevent prisoners from complaining against them, is, to revenge themselves on any prisoner against whom they have a grudge, by giving him a hard piece of oakum to tease. The oakum is made up into parcels (one for each prisoner) by the meat carriers, and they contrive to fill the parcel intended for an obnoxious prisoner with hard and tarry pieces of cord; and the difference in the quality of the cordage is such, that one prisoner will get his work done by dinner time, while another sometimes cannot finish his by bed time, and although the latter may have worked much harder than the former, he is sometimes deprived of his supper for idleness. Such a punishment, besides enabling the meat-carrier to revenge himself, tells to his own advantage, the porridge and bread so stopped being given to the meat carriers themselves in addition to their own allowance.

While some prisoners are thus compelled to do more than their share of work, others, who are favourites with the meat carriers, or who have paid for a preference, get a very light task. This unfairness in the distribution of the oakum, and the knowledge that the meat-carriers obtain a direct reward for their injustice, is a great source of discontent and angry feeling among the prisoners. The knowledge that the meat-carriers can thus manage to affect a prisoner's comfort materially, acts as a strong inducement to the prisoners generally to keep in their own possession money, &c., with which to bribe them, rather than give it up to the turnkeys. The meat carriers sometimes sell the baps and the porridge also, to the other prisoners for money. One of the present meat-carriers, named —— ——, has done so to declarant's knowledge, as have others before him. One of the meat carriers acts as barber, and in that capacity has opportunities of holding a private conversation with most of the male prisoners twice every week, no turnkey being present during the shaving. At these times, he has excellent opportunities of buying and selling different articles, and it is then that most of the bargains with the meat-carriers are struck. About two months ago, one of the prisoners (—— ——) complained to Mr. M'Pherson, one of the turnkeys, that a meat carrier, named ——, had received a silk handkerchief (used as a neckcloth) from him, and had not given the food which he had promised to pay for it. —— was just going to leave the prison, and that, declarant believes, was the reason the complaint was made. Mr. M'Pherson ordered —— to restore the handkerchief, which he promised to do, but —— afterwards told —— that he had not the handkerchief in his possession, for that he had given it to a convict, who had left three days before; and ——, another meat-carrier, managed to pacify —— by undertaking to make up the food, which —— had not given him. —— however has not kept his word. —— is in the same cell with declarant, and declarant was witness to most of the proceedings.

By means of the meat-carriers and reelers communication is kept up throughout the whole prison, and therefore a female prisoner, going out or coming in, can convey letters, &c. for a male prisoner, as well as for a female, and *vice versâ*. Some of the female prisoners, too, help in the kitchen, and by that means get access to some of the governor's servants, and also to the milk-women who supply the bridewell, which milk-women declarant is informed supply the gaol also, and contrive to convey messages, &c. between the two prisons. In this way communication goes on, not only through the prison, but with the outside, and declarant has known several cases in his own cell, of orders being given for tobacco and snuff, and of the articles being obtained, and to declarant's full belief, from the outside. The commission paid is always high. Has seen sixpence paid for half an ounce of snuff, which would cost three half-pence or twopence, and this he thinks is about the usual rate. The meat-carriers allege that they have to pay something to the person who brings it in, and that they do not get much for themselves. Has heard many prisoners regret that they did not know the facilities for getting things into the bridewell, otherwise they would have brought more money in

with them. Visitors coming to see prisoners, sometimes drop small parcels containing tobacco, &c., which the reelers or others in the secret, pick up and convey to the person for whom they are intended. The place where visitors come to see prisoners is rather obscure, and no one would be likely to observe anything of the kind, unless he was looking for it. When a meat-carrier or reeler is aware that a prisoner's money is nearly gone, they often do not procure the articles they undertake to get, but cheat the prisoner of his cash. The meat-carriers and reelers have opportunities of communicating, besides the times they carry the food round. At meal times, indeed, some of the meat-carriers and reelers are often left together for ten minutes or so. This at least was the case when declarant acted as meat-carrier. Has known a meat-carrier and a reeler converse for three hours together, (the man being in a cell, and the woman in the passage,) both of them smoking all the time, the man flapping away the fumes with an empty sack, and the woman with her apron.

Believes that there is a good deal of smoking in the bridewell. Has frequently smelt the fumes of tobacco. Thinks that most of the smoking is in the night cells. Has heard from other prisoners, that tobacco and tobacco pipes are often found in the night cells.

It is the belief of the prisoners generally, and declarant agrees in it, that there is a good deal of stealing in the bridewell. On the first morning after his arrival, he had put his spoon on the window ledge, but Mr. M'Pherson told him he had better put it into his pocket, for that many of the inmates of that prison were light fingered gentry, and that if any one laid anything down, he was not sure of ever seeing it again. During part of the time that declarant has been in bridewell, there was a blind man in his cell, and this man was robbed daily of part of his food. Declarant was in the hospital part of this time, and during the other part was a meat-carrier, and was therefore much out of the cell. Declarant never saw the blind man robbed, and did not become aware of the fact till one day, when two of the other prisoners in the same cell had a quarrel, in which one began to charge the other with robbing the blind man, and the other recriminated by a similar charge. It then came out that part of the blind man's porridge, and the meat of his broth, had been regularly stolen; the oldest in the cell, who ought to have prevented anything of the kind, admitting that he had taken part himself, and giving as his excuse that all the others had done the same.

Believes that the full state of the gaol and bridewell, at present and during the last two or three months, has not arisen from any increase in the actual number of offenders, but merely from the circumstance of more juvenile offenders than usual happening to have been in prison, and fewer out of it. Several young prisoners have remarked to declarant, that they never knew so many of their companions in prison before. Declarant has himself seen about seven boys within the last three months, who came from one notorious house of resort for thieves in Blackfriars Wynd, kept by a person, whose name declarant believes is ——. Declarant, with another prisoner in his cell who knows this house, counted more than a dozen boys from this one house, who had been in the gaol or bridewell during the last three months.

Declarant believes that one cause of the great number of juvenile offenders in Edinburgh, is the want of employment for children. Is of opinion that some cases of a return to crime, would be prevented if it were not known on what day a prisoner would be released. At present, the prisoner's associates know the day, and the very hour, and often lie in wait to receive him. It is also important, that when a prisoner leaves, he should have the means of providing at least for his immediate wants. Knew a case lately of a man being liberated from the bridewell, but recommitted a few days after for stealing bread. Thinks that those employed at picking oakum would do three times the present quantity of work, if they were allowed the surplus earnings for themselves.

Has conversed with several prisoners who have been confined in the Glasgow bridewell. They describe the discipline as very strict and formidable. They dwell particularly on the complete separation of the prisoners, and the punishment (loss of porridge) which is inflicted for slight offences, such as spilling the milk upon the ground. They also complain much of being compelled to keep their cell window open, and of being obliged to get up so early in the morning, often in the dark. They describe the food as good, "what's of it," but complain of the long fast between the dinner of one day, and the breakfast of the next. They say that they heard nothing of what is doing in the house, nor any other noise than the turnkey's keys, and that the only relief was the mail-guard's horn, by which they knew what o'clock it was. They say that it is vain to try to move any of the officers, though they did not complain of unkindness; that very few would ever return to the Glasgow bridewell if they could avoid it; and that if ever a man was likely to do well, it would be from fear of being sent there again. One prisoner said that he would rather be in the Edinburgh bridewell eighteen months, than be in the Glasgow bridewell six months, and another that he would rather be transported for fourteen years, than be in the Glasgow bridewell one year.

Has also had a good deal of conversation with a prisoner, who knows two others who have been in the Millbank penitentiary. One of these, —— ——, has already been mentioned; the other, —— ——, is at present in the gaol. From their description, it appears that the discipline in this penitentiary is considered severe, but not so severe as that at the Glasgow bridewell. One said that he had no complaints about the food, and the other, that he got more food than he could eat. Both described the separation, however, to be very complete, and both said that they would rather be transported than sent there again.

Transportation has but little terror generally, far less than imprisonment, where the discipline is strict. Declarant is fully of opinion that complete separation of prisoners is the only means of preventing abuses and corruption in prison. All prisoners who have had an opportunity of making the comparison (especially soldiers,) describe the food in the English and Irish prisons as much better than in the Scotch prisons.

William M'Pherson is a turnkey in the Edinburgh Bridewell. Remembers about two months ago, a prisoner, named ——, complaining to him, that another prisoner, named ——, then one of the meat-carriers, had got a handkerchief from him, for which he had promised to give him bread, but that he had neither got bread nor handkerchief. Cannot recollect whether the handkerchief was a silk or cotton one. Desired —— to restore the handkerchief, but —— said that he had not got it. Thinks —— meant by that, he had not it about him at the time Thinks that he (declarant) did not doubt the truth of —— statement. Believes that he asked —— the next day, whether he had got his handkerchief again, and that —— said that he had. —— could have had no other way of paying bread for the handkerchief, than giving up his own. When prisoners are punished by the loss of food, the forfeited porridge goes to the general allowance, and serves to make

each prisoners quantity somewhat greater or better. The forfeited bread is sometimes not drawn from the store, sometimes it is returned to the store, and sometimes it is given to "deserving prisoners." When the porridge has been dished before the punishment is ordered, and there are but a few tins of porridge to be disposed of, they are sometimes given to prisoners who have been in for a long time, or to the meat-carriers.

The bartering among the prisoners, is confined chiefly to exchange of handkerchiefs, but they also exchange braces sometimes. There is not much bartering that comes under declarant's observation, but it is only when the prisoners "cast out among themselves," that he is likely to know anything about it. No such prisoner is allowed to keep more than one handkerchief in his possession. Never knew more than one exception to this rule allowed. Prisoners also exchange their spoons for "baps" They also give baps to one another, to deny the truth, when any noise is inquired into. Baps can be easily handed from cell to cell, either day-cells or night-cells. It is easy to reach from the window of one night cell to the window of either of the adjoining cells. By means of a bit of string too, sometimes made of oakum, prisoners can let down things from one flat to another. This applies both to day cells and night cells. Has often seen this going on. Half an ounce of tobacco got into the prison, is enough to set the whole house in traffic. Tobacco is smuggled in in various ways, but not to any extent. Sometimes it is concealed about the clothes, sometimes it is hidden in the receiving cell, sometimes prisoners drop it when they come in in places where they hope to find it again, and it is smuggled in various other ways. In one case found some tobacco and half a crown about a female prisoner. One of the governor's female servants was supposed to have assisted in getting it in, and she was dismissed. The tobacco and money had passed through several hands before reaching the prisoner, in whose possession they were found. Has not perceived the smell of smoking for about two months, and has not the least idea that there has been any smoking during that time. Does not think there can be any smoking in the day time, without his being aware of it, but thinks there may be smoking in the night cells after ten o'clock, without his detecting it. At the same time, it is his general opinion that there has not been any smoking in the night cells during the last two months.

Has no knowledge of any stealing going on in the prison.

New prisoners are allowed to retain their waistcoats and neckcloths.

The prisoners get clean shirts every week, but there is no rule about clean stockings. Thinks that the stockings are changed about once a month.

When the prisoners wash themselves in the morning, six or eight are generally out together.

On account of the tread-mill not being used on Sunday, the cells are considerably crowded on that day.

There is a good deal of conversation among the prisoners. Believes, however, that most of it is punished. All the punishments are recorded. Is sensible that any two prisoners in a cell can converse without detection, even if the officer were standing at the door. In almost all cases, there are at least two prisoners in a cell. Both the day and night cells of the male prisoners, and the passages between them are cleaned by female prisoners. No officer is stationed constantly in the flat during this time of cleaning. Even when the officer is in the ward, it is easy for these female prisoners to converse with the male prisoners. Has detected them doing so at times. They also have it in their power to hand things to the male prisoners, if the articles be small. Has detected them doing so. There cannot be much of this going on however. Has sometimes found them handing notes to the male prisoners. Thinks there have been instances of the wardswomen exchanging money and tobacco with the male prisoners. Has detected cases of the kind. The last case was about five months ago.

The broth is laded out by the wardswoman in the presence of a turnkey and the prisoners in each cell. Feels sure that she has no opportunity of favouring particular prisoners. There are pieces of meat in the broth, but if it is properly stirred up, there cannot be any favouring.

There is nothing to prevent the prisoners from swearing and using obscene language when in their different cells. Has not heard, however, an oath for a long time.

Has detected instances of notes and messages between different prisoners being conveyed by the wardswomen. Believes that the practice constantly goes on, less or more. Being shown a note to a prisoner, and asked whether that was the hand writing of —— ——, another prisoner, replied that the writing was like ——'s, but that he thought ——'s writing was superior to that. Became acquainted with ——'s writing by discovering a note from him to a person outside, concealed in the clothes of a prisoner who was leaving.

Prisoners, on admission, often remain an hour or two in the receiving cell before they undress. No one, however, can get access to them, because they are always locked in the cell, and there is an iron gate to prevent any one coming near the cell, which iron gate also is always locked.

Never had any complaint of the meat-carriers, favouring particular prisoners in making up the packages of cordage for picking. Does not think any thing of the kind goes on. One of the meat-carriers acts as barber. No officer is present while he is in the cell shaving. Does not know of any purchasing going on with the outside. Never saw any whisky in the bridewell, and except one case, detected about two months ago, does not believe that any is obtained.

Does not recollect any other irregularities in the bridewell, besides those already mentioned.

(No. 3) —— ——, aged 23 years, has been in the bridewell since the 4th June 1838. At the time for washing in the bridewell, all the cells in one flat appear to be open together. Declarant believes that there are 32 cells in his flat, and the prisoners in half these cells go to wash at each end of the flat. At washing time, is able to see and speak to any prisoner in his flat, even though such prisoner be at the other end. Has known the thing done. In consequence of there being such a crowd of prisoners, it is easy to escape washing. Has frequently escaped himself. Washes himself about as frequently as he does not. Washed himself yesterday, but not to-day. The only light in declarant's flat at washing time is a lantern, which the turnkey has in his hand.

During Divine service on the Sunday, as well as common days, the prisoners in declarant's cell are generally inattentive, and there is a good deal of talking among them, though it is always in a low tone. Has been in several different cells at different times, and has always found the same practice. So far as declarant has seen, the prisoners seldom listen to what is going on, and are thinking and talking of other subjects.

The prisoners corrupt one another very much. They plan robberies and make appointments to meet each other after leaving. Declarant was never in prison till he committed the offence for which

he is now undergoing imprisonment. He feels, however, that on leaving prison, he shall now be fit for almost any kind of crime. A boy, named —— ——, who left prison lately, and who had been in for the first time, expressed to declarant a strong wish to avoid committing another offence, and to get out of the way of his associates; nevertheless, two young men with whom he became acquainted in bridewell, got him into another scrape in a few days after he had left. Another boy has been committed three different times, (once to the gaol and twice to bridewell) during the period of declarant's confinement; and another boy, named ——, four times, namely, twice to the gaol, and twice to bridewell. Many others also have been in several times. The following prisoners at present at work on the treadmill, have been in some twice and some three times during declarant's confinement, ——, ——, ——, ——, ——, and ——, besides some others whom declarant knows by sight, though he does not recollect their names. Several others too have left for a second time, and are at present away.

There is a great deal of swearing and obscene conversation among the prisoners in bridewell. It goes on chiefly in the working cells, but is quite common in the night cells also. If the talking be not very loud, it is seldom detected.

The combinations to strike on the treadmill have generally been agreed to in the morning at washing time, or have been settled by handing a note round, either at the mill, or from cell to cell. The usual object of the strike is to get more food. Thinks that the food allowed is not enough for health. Believes that two men in prison have had their constitution destroyed in consequence of working so hard with so little food. Does not think the work too hard if they had more food. Feels very weak before dinner time comes. Is satisfied with the dinner, and so are the men generally, but the breakfast and supper are considered too scanty to keep up health and strength.

Thinks that the reelers are very unfair in lading the broth; that they contrive to give a good deal of meat and barley to some prisoners, and no meat to others. One man, named ——, appears to be a particular favourite of one of the reelers, and on Sunday (when declarant is in the same cell with him,) declarant observes that this man always gets a larger share of meat than himself, or any one else in the cell. On Sunday there are generally eight prisoners in this cell. About six Sundays ago, this man got nineteen pieces of meat, while declarant got only one piece. The tin of broth, containing these nineteen pieces, was bought of —— by another man in the cell, named —— ——, —— having contrived to get two tins of broth. —— keeps a spare can in his cell, and sometimes manages, with the connivance of the reeler, to get a double allowance. The turnkeys do all that they can to make the reelers serve the prisoners fairly, but they are frequently deceived. The reelers sometimes sell tins of broth to prisoners for bread. The tins are put by the reelers into the night cells. Frequently got an extra tin of broth himself from the last reelers, though he did not pay for it. Has been told by —— and another man, that the usual rate of payment is two baps for six tins of broth. Has seen prisoners push baps under the door of the day cell to the reelers.

Brought in a shilling with him, which he concealed in his mouth. This shilling he paid to one of the reelers, and got eighteen baps for it. Has often heard of money and tobacco being got by the reelers from prisoners in the receiving cells. —— ——, a prisoner, who has now left, told declarant that he had given one of the reelers three ounces of tobacco when in the receiving cell. Thinks that —— said, that he handed the tobacco through the hole above the door. The reeler promised to give him part of it again, but never did. Declarant was not applied to when he was in the receiving cell. He remained there only a few minutes.

There is a good deal of trafficking in the prison, the articles sold or exchanged being generally handkerchiefs, braces, and vests, that is to say, the articles of dress belonging to the prisoners themselves. When, too, a prisoner is about to leave, an exchange of a prison coat, or a pair of trowsers, is sometimes made with another prisoner who has old ones. The difference in exchange is generally made up in baps.

Some time ago sent a note to a prisoner, named —— (No. 1), to offer to buy a handkerchief, and to pay for it in bread. Intended to sell it again. Sent the note by one of the reelers. She was in the passage, and he pushed the note under the door. Did not get the handkerchief. Wrote to ——, because he had known him in gaol, and because he thought —— had good opportunities of getting handkerchiefs from new prisoners, as many of the new prisoners go first into his cell.

Has seen visitors attempt to give prisoners money and tobacco, but never knew them succeed.

To prevent the spread of crime, declarant thinks that nothing but the entire separation of prisoners (especially boys) can be sufficient.

Had been in respectable situations, and had lived honestly up to a short time before his apprehension. Had entered into a contract of marriage with a young woman, and every thing was prepared for the marriage, when through a quarrel with the young woman's sister-in-law, the engagement was broken. Then became reckless. Got among some drunken companions, who introduced him to girls of bad fame. Took to drinking and frequenting brothels. Was tempted to appropriate some money, which he had collected from his master's customers, and then was ashamed to return home, or to go back to his master's service. Was about to leave Edinburgh when he was apprehended. Shall never do any good again if he remains in Edinburgh, his character having been destroyed. Has had no real pleasure since he ceased to be respectable. Never knew what misery was before. Would be very glad to be able to retrace his steps.

(No. 4) —— —— has been a prisoner in the bridewell about a fortnight. Brought in a yellow striped vest and a cotton neckcloth. Had them safe last Saturday week, and left them in his night cell the night of that day. Did not sleep in this night cell on the following day Sunday. Went to it on Monday, but his vest and neckcloth were not there. Feels sure that they were stolen. A prisoner named —— slept with declarant, and saw his vest. Declarant was called up after he had gone to bed on the Saturday night, to go to another cell, and he carried most of his clothes down with him, but he accidentally left the vest and neckcloth behind.

* * * * * *

(No. 5) —— ——, (the prisoner mentioned by the last witness, as having seen the vest which he affirmed to have been stolen.) Has been in the Edinburgh bridewell about a fortnight. Has purchased a vest from —— —— (No. 4) for a bap. Has not, however, as yet, paid —— the bap. The bargain was made in bed on the night of last Sunday week, and next morning declarant put the vest on; but nothing passed between him and —— —— at that time. Knows nothing of a neckcloth belonging to —— —— (No. 4).

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Edinburgh Bridewell.

(No. 6) —— ——, aged 35 years, has been in the bridewell about six months. About four weeks ago, on a Sunday, he purchased a tin of broth from —— ——, another prisoner. Paid a bap and a half for it. There were nineteen pieces of meat in this tin, but in his own tin, there were only four pieces. —— had managed by a trick, to get two tins of broth, instead of one tin like the other prisoners. The reelers are very unfair in lading out the broth, and manage to give some prisoners much more meat and barley than they give to others. Declarant had some time ago given offence to one of the reelers, named —— ——, by informing Donald, one of the turnkeys, in answer to a direct question, that another prisoner, named —— ——, had given her some money. Thinks that the sum was 4*s.* 6*d.* From that time forward, this reeler gave declarant scarcely any meat in his broth. On one occasion she called declarant a "blind ——," and threatened to strike him on the head with her ladle. —— told declarant, that he brought the money in "under his chuck," but declarant does not know what that meant.

Whilst declarant was in the receiving cell, immediately after his entrance, one of the reelers, —— ——, asked him if he had any money or tobacco. Declarant had no tobacco, and had only a halfpenny in money. This halfpenny he gave to ——, for which she promised to give him a bap, but he never got it. During the time the declarant has been in the bridewell, he has bought two small pieces of tobacco from another prisoner, for each of which he gave a bap. He has also sold a pair of braces to a prisoner, named —— ——, for six baps.

There is a great deal of conversation in the cells, and much of it is profane and indecent. Much of the conversation of the thieves relates to the robberies that they have committed. Conversation goes on during the time of Divine service, both on the common days and on Sunday. Two or three prisoners in front of the cell are generally quiet and orderly, but the others seldom attend to what is going on, and employ the time in talking and so forth. When one of the turnkeys is approaching, those in front give notice, and the others start up, if they ought to have been standing at the time, and stop talking. It is very seldom that half the prisoners in declarant's cell pay attention to the service.

Although much given to drinking whisky, which was the cause of his committing his offence, declarant has ceased to feel any desire for whisky since he came to prison; still, however, feels a longing for tobacco.

Memorandum of Recommendations respecting the Edinburgh Bridewell, made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons.

Extracts from Minutes of the Committee of Commissioners, dated 13th February 1839, and 7th March 1839.

Separation.—The principle of complete separation to be introduced as far as possible. With this view the distinction between day and night cells to be abolished, and each cell to be used for the reception of a single prisoner both by day and by night.

Upon this point the committee, at their last meeting, came to the resolution of making trial of the suggestion in the second flat of the prison, but from what is now stated by the governor of the crowded state of the prison, it appears to be impossible to carry the experiment into effect until the number in custody shall be in some degree lessened; but the committee adhere to the resolution of making the trial as soon as circumstances render it at all practicable, and matters in the mean time to be put in readiness with that view.—*7th March.*

Directed that the front working cells in all the four flats of the prison, and the night or sleeping cells in the second flat, be so fitted up immediately.

Inspection slits to be made in the doors of all the cells, beginning, in the first instance, with the present day-cells.

Direct that the same be proceeded with immediately.

Iron Venetian blinds to be put up before the windows of the present night-cells.*

The committee, for the present, delay directions on this suggestion, the object being already pretty effectually attained by the iron blinds upon the front stancheling of these cells.

Projecting planks to be put up before the divisions of the present day-cells, or some other means taken to prevent prisoners from handing things from one of these cells to another.

Hammocks to be substituted for the present fixed bedsteads. The hammocks to be removed from the cells every morning.

Accepted the offer of the Edinburgh Ropery Company, at 8*s.* each, for as many as may be required for the second flat, to be supplied as soon as the state of the prison admits of the trial being made.

A room open on three sides and to serve the purpose of an airing yard, to be provided for each flat, and every prisoner who does not work on the tread-mill to be allowed to go into one of these rooms for, at least, half an hour every day, no two prisoners, however, ever being in the same room together.

As the erection of a building requisite for this purpose would greatly exceed any funds at present at the disposal of the committee, directions as to this recommendation are necessarily deferred.

Female Officers.—The present matron to be removed from office, and a person to be engaged in her stead competent to take the moral superintendence of the females as well as their charge in other respects, and the care of the domestic concerns. This person to be allowed a sufficient number of assistants to make it unnecessary to employ the female prisoners as officers.

The committee, in their minute of 19th December last, have already expressed their sentiments and intentions as to the present matron. They continue to doubt the propriety of the appointment of additional paid female officers, and, at any rate, the funds applicable to the payment of the annual establishment do not admit of so great an increase of expenditure as the wages of these additional officers would necessarily occasion.

No female officer (or female prisoner) ever to enter the male division of the prison, and no male officer, with the exception of the governor, and no male prisoner, ever to enter the female division.

Measures have, however, been already adopted for preventing the present female officers and female prisoners from entering the male division of the prison, or male officers (with the exception of the governor) and male prisoners from entering the female division, excepting turnkeys, at serving the diets.—*13th February.*

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* This and two or three other of the recommendations did not originate with myself. I found them already under consideration, but I included them in my memorandum in order to prevent their being forgotten.

Clothing.—The prison dress to be made complete, and every prisoner, on his admission, to give up every article of clothes, as well as everything else which he may bring in with him.

Sir John Hope stated that he had heard of a person, who, from her character and habits, he thought might probably suit the situation [of matron.]—*7th March.*

Upon the report of the governor, as ordered at the last meeting, resolved that the male prisoners have waistcoats, braces, and neckerchiefs, in addition to the present prison clothing. The waistcoats to be allowed during winter only, and to be of the same material as the present prison clothing. The braces to be of girth web, and the neckerchiefs of cotton drugget. The female prisoners to have, in addition, canvass boddice and neckerchiefs of cotton drugget.—*7th March.*

This involves a very serious amount of expenditure both for fittings and annual cost of gas, and the committee are not altogether satisfied of the necessity or expediency of furnishing each cell with a separate light. They resolve, therefore, to delay directions upon this suggestion for the present.

Lighting.—The whole of the prison to be lighted with gas, so that the same hours of work, of rising, and of going to bed, may be observed during the whole year.

This is already provided for by a discretionary power vested in the governor.

Work.—The prisoners to be encouraged to do overwork by being allowed one-half of their extra earnings. (One object of this is to enable each prisoner to have a small sum when he is liberated, so that he may not be driven into crime again by his immediate necessities.)

Food.—The variation which at present exists in the quantity of food allowed to prisoners employed on the mill on certain days to be abolished, and the quantity rendered uniform. The allowance of oatmeal for breakfast to those who work on the mill to be increased to eight ounces.

The governor to be empowered to vary the allowance of food, according to the age, work, &c., of the prisoners, keeping the present allowance as a general guide.

The committee remit to the surgeon of the establishment to report as far as regards the proposed alteration in the diet of prisoners employed on the tread-wheels; and with regard to the further discretionary powers proposed to be vested in the governor for varying the dietary of the prisoners in general, the committee are of opinion that the existing regulations sufficiently provide for special cases that may occur, and they consider any farther and more general powers as inexpedient.—*13th February.*

Upon the report of the surgeon resolved, that the allowance of oatmeal to prisoners employed on the tread-wheels be continued as at present, but that they shall have an addition of three of the prison loaves per week, so as to make their allowance uniform in quantity throughout the whole six working days; also an additional half-pint of small beer on each of these days; and that the allowance of bread and beer be issued at such time or times of the day as the governor and surgeon shall consider to be most advisable.—*7th March.*

Washing.—The prisoners either to wash themselves in their separate cells or to go to the present washing places one at a time. The prisoners to bathe also separately.

To carry into effect this proposal seems necessarily to involve either so great an increase in the number of paid officers, or so much additional duty and attendance on the part of those already employed, as cannot be accomplished under present circumstances. The committee of necessity, therefore, postpone giving directions upon this recommendation.

Religious Exercises and Instruction.—These to be carried on in the separate cells, as at Glasgow, Aberdeen, and elsewhere. The prisoners never to be congregated or placed two or three in a cell.

The committee are not satisfied of the propriety of entirely discontinuing public Divine service from the pulpit in the chapel, and therefore resolve that the present practices in that respect be continued, except in such cases as the governor and chaplain shall consider it expedient to keep particular individuals separate and apart from the rest of the prisoners.

Visits of Officers.—Each prisoner to be visited by the governor or matron every day.

The committee understand it to be already the duty of the governor and matron to do this as far as circumstances enable them.

Visits of Friends of Prisoners.—No visit to be allowed except under very peculiar circumstances, and when the governor is satisfied that it is likely to produce a good effect upon the prisoner. Each visit and the ground of it to be recorded. The governor to have the sole power and responsibility of allowing visits. Letters to be placed under similar restrictions, the precise rules being left to the governor.

These to be regulated and restricted as recommended by Mr. Hill, and agreed on at the conference with the lord provost and magistrates of the city, referred to in the minutes of the present sederunt, and which is to be communicated to the provost and magistrates of Leith for their concurrence.

Sundries.—The receiving cells to be rendered quite inaccessible to persons on the outside. (At present things can be handed through the window and through the ventilation hole, or pushed under the door.)

The committee expect that this will be sufficiently accomplished by the cast-iron blinds on the windows, and by shutting up the ventilating holes over the door.

[RETURN from the Bridewell of EDINBURGH for the Year ending 31st December 1838.

Total number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—

	Criminals.
Males	720
Females	627
Total	1,347

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Of these, one was a lunatic, viz., *Catherine Chisholm*, 16 years of age, a native of Dingwall, Rossshire, committed from police court for disorderly conduct, and using obscene language in the Lock Hospital, for 40 days, on 18th September 1838,—removed to Bedlam on medical certificate and sheriff's warrant, 28th September 1838.

Average number of prisoners during the year :—

	Criminals.
Males	129
Females	97
Total	226

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time, viz. on the 24th of December 1838 . 271
Least ditto ditto, viz., on the 6th of February 1838 191

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males	2	11	30	70	69	76	63	43	53	74	33	46	18	5	593
Females	1	2	7	15	53	82	83	65	61	78	34	58	18	3	560
Total	3	13	37	85	122	158	146	108	114	152	67	104	36	8	1153

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.

	Once before.	Twice before.	Thrice before.	Four times before.	Upwards of four times.	Total.
Males	117	50	24	11	19*	221
Females	93	59	41	27	126*	346
	210	109	65	38	145*	567

* The following is the remainder of the Table:—

Number of times committed before.	Males.	Females.
5	4	18
6	3	15
7	3	8
8	3	10
9	2	8
10	..	6
11	1	5
12	..	5
13	..	5
14	1	5
15	1	8
16	1	5
17	..	6
18	..	4
19	..	3
20	..	2
21	..	1
22	..	1
23	..	1
30	..	1
31	..	1
32	..	1
33	..	1
34	..	1
44	..	1
45	..	1
46	..	1
47	..	1
48	..	1
Total	19	126

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	..	42	189	192	95	47	27	1	..	593
Females	..	60	205	160	41	23	21	..	50	560
	..	102	394	352	136	70	48	1	50*	1,153

Residence.—No account kept.

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s	d.
Food :—									
Articles consumed :—									
Bread, 93,909 rolls, 5¾ oz. each.	158	14	9¼						
Oatmeal, 54,236¾ lbs.	373	5	7¾						
Pot barley, 17,417½ lbs.	83	19	8½						
Cheese, 2,977 lbs.	41	19	5½						
Small-beer, 60,220 Imp. Pints	62	14	7						
Salt, 4,955 lbs.	6	14	5						
Ox-heads, 12,497 lbs.	52	1	5						
Vegetables	16	17	4						
				796	7	4			
Cost of cooking, estimated at				31	18	9			
							828	6	1
Clothing†							207	8	10½
Bedding							22	16	0
Washing							81	19	0
Lighting							48	7	0
Fuel (deducting £21. 18*s.* 9*d.*, entered as part of cost of cooking)							79	11	0
Furniture							33	12	10
Salaries :—									
Governor	180	0	0						
Do., per centage	50	0	0						
Governess	40	0	0						
Chaplain	30	0	0						
Schoolmaster	60	0	0						
Surgeon	30	0	0						
Clerk to Commissioners	75	0	0						
Do. to visiting trustees	12	12	0						
Turnkeys and watchmen	147	10	0						
Superintendents of work	101	13	7						
Housekeeper (deducting £10, entered as part of cost of cooking)	16	1	6						
Precentor	5	5	0						
Officer	3	3	0						
				751	5	1			
Retired allowance to late governess				20	0	0			
							771	5	1
Repairs							51	14	0
Alterations							62	5	8
Sundries :—									
Earnings rated to prisoners employed in lieu of officers				55	16	4			
Insurance against fire				11	1	0			
Stationery, books, and printing				14	11	9			
Advertising				16	7	9			
Medicines				41	5	4			
Extra regimen for sick persons, maintenance of children sent with their mothers, small gratuities at liberation, &c.				25	0	8			
Funeral charges				5	3	2			
Coronation dinner for prisoners, sand, camstone, and cleaning materials, stamps, postages, and various incidents				28	16	4½			
							198	2	4½
Surplus earnings paid prisoners							2	0	0
Gross expense of the prison during the year							2,387	7	11

* Convicts under sentence of transportation transferred from the gaol.

† There has been but little new bedding made up this year, which accounts for the disproportion between it and the clothing; and therefore this year cannot be taken as a fair criterion of the relative average; the expense for clothing in 1837 was £132. 1*s.* 1*d.*, and the average number of prisoners 205.

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Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Gross produce of the prisoners' work				501	8	3½
Ordinary expenses of work department	39	6	10½			
Portion of earnings paid to prisoners	2	0	0			
				41	6	10½
Net produce of prisoners' work				460	1	5
Net expense of the prison during the year				1,927	6	6
Of this there was paid by the burgh	205	17	0			
,, ,, city police	384	6	2			
,, ,, county	283	6	11			
,, ,, Leith police	45	18	4			
,, ,, Secretary-at-War	189	2	0			
,, ,, Crown agent	624	13	10			
By contributions from visitors	4	8	10			
Balance defrayed out of the General Assessment	189	13	5			
Total	£1,927	6	6			

Gross average cost of each prisoner during the year, £10. 11*s.* 3¼*d.*
Average produce of the labour of each prisoner, £2. 0*s.* 8½*d.*
Net average cost of each prisoner, £8. 10*s.* 6¾*d.*
Average daily cost of the food of each prisoner, including cost of cooking, about 2½*d.*

Sickness.

Cases of malignant fever	2
Other cases of serious illness	16 serious, and 22 severe.
Number of deaths	5

1st case, Tuberculous disease of lungs. 2d. Thickened pleuras, diseased liver, spleen, and kidneys. 3d. Tuberculous disease of lungs, with ulceration of mucous membrane of colon. 4th. Tuberculous disease of lungs, with hardening and ulceration of colon. 5th. Typhus fever. The two last cases were convicts sent to bridewell from gaol, ill of the diseases of which they died.

JAMES SIMSON.

Punishments.

607 cases, of which 112 were punished for insubordination, and refusing to work, with solitary confinement, and 77 of that number with bread and water additional; the remaining 495 cases being for other offences, such as idleness, talking, making noises, &c., were punished, by being stopped a portion of their daily allowance of provisions.

Pardons and Remissions.

None—except 14 military prisoners, who had part of their original sentences remitted by the general commanding in Scotland.

Escapes.—None.

Edinburgh or Calton Gaol.

EDINBURGH OR CALTON GAOL.

(Third Report.*)

During the last year a new kitchen and washhouse have been built, most of the day-rooms have been enlarged, and part of the accommodation hitherto reserved for debtors has been cut off and added to that of the criminals. Within the last six months also work to some extent has been introduced for some of the male criminals; but in other respects the gaol remains in much the same state as at the time of my last visit. At that time I made various recommendations for its improvement, but few of them have been carried into operation. Seeing that the extent of accommodation does not admit of the prisoners being placed in separate cells, I advised that for the present the silent system should be introduced, at least as respects convicted prisoners. I also recommended that work should be provided for all who were willing to labour, that an efficient schoolmaster should be engaged, a prison library established, the dietary of the bridewell adopted, the prisoners no longer allowed to keep or receive any money, the sale of food in the prison entirely abolished, and visits much restricted. With the exception of a provision for introducing work to a slight extent none of these recommendations have as yet been acted upon. How much these and other reforms are required in this prison, the evidence annexed will show. By that evidence it will appear that young and old, tried and untried, thieves, deserters, and persons convicted of petty assaults only, have been placed together, and have passed most of their time secure from observation; that gambling, swearing, obscene language, smuggling forbidden articles, drinking and smoking, cheating and stealing, have been of common occurrence; that there have occasionally been serious acts of insubordination, and that robberies have been planned to be

* For the last notice of this prison, see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 101.

executed after the offenders had left prison; that there has been much drunkenness among the debtors, and that there have been occasional gross irregularities among some of the officers of the prison.

The circumstance of much of the evidence having been given by persons of bad character ought in fairness to subtract greatly from its value; but it will be observed that many of the statements are confirmed by a good deal of separate testimony, and by the evidence even of the officers themselves, although other statements are positively denied.

Any one, however, who has paid much attention to the subject would not require specific evidence to convince him that proceedings such as many of those described do, in fact, take place; on witnessing the construction of the prison, and examining the rules and arrangements, he would detect the existence of causes which *must* produce the effects in question.

In corroboration of the statements respecting drunkenness among the debtors, and the smuggling of whiskey into their room, I may mention that one of the present magistrates informed me that some time ago, when he had to attend some of the debtors professionally, there were certain debtors whom he never found quite sober. Again, having given directions one day that I should be informed when any visitors to debtors arrived, in order that I might be present at their examination, I found that out of three parties two had a quantity of whisky concealed about them. Judging by the examination of those in the first party, it would seem that such inspections had generally been lax, the visitors not having been required to show whether they had any thing in their hats, whereas on that day, at least, the hat was in each case the place of concealment.

In proof of the insubordinate state of the prisoners, I may remark, that at a recent visit to the gaol by the Duke of Richmond, the governor recommended his grace, although he himself accompanied him, not to go near one of the airing-yards, lest he should be insulted.

The number of prisoners in the Calton Gaol has been greater than usual during the last year, which of course has added to crowding of the cells and day-rooms, and increased the amount of contamination.

No. 1.* —— —— Was in a separate cell (by his own choice) the first time he was in the gaol, except that he went down into the day-room two or three times; but was in the day-room the second time for the sake of the fire.

There were about 25 prisoners in the same day-room, some tried and some untried, of various ages and for various kinds of offence. Declarant and some others were in on charges of assault (some were police cases and were of a petty kind), but other prisoners were in for theft, one man for rape, and two others for forgery.

Two boys among these prisoners were detained as witnesses, being about to give King's evidence, and declarant often heard some of the other prisoners instructing them what to say on the trial, and telling them to rap it into one person (meaning thereby to give evidence that should convict him), and to let some other person (neither of whose names does declarant recollect) escape.

There was no work, and the time was chiefly passed in idle conversation, walking about, childish tricks, and playing at cards and draughts; does not know how the cards were procured; they were concealed from the officers; the prisoners generally played for money, the common sum being from a halfpenny to twopence per game; some of the prisoners had money in their possession, but they generally played on credit. Recollects one instance of a prisoner obtaining some articles from the prison grocer on credit, to pay a prisoner to whom he had lost money at cards. This prisoner's name was ——, a baker's boy living at ———, near Edinburgh, and who was a prisoner for a trespass, or for poaching.

Has frequently seen whisky in the gaol when visiting it as the legal adviser to some of the prisoners, but he has not seen any within the last three years. Before that time, however, declarant knows that much whisky was drunk in the prison, and that it was easily procured. The whisky was drunk in the round-house and by the debtors. The officers were aware of this practice. Does not believe that there was a single officer who was not aware of the practice, and who was not accessory to it. Is positive that such was the case. Has seen each of them partake of the whisky. In saying that all the officers of the prison were accessory to the practice of whisky drinking, declarant did not mean to include the governor. Much of the whisky was brought in by ———, [at that time] the prison grocer and turnkey. Did not see any whisky drunk in the gaol when there as a prisoner. Thinks there has been a great reform in the gaol in the last three years. Has no knowledge of any whisky being conveyed into the prison at the present time, and knows that debtors are much disappointed in not being able to get it.

There was not much swearing or obscene language in declarant's day-room, but he was told by ———, one of the turnkeys, that his was considered the best conducted ward in the gaol. Some of the prisoners complained of things having been stolen from them by the other prisoners, and declarant was warned to guard against theft, but he himself lost nothing. Thinks that the other prisoners held declarant in some kind of respect. There was a good deal of smoking in gaol. The tobacco was generally purchased of the debtors. The money was put into a little bag, and let down into the debtors' area from one of the night cells, and the tobacco was sent up in return. On two occasions saw tobacco thrown over the wall from the debtors' yard. Tobacco pipes and snuff were obtained in the same way as the tobacco. Declarant himself procured some snuff in that way. Sometimes a written memorandum was enclosed in the bag, stating what exactly was wanted.

The smoking was not connived at by the turnkeys. One or two prisoners were put to watch, to give notice when the turnkey was coming, and the precaution was generally taken to sit in such a place as that the fumes should go up the chimney, or to smoke in the water-closet. Smoking in bed at night was common also.

Ale was often purchased by the untried prisoners, and through them by the convicted prisoners also.

* This prisoner is the same as No. 1 of those whose evidence is given in the report on the Edinburgh Bridewell, where he was in confinement at the time of his examination. In several other instances also evidence was given by the same individual respecting both prisons. Some parts of the evidence are omitted, either as being unimportant, or as containing charges which were not supported in any way.

Correspondence with associates outside the prison was carried on by means of letters often brought in concealed in food, as, for example, in the inside of bread, rolls, and herrings. Remembers one instance of a letter being conveyed in a snuff-box at the bottom of a can of soup. Letters sent out were generally concealed about the persons of prisoners who were leaving gaol.

The water-closet was often in an abominable state of filth.

—— ——. [The same as No. 2 among the prisoners examined in the Edinburgh Bridewell.]

Came [to the Bridewell] straight from the Calton Gaol, where he had been confined 14 weeks. Acted as dayman there during five weeks of the time. The daymen have the care of the wards. Their chief duty is to see that the prisoners do not destroy anything, and do not break out of prison, and that the place is kept clean. For these duties he was allowed a shilling a-week, which is paid once a-month in money. Slept with two other prisoners. These were changed five or six times while he was in the gaol. The average number of prisoners in the day-room was, he thinks, from 20 to 24, and the greatest number at any one time was 32. There were also generally about 10 prisoners condemned to solitude, but other prisoners slept with them at night.

Generally spent the money that he received as dayman in food, such as bread and butter, coffee, sugar, &c. He purchased these articles of the prison grocer. The prison grocer also sold ale, but only to those who were untried, and these were restricted to half a bottle each per day. Remembers ———, however, on one occasion, being allowed to buy a whole bottle. Remembers also another prisoner, named ———, being allowed, although convicted, to buy half a bottle of ale, in consequence of having assisted to wash out the cells and passages after painting.

The prisoners passed their time in constant idleness. There was not much stealing in the gaol, much less than he should have expected. Had many articles of clothing that would have been useful to other prisoners, but never lost any. Was never robbed of anything but food, and only of small quantities of that.

Most of the tobacco that was got into the gaol came concealed in food, linen, and clothes, sent in by friends and acquaintances from the outside, though some was obtained from the debtors. The meat-carriers (prisoners) also supplied tobacco, though not to much extent. If money was given to a meat-carrier one day, the tobacco was received the next day. The meat-carriers were considered as cheating a good deal, which was the reason that they were not more employed. The usual way of obtaining tobacco from the debtors was to put some money into a note, and throw it over into the debtors' yard, and the tobacco was thrown back in return. The greatest quantity that declarant remembers being obtained in this way at any one time was a quarter of a pound. A shilling was paid for it. The tobacco was bought of the debtors at the same rate as in the shops; but it was believed that the debtors cheated in the weight. Most of the tobacco was used in smoking. When smoking was going on, there was generally one prisoner on watch; so that, before an officer could get into the room, the tobacco and pipes were hidden, and all would deny that there had been any smoking. The smoking was chiefly in the day-rooms and night-cells. The smoking in the night-cells generally began soon after the locking up, and continued generally till about nine o'clock, though he has known it go on much later. Has heard prisoners striking lights for smoking in the middle of the night. Does not think there was any smoking in his night-cell for the first fortnight; but does not recollect a single night after that time in which there was no smoking in it. Feels sure that there was not a single night after that time without smoking. In one cell in which declarant slept it was a rule to have no smoking after nine o'clock, and till about half-past five in the morning; but never knew another instance of such a restriction. In that cell there was a young man who was fond of sleeping, and that was the reason of the rule. Lighting the pipe disturbed him; and, being the oldest prisoner, he had his own way. Declarant learnt for the first time to smoke in the Calton Gaol. Has often seen as much as a quarter of a pound of tobacco smuggled in in food. Has received that quantity himself concealed in a loaf.

When smoking in the day-room, there was plenty of time to conceal the pipes and tobacco before the turnkey could come. Some had pockets made on purpose to hold the pipes; sometimes the tobacco was hidden in the shoes, sometimes in the hat; sometimes both pipes and tobacco were concealed in holes near the fire-place, and they were hidden in various other holes and corners.

There was some card and draught playing in his ward, but not much of it. In the last ward he was in there was no card playing. They always played for money, but the sums were small. The common stake was a halfpenny. Declarant lost a shilling in playing with a boy, named ——, but was unable to pay. Declarant said he would get the money at the next visiting day, and send it to ——, as —— was leaving; or that he would give him half-a-pound of coffee and some bread, which declarant had received; but this did not satisfy ——, and he was insolent. —— insisted upon having the money, or upon declarant pledging a silk handkerchief for it; but declarant refused to comply, and then refused even to give the coffee and bread, in consequence of ——'s insolence. Upon this —— struck declarant, and tore his stock. This was in the day-room. Declarant went to the gate of the airing-yard to complain to Mr. Maxwell, one of the turnkeys, who came in to inquire as to the particulars. —— told Mr. Maxwell that declarant had borrowed a shilling of him, and got another prisoner to declare that he had seen him so do. Declarant, however, told Mr. Maxwell that he had lost the money at cards. Mr. Maxwell desired that the cards should be produced; but he did not get them, for declarant believes that they had been burnt during the time that he was gone to make his complaint.

On one occasion declarant had received a quarter of a pound of tobacco from his friends on the outside, and some of the prisoners insisted upon his giving them part, and on his refusing to do so, they seized hold of him, and tried to force it from him, but they did not succeed; whereupon they took a quantity of food belonging to declarant, consisting of about a quarter of a pound of tea, some coffee, some bread, butter, and cheese, a tart, and some other things, worth in all about four shillings, and having eaten part, they destroyed all the rest. Declarant was day-man at the time. Declarant complained to Mr. Fisher, one of the turnkeys; but when Mr. Fisher found that the quarrel had arisen about some tobacco, he did not do anything further in the matter, except desire the turnkey of the ward to examine declarant's person for the tobacco. Declarant, however, had already given the tobacco to another prisoner, so that it was not found upon him. A few days after declarant was again robbed of part of a loaf.

Being reminded that he had stated that he had never been robbed of more than small quantities of food, declarant observed that he considered the last-mentioned robbery different from ordinary robberies, as it was committed under the provocation of his not giving up the tobacco.

Letters were generally smuggled in concealed like tobacco, and were generally sent out hidden in the clothes, or about the persons of prisoners who were leaving.

Prisoners were allowed to receive money. Declarant received as much as 3*s*. at one time. Thinks that the idleness that exists is the great source of all the evils in the gaol. Considers the gaol a breeding place for thieves. If a prisoner has any principle in him he is soon laughed out of it.

—— ——. [The same as No. 7, among the prisoners examined in the Edinburgh Bridewell.] Before coming to the bridewell declarant was seven weeks in the gaol. There were 17 in the same day-room with him. All were completely idle. Much of the language was very corrupting, though much was carried on in slang terms which declarant did not understand. The time was chiefly passed in talking, walking about, smoking, and playing at ball and damboard [draughts]. Never saw any cards in the gaol. Has heard robberies suggested, particularly one that might be committed on a watchmaker. Once had his own pocket picked of a razor and tobacco-pipe during the time of prayer. Once bought a bottle of ale in the round-house from the prison grocer, part of which he drank himself, and part was drunk by two of the turnkeys, named —— and ——.

Declarant got a supply of tobacco, four or five times, from one of the day-men, who, he understood, procured it from a woman in the chapel. His wife also frequently sent him tobacco, concealed in his clean shirts, or sewed in other clothes. Once he got a supply hidden in a potato, and once his wife gave him some when shaking hands with him, after she had been to visit him.

There was a great deal of swearing and obscene conversation in the gaol. Often heard very obscene remarks made by boys while they were receiving their lessons.

—— ——, aged 15 years, entered the bridewell last Monday. Was in the gaol before coming here. Has been in the gaol altogether about 13 weeks.

Was often present in a class to which the schoolmaster gave lessons. There was a good deal of swearing and indecent conversation among the boys in the class at the time they were receiving their lessons, but they were often punished for it. The schoolmaster sometimes beat them with a stick, and sometimes reported them to Mr. Fisher, the turnkey. Bad conversation appeared to make the schoolmaster angry.

Mr. James Dick, late clerk and assistant officer in the Calton Gaol :—

Acted as clerk and assistant officer in the Calton Gaol, about five years. Left about 16 months ago. With rare exceptions the prisoners were quite idle. They chiefly occupied their time in gambling, obscene language, singing bawdy songs, recounting their adventures, smoking, quarrelling, and fighting. Smoking was regularly permitted until about the time of the appointment of the Inspector of Prisons; indeed, a halfpenny per day was allowed to each prisoner out of the gaol funds to purchase tobacco with. When an officer suddenly entered a day-room he almost invariably found these things going on. From the construction of the prison, however, it was difficult for the officers to enter the day-rooms without being perceived. Scouts were generally stationed by the prisoners to give notice of an approach. Every prisoner was examined at entrance, chiefly to see whether he was clean, whether he had the itch, or whether he had any weapons about him. At this time any money beyond a small sum was taken from him, lest he should be robbed of it by his companions. He was allowed to have this money again, as he required it, to purchase extra food, &c. Extra articles of food, such as bread, coffee, tea, sugar, and ale, were sold by a person appointed by the governor, who was called the suttler or grocer. The ale and porter were supplied by contract, the grocer getting a profit of a halfpenny per bottle. Very little profit arose from this contract. Whisky was introduced in various ways; it was smuggled in food, and it was brought in bladders concealed about the person. A good deal of whisky was consumed by the debtors, but not much, declarant thinks, by the criminals. Remembers a good many cases of whisky being found on persons coming to visit debtors. On Christmas and New Year's-day the debtors were always allowed, and that with the sanction of the magistrates, to have a certain quantity of spirits, the precise quantity being determined by the governor. The usual mode of proceeding was for the debtors to send a petition to the sitting magistrate, and for the sitting magistrate to send a note to Mr. Rose, the governor, to allow "what was right," or to call and give verbal instructions to the same effect. Has seen a note from a sitting magistrate, sanctioning the giving of spirits to debtors. The general quantity which the governor permitted was about half a pint of spirits to each debtor. The allowance of ale on those days was withheld. These spirits were supplied by the prison grocer. Has seen debtors in a state of intoxication, but not during the latter part of the time he was in the gaol. Once or twice saw criminals also drunk. On cold winter mornings the turnkeys used to send out sometimes for whisky and drink it in the round-house. Debtors were sometimes allowed whisky by order of their surgeon, to the extent of a gill each per day. This was purchased of the grocer. There was no security against a debtor getting more than a gill, except the good faith of the grocer himself. In most instances the whisky allowed to debtors was brought in by their friends, and not supplied by the grocer. Does not think that in allowing a friend to bring in whisky to a debtor the turnkeys were particular to half a gill. There was no security that the whisky was drunk by the particular debtor to whom permission had been given. The debtors to whom whisky was allowed sometimes drank part of it in the closet of the round-house, at the time that the turnkeys were drinking their's in the same place. Has often seen debtors, the friends of debtors, and criminals also, treat turnkeys to ale; but has no recollection of having seen them treat turnkeys to spirits. Declarant's duties lay chiefly in the office, and he therefore had not opportunities of seeing all that was going on among the prisoners and turnkeys. —— ——, one of the turnkeys, who was prison grocer also, was dismissed from the gaol, after being there more than a year, for being found drunk several times, and for being suspected of getting one of the female prisoners with child. The time of the birth of the child showed that whether by —— or not the woman must have necessarily been got with child in the gaol. —— ——, another turnkey, who left about 12 months ago, was dismissed for having connexion with a female in the lock-up house, while taking his turn there on duty. About four years ago also —— ——, keeper of the lock-up house, was dismissed for a like offence.

Females, who were supposed to be relatives, were allowed to visit debtors. One instance came to declarant's knowledge of a loose character getting into them under pretence of being a relative. Believes, from what he heard from one of the debtors themselves, that several of them had connexion with her.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Edinburgh or Calton Gaol.

Mr. Hugh Rose, governor of the Calton Gaol:—

Has held his present situation 12 years. The prisoners are classified, chiefly according to character, but not wholly so. Tried prisoners are mixed with untried. Considers prisoners charged for the first time with forgery, embezzlement, assaults, and murder, as being generally of the best character, and these are usually put together. The number of male prisoners in each day-room generally varies from 15 to 30, and the females from 30 to 50. None of the prisoners are compelled to work, and until the month of July last there was, with few exceptions, no provision for supplying any of the male prisoners with work, even if they wished it; but work has generally been found for most of the female prisoners by a society of ladies in Edinburgh, who visit them, and provide a female officer to superintend the work, and sit with the women. The present provision of ropes to pick for oakum was made by the governor of his own accord, but he has hitherto received no instructions to carry into effect the regulations respecting work recommended by the Inspector of Prisons 12 months ago. The present number of male prisoners who do some work now is generally about 30 out of about 100. There is very imperfect inspection of the conduct of the prisoners in the day-rooms. The prisoners can see and hear the turnkeys in any direction in which they come upon them. Does not often visit the day-rooms himself when the prisoners are in them. Visits them frequently when the prisoners are away. Cannot say what is the greatest time he ever passes without going into the day rooms, but thinks it is never so much as a fortnight. As a general rule, sees all the prisoners every day, but in doing so he stands in the area near the "round-house," the prisoners being paraded for their different meals in the airing-yards. The duties of the prison are so numerous and laborious that declarant is often obliged to allow any departments which appear to be in a tolerably good state, to go for a time without receiving much attention, in order to look after others, and get up arrears in the accounts, &c.; at the same time he takes daily opportunities of ascertaining what the actual state of each department is, and that all the officers are at their posts, and performing their duties. One reason for not visiting the day-rooms more frequently is that in doing so he requires the attendance of a turnkey.

Believes that all the prisoners do, in fact, wash themselves every day; that the provision for inspection secures this. Believes that there is very little card playing in the gaol, or gambling of any kind. Has occasionally found the boards on which the prisoners sit marked with coal and chalk in a way that showed that prisoners had been playing at draughts, but does not think that this game is much played at, and believes that it is never played for stakes. The prisoners are allowed to have a little money in their possession, seldom above a shilling. It is the untried prisoners chiefly who are allowed money. Every prisoner, however, is allowed a halfpenny per day in money, under the prison regulations, the recommendation of the Inspector of Prisons for abolishing this allowance not having been adopted. About £140 was paid away in this manner last year. The greater part of this is paid to the prisoners once a month. Does not think that much of this money is gambled away. Believes that most of it is spent in extra food and coals. Has frequently recommended that this money should be applied to some useful purpose, and not given to the prisoners. There are frequent cases of quarrels arising from prisoners bartering and selling their clothes to each other, but does not remember any quarrel or complaint arising from gambling. It would be the duty of the turnkeys to report any cases of the kind to declarant. In speaking of complaints, declarant refers to complaints from the prisoners themselves. Has frequently had reports from the turnkeys of prisoners playing at pitch and toss with halfpence, but has never been able to convict them of gambling. Has no recollection of any report to him of a quarrel between two prisoners, named —— —— and —— ——, about a loss of money at cards. Thinks, however, that he remembers —— complaining that other prisoners had been mobbing and robbing him, and that cards were found in the day-room at the time. Has no knowledge of it being a common thing for prisoners to play with one another for their food. Has frequently detected prisoners paying food to each other, but they always said that they owed it. Does not recollect hearing of prisoners playing for tobacco.

Whenever a case of barter comes to declarant's knowledge, he always obliges the parties to restore the articles, and in case of money or food having been paid, it is forfeited.

Stealing from each other is carried on to a very considerable extent in the gaol. Food and clothes (especially food) are the chief articles stolen. Prisoners also often attempt to steal and cheat when receiving their food at meal times, and have sometimes, though not often, succeeded. Is sometimes obliged, for want of more turnkeys, to employ prisoners in giving out the food, and it is on these occasions, and when there is a new turnkey, that prisoners have succeeded in stealing and cheating. Has no idea that there is anything like a regular practice of obtaining food fraudulently. The number of rations for each ward is sent separately, and if any one gets a double allowance the fraud is immediately detected.

There is some smoking in the gaol, but not much. Is quite satisfied that there is very little smoking in the day-rooms and night-cells, but is aware that the prisoners who act as meat-carriers, &c., have facilities for obtaining tobacco and for smoking. It is very difficult to prevent them. The principal ground for believing that there is but little smoking is the vigilant search that is made of things passing in to prisoners, and the chief evidence of this search being vigilant is the frequency with which tobacco is found ingeniously hidden in clothes, &c. If prisoners smoked in their cells during the night they would not be detected. Never makes the round of the night-cells after the prisoners are put in them. Goes through the passages of the cells occasionally during the night, but never enters the cells at that time, except a particular cell sometimes, and that very seldom. There is no restriction to the supply of tobacco to the debtors, and the debtors have facilities through the meat-carriers, and by other means, of supplying the criminals with tobacco. Sometime ago a turnkey observed a packet going over the wall between the debtors and criminals, and on going to examine it he found that it contained a quantity of tobacco and a lucifer box; and shortly after another turnkey found a note in the debtors' ward, containing 1*s.* 7½*d.* in money, with a note applying for six and a half ounces of tobacco. If the debtors and criminals are so inclined, this mode of supplying tobacco can go on to a very considerable extent. The turnkeys cannot always have their eyes on the walls, and the packets can be thrown over in an instant. Prisoners have a most extraordinary and urgent desire to obtain tobacco; they will do anything for it; there is nothing they are so bent upon. The criminal prisoners almost all get some money from time to time, and the debtors have no difficulty in getting tobacco. Besides the supply of tobacco from debtors, constant attempts are detected to smuggle it in. Tobacco is found sewed up in shirts and trousers which are sent in, and concealed in loaves of bread, in fish, in potatoes, in tea and sugar, and in other articles of food. Does

not remember a single instance of tobacco being found concealed in the clothes of a prisoner at the time of his entrance.

Untried prisoners are allowed to bring money in with them, and to receive additional supplies, any sum beyond a shilling, however, being lodged with the governor, who gives it to them a little at a time, or gives them credit for the amount with the prison grocer. In addition to this, most of the prisoners receive a halfpenny per day, according to the regulations, as already mentioned, and they have the money which they earn for picking oakum. The daymen, also, (of whom there is one to each ward) get a shilling each per week in money.

The money which is paid for picking oakum is given as an inducement to the prisoners to work at all, there being as yet no regulation which makes work compulsory; what has been done is a temporary arrangement made by the governor, with a view of doing something, at least, towards carrying out the recommendations of the Inspector of Prisons.

The prison grocer is appointed by declarant. He acts as turnkey as well as grocer; he sells food of different kinds, such as bread, butter, tea, sugar, &c., to the prisoners; he also sells ale and porter to the prisoners, both criminals and debtors; and he procures whisky for such debtors as obtain the permission of the surgeon of the prison to have it on the score of health. Till lately the rules of the prison allowed whisky to be introduced on the authority of any regular surgeon or physician without the counter signature of the prison surgeon. Recommended that the prison surgeon should have the sole care of the debtors, but the recommendation was not adopted. There is a debtor, named ——, who has been in prison about four months, and who during the whole time has been allowed four glasses of whisky every day. This man does not keep his bed, and has no appearance of being out of health. Drunkenness is believed to have been the cause of his getting into difficulties.—The profit from the sale of the things sold by the grocer goes towards paying his salary, and defraying the general expenses of the gaol; there is, however, no security except the grocer's good faith that he does not sell on his own account also. It is also in his power to sell more whisky to the debtors than is sanctioned by the surgeon. Does not think it is in his power to sell whisky to the criminals. The last grocer, named ———, was dismissed, after remaining a year in service, for being supposed to be the father of a bastard child that was got in the gaol. ——— had frequently got drunk at night after the duties of the prison were over. Declarant had himself seen ——— drunk sometimes, but not often. Did not, however, consider ———'s drunkenness a sufficient reason for dismissing him, because ——— was, in other respects, very faithful. Believes that ———'s faithfulness brought upon him the enmity of many of the prisoners and most of the turnkeys. Has every reason to believe that the present grocer is an honest and sober man. Has no ground beyond the general temptation which the office presents to suspect that ——— ever sells things to the prisoners which he ought not to sell. The grocer was allowed till within the last three days to sell tobacco to the debtors, but has no reason to believe that he ever sold tobacco to the criminals; it is, however, in his power, if he be very deceptive. Had no idea till lately that the grocer was in the habit of giving credit to any prisoners, except those who had money in declarant's possession. A case of credit, however, came to light lately by a prisoner refusing to pay when he got his "tobacco money." Declarant had repeatedly desired the grocer not to give credit, and he severely reproved him when this case was discovered.

Declarant directed that all malt liquor sold to criminals should be drunk at once in the presence of the grocer, and not carried away. Has no reason to doubt but that this order is always acted upon. Has frequently observed from his own windows that the rule has been obeyed. Attempts to smuggle letters in and out of the prison are frequently discovered, and it is possible that some escape detection. There is a great deal of letter writing in the gaol. Has very often discovered persons trying to smuggle whisky in to debtors. It has been found in loaves; sometimes people have brought it in bladders, sewed in different parts of their clothes, and under their arm-pits or between their legs. Whisky is often brought in bottles as well as bladders. Is aware that the law directs that every person who brings spirits into a gaol shall pay a penalty of from £10 to £20, or undergo three months' imprisonment. Several years ago declarant took a person before the magistrates for bringing whisky into the gaol. The offender was named ——, and he was a writer in Edinburgh. Declarant recollects that ——— was placed at the bar, but he is doubtful whether he was formally tried, or whether the matter was compromised; it is the strong impression upon his mind, however, that a penalty less than the legal one was awarded. A second case, also, several years ago, declarant reported to the visiting magistrate. The magistrate reprimanded the offender severely, but did not give instructions for his being brought to trial. Since that time all persons detected in bringing whisky into the gaol have been debarred from coming in afterwards, but have not been punished in any other way. From the foregoing cases, and from frequent conversations with the magistrates, declarant came to the conclusion that, owing to the extent of the penalty, there was great reluctance to convict any one of the offence of bringing whisky into the gaol, and therefore did not prosecute. Even declarant's order for excluding persons who had brought in spirits has sometimes been over-ruled.

Recollects one instance in which an order was granted by one or two magistrates for allowing the debtors to have whiskey, and believes that he admitted the whiskey on that occasion. It was a festival day of some kind, but is not sure whether it was Christmas-day or not. Thinks it possible that there have been several other instances of the same kind, but feels quite sure that it has never been done without instructions from a magistrate that he has admitted spirits. With a view of enabling him consistently to refuse any applications of the kind and of setting an example to both turnkeys and prisoners, declarant assisted in establishing the first Temperance Society in Edinburgh, and has always been a member of it. Has no knowledge of whiskey ever having been drunk in the "round house," except on two occasions, either by turnkeys, debtors, the friends of debtors, or any one else. Visitors to criminals have always been kept on the outside of the double railing, in front of the criminals' yards, so that it has not been possible for them to hand anything to the criminals. Has no knowledge of any turnkey ever having received ale or porter from any of the prisoners, whether criminals or debtors. Has often seen debtors in a state of intoxication, though not lately. Debtors are, by the regulations of the prison, allowed a bottle of ale each per day, and it is easy for them to hoard this supply, or to employ poor debtors who are unable to buy ale themselves to procure it on their account; and this was certainly carried to a great extent when the number of debtors was large. The admission of ale and porter into the gaol has, in the constant precautions which it has rendered necessary and the long and unsatisfactory investigations to which it has given rise, caused declarant more trouble and vexation than any of his regular duties.

Has made repeated efforts to effect improvements in the gaol, but in many cases has not been able to obtain authority for doing so. Recommended, as already stated, that the allowance of money should be abolished. Recommended, also, that smoking and the use of ale should be prohibited, that visiting should be much restricted, and that prison clothing should be provided. Obtained the appointment of a matron and schoolmaster, and originated the Ladies' Visiting Society; also took an active part in establishing the Prison Discipline Society. Has in every way, to the best of his power, endeavoured to call attention to the necessity of a thorough reform in the Calton Gaol, the demoralizing state of which he is fully sensible of.

Robert Spittal, M.D.—

Has acted as medical attendant of the Calton Gaol nearly four years. Is aware that there is at present a debtor, named ——, who is receiving four glasses of whiskey per day on the ground of ill-health, and that, with the exception of a few days when the allowance was reduced to three glasses, he has been in the regular habit of getting four glasses of whiskey every day from the time of his admission; now about four months ago. This allowance of whiskey was pronounced necessary by ——'s medical attendant, and declarant considered himself bound to sign an order to admit it in consequence. As far as declarant remembers, no particular complaint was assigned as the ground of the order; but ——'s medical attendant stated that he judged it necessary for his general health. On declarant giving instructions, about two months ago, for reducing the allowance to three glasses with a view of gradually stopping it altogether, ——'s medical attendant again stated that he considered the allowance of four glasses necessary, and complained of declarant's interference in the matter. Declarant felt himself compelled again to give his consent to the allowance of four glasses, as he did not feel authorized and required by the printed regulations to refuse to interfere.

—— ————, aged 46, has been in the gaol about 13 months, namely, 10 months as a debtor and 3 months as a criminal. His night cell is always very clean, and the day room is generally clean. There was a great deal of swearing and obscene language in declarant's ward, but he has exerted himself to suppress it, and there is now much less. There is still some stealing in the ward, but not nearly so much as there was about a month ago, when there was a great deal. There is smoking occasionally, but not frequently. When declarant was in prison as a debtor, he sometimes saw whiskey smuggled in, but not often. The smuggling of whiskey was as often detected and prevented as it was successful. As a debtor he was allowed to purchase a bottle of ale per day; as a criminal half a bottle. Has seldom bought ale, however. When he has purchased ale as a criminal, he has always drunk it on the spot. Recollects one exception to this. Is quite sure there was only one exception. Once drunk part of a bottle of ale in his night cell (on the night of Christmas-day), but never on any other occasion. Never saw ale drunk in his night cell, excepting that time. Has seen debtors in a state of intoxication, but never saw any criminals in that state.

Mr. John Fisher, aged 60—

Has been an officer in the Calton Gaol about 12 years.

There are constant attempts to smuggle in tobacco for the criminal prisoners. It is generally concealed in clothes and food. Many of the modes resorted to are so ingenious that some of them probably escape detection. Debtors are allowed to have tobacco, and there is, therefore, no temptation to smuggle it in to them; but every kind of contrivance is resorted to for supplying them with whiskey. There is no doubt that there is a good deal of swearing, obscene language, and stealing among the prisoners; but it is difficult to bring an offence home to any one in consequence of so many being together. There is smoking also, but declarant does not think it is carried on to any great extent. Believes there is some gambling in the gaol, especially among the debtors, but cannot say how much. There is much selling, bartering, cheating, and quarrelling among the prisoners. With few exceptions ale purchased by criminals is drunk upon the spot in presence of a turnkey. As a general rule, criminal prisoners are not allowed to receive more than one shilling in money at any one time, though occasionally half-a-crown has been allowed. This relates to money brought in from without. Has known prisoners contrive to get two tins of porridge at breakfast instead of one. Sometimes they are detected and sometimes they are not. The daymen (prisoners) lade out the milk, and if any remain they themselves generally get it. Has frequently seen debtors drunk. Tobacco is often found on prisoners at the time of their admission. Has several times seen tobacco thrown over from the debtors' yard into the criminals' yard, and notes, containing money, thrown into the debtors' yard. From the wording of the notes it was evident that this was a common occurrence. Believes that criminals have also got tobacco by letting down strings from the night cells into the debtors' yard.

Ale has been drunk in the "round house" by turnkeys, debtors, and visitors together. It was sometimes bought by a debtor, sometimes by a visitor, and sometimes by a turnkey. This used to be a very frequent practice, but of late there has been very little of it. Does not remember any case of spirits being brought in by a friend of a debtor and drunk in the "round house" or elsewhere by the debtor, the visitor, himself and other officers, but cannot say that there has not been any such case. Is certain that there has been no such case within the last two years. Has received ale from criminal prisoners, but the occasions are very few, and in each instance the prisoner had something respectable in his character. Has frequently himself purchased small quantities of whiskey of the prison grocer, but never knew the friend of a debtor purchase any.

Whiskey used to be regularly allowed to the debtors, by order of the magistrates, on Christmas-day, New Year's-day, and other festivals; but there have been very few, if any, such cases during the last few years.

—— —— has been in the Edinburgh Bridewell about two months. Was previously in the Calton Gaol about four months. Was in the bridewell last year about six months. Has been in the gaol four times, the first time, now about four years ago, being for twelve months.

Was formerly a writer in Edinburgh. Has frequently acted as day man in the gaol. The character of the prisoners is very different in different wards. Declarant has always been confined in one of two wards numbered 5 and 6. In one of these the prisoners were intelligent, and given to reading, and subscribed to purchase Chambers's Journal, and to procure books from some of the libraries in the town. In this ward the news of the day was what was most longed for and talked about, and here was seldom any swearing, obscene language, or conversation about robberies. In the other ward, few

of the prisoners could write. Declarant generally wrote their letters for them. Most of them were very illiterate. They were not a reading class. Even books of amusement were but little in request. Few of the prisoners had any ideas beyond eating and drinking, or were fit for anything but the backwoods of America. The prisoners in this ward passed most of their time in walking about, lolling over the fire, struggling who should get nearest to it, basking in the sun half asleep in the yard, playing at draughts, and sometimes at cards, and pitch and toss, and spinning yarns about their former depredations, &c. Has heard prisoners threaten to make those who sent them there repent, but never heard any definite plans of future robbery laid down. Considered the threats as mere idle talk. The prisoners seldom played for money, it was generally for food. They seldom had money in their possession. They could not keep it. It was spent as soon as it was got. Even the food that was played for was often not paid. During the four months that declarant was in the gaol the last time, he only once saw a pack of cards. The pack was borrowed from the next ward, under promise that it should be returned the next day. A note was sent over the wall to borrow the cards, and the cards were tied in a little parcel, and thrown over in turn.

There was a good deal of petty stealing in this ward, but none in the other. Food was generally the article stolen, and the stealing was chiefly on the days when food was admitted from friends on the outside.

Never knew whiskey to be in his ward more than once. Does not know how it was got in. Never saw a prisoner the worse of liquor. When declarant was first in the gaol, every untried prisoner was allowed to buy a bottle of ale every day, and convicted prisoners often got ale through the untried, but the allowance of ale is now reduced to half a bottle per day to each untried prisoner, and as a general rule, the grocer obliges the prisoner to drink it at the yard gate. When in a hurry, however, the grocer sometimes allows them to receive the ale in their tins, and to carry it into the day-rooms. Remembers two cases during his last confinement, in which a bottle of ale was thus received from the grocer, and carried into the day-room. Is certain, however, that not more than six bottles of ale were purchased in declarant's ward during the four months that he was in gaol the last time.

Never saw a turnkey receive any ale from a prisoner, and does not believe that they ever do. Feels certain that nothing of the kind ever takes place. If such a thing were to happen, it would make such a noise in the gaol, that the news would soon circulate through the whole place: a "stammer," (the cant name of a note) would be sent from ward to ward. By means of these "stammers," communication is carried on throughout the prison, and combinations formed to stand out in cases of complaint about the food, &c.

Considering that all the prisoners, even the youngest boys, were accustomed to smoke outside the prison, and considering how much tobacco was in request, and what manœuvres were resorted to to get it, there was not much smoking in the gaol. Every substitute for tobacco was resorted to. Coffee and tea both before and after use were employed for smoking. There is little difficulty in smoking if the materials can be procured. There is always a fire of greater or less size in the day-room, both in winter and summer, and it is generally known when the officers are likely to come in. If, too, an officer happens to pay a visit at any unusual time, there is always some one in the yard to give notice. In declarant's own night cell there was generally smoking about twice a-week, but declarant disliked smoking himself, and having as day-man a choice of his bed-fellows to some extent, generally preferred those who smoked least. This account of the smoking in the night cells refers to each time that declarant has been in the gaol, except the first, when there was no restriction on smoking. Since the time when the sale of tobacco was prohibited, declarant never knew any purchased of the grocer.

The day that the "aliment" was paid was always a feast-day, and at most in 48 hours after the money was received, none of it remained.

There was occasionally cheating at the time the porridge was given out, but does not think that more than two tins of porridge per week, at the outside, were obtained by fraud. Declarant never observed this cheating, except during his last imprisonment.

Considers the present officers in the gaol as very efficient. They are much stricter than they used to be, and are apparently getting stricter and stricter every day.

Mr. John Hodge:—

Is a turnkey in the Edinburgh Gaol. Has held his office 13½ years. Is 49 years old. Has no knowledge of it ever having been the practice for the friends of debtors to come into the gaol and to bring whiskey in with them (or to buy it of the grocer), and for such whiskey to be drunk in part by the turnkeys. Has known ale obtained and drunk in that way, but never knew a single case of whiskey being so obtained and drunk. Has often drunk ale himself, which was given to him within the gaol by the friends of debtors. Has never received ale from a criminal prisoner, or from the friends of such prisoner. Has often joined with the other turnkeys in sending for a little whiskey into the "round house" on cold days, but is quite sure that he never saw drank or knew of any whiskey being brought in by any friend of a debtor, and that he never drank any spirits, obtained in any other way than by the turnkeys sending for it, except on one occasion, when a person, to whom he had done a little service, sent him in a gill and a half of brandy, which declarant divided among the turnkeys generally. This person had once been in the gaol as a debtor, but it was several years previously. Has often found whiskey on the persons of visitors to debtors, but always took it from them, and reported the matter to the governor.

James Simpson:—

Aged 26 years. Has been an officer in the Calton Gaol about six months. Has purchased whisky of Sinclair, the prison grocer, but never received any from a debtor, or from a visitor to a debtor. Has received ale from visitors of debtors, but never received any ale or other malt liquor from a prisoner. Declares, in particular, that he never received any ale from a prisoner named ——.

Alexander Sinclair:—

Aged 45 years. Has acted as an officer in the Calton Gaol about 17 months, and during the last 14 months as prison grocer also. As prison grocer he sells tea, sugar, coffee, butter, &c, and ale to the prisoners. Sells ale only to debtors and untried prisoners. The ale sold to criminal prisoners is always drunk at the gate. Remembers only one exception to this rule. This was a case in which two prisoners purchased a bottle together, and complained that they were unwell, and declarant in that

instance allowed them to take the ale to the day-room. Sometimes gives prisoners credit, but it is always for very small sums only, such as a penny or two-pence. Sometimes sells small quantities of whiskey to the turnkeys, but never sells it to prisoners, except when it is ordered by the doctor. Never sold tobacco to any criminal prisoner, tried or untried. Never sold any malt liquor to a convicted prisoner. Never sold more than half a bottle in any one day to an unconvicted prisoner.

January 1839.

I made the following recommendations respecting the gaol of Edinburgh, and the magistrates took them into immediate consideration, and embodied all, or nearly all, in a number of new rules for the prison; but by the Act under which the gaol was built no new rules can be carried into effect until they have received the sanction of the Lord President of the Court of Sessions, the Lord Justice Clerk, and the Sheriff of Edinburghshire; and owing to various causes, there has been considerable delay in obtaining this sanction. It has, however, been at length received.

June 1839.

Recommendations respecting the Calton Gaol made by Mr Hill, Inspector of Prisons.

The Recommendations made on 18th January 1838, to be carried into immediate effect, and to be extended and added to as follows:—

Silence.—All the prisoners to be required to observe constant silence.

Food.—No food from without to be allowed to any prisoner.

Clothes.—A prison dress (without any badge upon it) to be provided for all the prisoners, tried and untried; and no prisoner to be allowed to retain any part of his own clothes whilst in prison.

Inspection.—Inspection slits to be made (particularly into the day-rooms) by which the prisoners may be overlooked without their knowledge.

Female Officers.—An additional female officer to be engaged.

Debtors.—The time of visiting to be restricted to one stated hour each day, and that hour not to be at dinner time.

The allowance of malt liquor to each debtor to be reduced to half a bottle per day, and none to be allowed to those debtors, who, being unable to maintain themselves, apply for aliment.

All malt liquor allowed to debtors to be drunk at dinner time, and any which may remain unconsumed at the end of the dinner hour to be removed and thrown away.

No malt liquor, and no bottles which may serve to contain any, to be suffered to be in the debtors' room at any other time than the dinner hour.

Debtors to procure their malt liquor from some particular tradesman to be named by the governor, whose seal and stamp shall be on the cork of each bottle.

Nothing to be sold to debtors any more than to criminals, by any officer of the prison, or by any person within the prison walls.

No smoking to be allowed.

No card-playing and no gambling of any kind to be permitted.

No visitor to a debtor, except a member of his own family, to be allowed to go beyond the iron railing in front of the debtors' yard.

The surgeon of the prison to have the sole medical charge of the debtors.

RETURN from the GAOL and LOCK-UP HOUSE of EDINBURGH for the Year ending 31st December 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	1,350	101	10	1,462
Females	855	5	..	860
Total . . .	2,206	106	10	2,322

One of these is a lunatic, viz., *George Waters*, 43 years. This man in a state of insanity murdered his own child, a boy of seven years of age, in 1831; he has been in this prison ever since. For above six years this individual while in prison showed no signs of insanity. In September 1837, however, he became very unsettled in his mind, and laboured under a delusion, expressing a belief, to use his own words, "That the fruit of his body was to atone for the sins of his soul;" and he has, since that time, been in a very unsettled and feeble state of mind.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year :				
Males	124¼	7½	1	132¾
Females	71¾	1	..	72¾
Total	196	8½	1	205½

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time 242
Least ditto 133

Ages of Prisoners.

	Under 10.	10 or 11.	12 or 13.	14 or 15.	16 or 17.	18, 19, or 20.	21, 22, or 23.	24, 25, or 26.	27, 28, or 29.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Males. . .	12	22	70	143	137	175	139	89	76	90	64	92	46	24	1,179
Females . .	2	9	21	41	77	126	117	93	67	82	57	61	18	5	776
Total .	14	31	91	184	214	301	256	182	143	172	121	153	64	29	1,955

Cases of previous Confinement in this Prison.—No sufficient account kept.

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	7	473	212	7	7	2	4	..	..	712
Females . . .	4	373	189	..	2	..	..	..	..	568
Total . .	11	846	401	7	9	2	4	..	..	1,280

Residence.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	257	103	360
Strangers	147	101	248

The above include the untried only; no account kept of the short sentenced prisoners.

Greatest Offenders.

	Sentenced to Imprisonment for Six Months or upwards.		Transported.		Executed.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it	3	..	69	21	..	..	72	21
Strangers, of whom 19 males 14 females were Scotch, 8 males 4 females Irish, 3 males 3 females English, and 2 males 1 female Foreign	4	..	23	22	..	..	27	22
Total	7	..	92	43	..	..	99	43

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Edinburgh Calton Gaol.

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Food:—						
Articles consumed, viz.—						
Meal, 307 bolls 87 lbs.	287	6	2			
Barley, 109 cwt. 46 lbs.	60	12	7¼			
Peas, 19 cwt. 86 lbs.	13	10	3			
Beef, 649 stones 7 lbs.	117	5	6			
Beer, 135 firkins 5 gallons	10	13	4½			
Cheese, 22 cwt. 21 lbs.	32	17	11			
Bread, 6,760 dozen rolls 5¾ ozs. each	156	9	7½			
Vegetables	47	14	6			
Salt	6	7	6			
Milk, 13,104 gallons	206	5	6			
Cost of cooking, estimated at	40	0	0			
				979	2	11¼
Bedding				79	11	10
Washing	14	18	2			
Soap, &c.	24	12	6			
				39	10	8
Lighting				37	17	4
Fuel (deducting £40 entered as the cost of cooking)				78	6	9
Furniture				6	1	4
Salaries:—						
Governor	250	0	0			
Chaplain	80	0	0			
Surgeon	30	0	0			
Clerk	12	12	0			
Teacher, Gaol	25	0	0			
,, Lock-up	10	0	0			
Precentor	6	6	0			
Two turnkeys, each £65 per annum	130	0	0			
Three ditto, each £46. 16*s.*	140	8	0			
Two ditto, each £41. 12*s.*	83	4	0			
Watchman	41	12	0			
Matron	36	8	0			
Sub-matron (9 months)	19	10	0			
				865	0	0
Repairs				54	12	0
Alterations (new kitchen, wash-house, &c.)				325	14	4½
Sundries:—						
Medicine	22	19	9			
Sundries to sick	43	6	1			
Straw, hair brooms, birch ditto, sand, &c. &c. &c.	72	10	4			
Money paid to prisoners in lieu of an old allowance of tobacco	145	0	10¼			
				283	17	0¼
Expense of the prison during the year				2,749	14	3
Of this there was paid by the burgh	1,818	10	6			
,, ,, by the police	440	18	4			
,, ,, by the county	475	3	10			
,, ,, for deserters	11	19	2			
,, ,, for convicts in transit	3	2	5			
				2,749	14	3
Gross average cost of each criminal prisoner during the year (exclusive of alterations in the building) about				12	0	0
Average daily cost of the food of each criminal prisoner, including cost of cooking, about				0	0	4

Sickness.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases of malignant fever	5	14	19
Other cases of serious illness	5	11	16
Number of deaths	3	1	4

Two of the deaths were caused by inflammation of pleura and chronic catarrh, and inflammation of lungs. The other two deaths were cases of suicide, viz., *Thomas Reid*, a deserter, the night he was committed to gaol. It is believed that this lad had a serious quarrel with his friends on the day he was apprehended, and that, under the influence of disappointment and vexation, he committed the fatal act.—*Peter Meikle*, This lad was committed on a charge of wilful fire raising; he committed the act at mid-day while the turnkey was taking his rounds, and distributing the dinners to others who were confined in cells. (He was in a cell, having reported himself *sick*.) It was ascertained after his death that he had made several attempts before he was committed to destroy himself. He was 20 days in gaol, during which time he conducted himself in every way becoming a sane individual.

These are the only cases of suicide committed in this gaol for the period of 12 years. The first occurred in April, the second in September.

Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.

Number of Days in Night Cells.	Number of Days in Refractory Cell.	Number of Diets Stopped.	Part of Diets Stopped.	Number of Days on Bread and Water.	Number of Days in Irons.	Money Forfeited.
652	13	1,342	417	39	6	£. s. d. 1 5 11½

Pardons and Remissions.—None.

Escapes.—One.

David M'Pherson. This lad, while under the charge of a turnkey, performing a necessary duty, watched an opportunity, got hold of a plank which the masons had for scaffolding, placed it against the boundary wall, and effected his escape in a very few minutes from the time he was last seen by the turnkey. James Cunningham followed M'Pherson, and was caught in descending outside the wall.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

Edinburghshire.

Population about 245,000.

(Second Report.*)

Prisons.—These remain in nearly the same state as described in the last Report. The want of the means of sending prisoners, sentenced to long periods of confinement, to a manufacturing district still exists. Alterations are still required in such of the Edinburgh prisons as it may be advisable to retain; and, as already stated, the prison of Musselburgh must be rebuilt, or considerably altered; a new set of police cells is wanted at Leith; and new small prisons are required at Dalkeith, Lasswade, Pennycuick, Portobello, and Mid-Calder.

State of Crime, &c.—About the same, apparently, as at the time of the last Report. The prisons of Edinburgh have been unusually full during part of the year; but it is believed that this is a matter of accident, rather than an evidence of an increase of crime. Several gentlemen concerned in the administration of justice (including the superintendent of the Edinburgh police) are of opinion that, while there have been more offenders than usual in prison of late, there have been fewer at large; and it will be seen, by referring to the evidence given in the Report on the Edinburgh Bridewell, that the same opinion is entertained by some of the prisoners. State of Crime, &c.

Captain Stuart, the superintendent of police, states that there are about 35 convicted and reputed thieves at present at large in Edinburgh, of whom about 20 are males and about 15 females. Of the males, he says, about seven are above 20 years old; and that of these, three have returned from transportation, having received a pardon before the expiration of their sentences. The other male thieves are from 10 to 20 years old. Of the females, six or seven are stated to be above 20 years old, and the others between 14 and 20. Captain Stuart further states, that there are about 800 prostitutes within the bounds of the police; and he adds, that the greater part of the thieves are the children of profligate parents, who first sent them out to beg.

The sheriff substitute, the procurator fiscal for the city and county, and the superintendent of police (all of whom were present at the meeting at which I made my inquiries), believe that there were only three heinous offences committed in the county during the year 1838; namely, one murder and two highway robberies. So far as they know, there was no rape, no case of housebreaking with violence to the inmates, and no case of fire-raising.

The following is a statement of the number of cases in the Edinburgh police court during the last 15 years; and when it is considered that the population has considerably increased during that time, that the boundaries of the police have been extended, and that there has, at least, been no falling off in the efficiency of the police, the result appears satisfactory:—

	Average of 5 Years.		Average of 5 Years.		Average of 5 Years.
1824 . 8,020		1829 . 7,178		1834 . 7,621	
1825 . 8,055		1830 . 6,930		1835 . 6,226	
1826 . 7,645	7,554	1831 . 7,283	7,398	1836 . 6,832	6,792
1827 . 6,660		1832 . 7,220		1837 . 6,933	
1828 . 7,391		1833 . 8,382		1838 . 6,351	

HADDINGTON, HADDINGTONSHIRE.

Haddington.

(Third Report.†)

There is no change in this prison since the time of my last visit, and scarcely any indeed (except as regards some of the rooms) since I first reported upon it. The prison is very ill adapted for its purposes, and could not, by any alteration, be rendered a good one. The situation of Haddington, indeed, is not suitable for any prison except one for short confine-

* For the last Report on this county (dated December 1837), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 89.
† For the last notice of this prison (dated January 1838), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 100.

ments. The present building is old, and without any airing-yard, and is so placed that it is impossible entirely to prevent communication from without, it being doubtful even whether, as respects prisoners in the lower cells, the supply of whisky can be cut off. The prison is not secure; and though no escape actually occurred last year, there was an attempt, which nearly proved successful. Some parts of the building are pervious to the rain. Such of the rooms as are warmed at all are heated by open fires; and several of the floors and partitions being of wood, there must always be danger, as stated in a former Report, of the building catching fire. Owing partly to the number of prisoners, partly to the cold state of some of the cells, and to other circumstances, it is often necessary to put several prisoners into the same room.

Cleanliness. *Cleanliness.*—I found the prisoners tolerably clean; but there is no regular supply of soap or combs, or of clean linen.

Health. *Health.*—Usually good. No change apparently.

Food and Bedding. *Food and Bedding.*—No change.

Discipline. *Discipline.*—No improvement. The prisoners are all idle, and there is neither silence nor separation. There is, too, no provision for instruction. Mr. Brown, however, is kind enough, as heretofore, to attend on the Sunday evening to exhort the prisoners, and to pray with them. Prisoners in the lower cells, at least, still get whisky occasionally; and there is still calling to people in the street.

Debtors. *Debtors.*—No change in the rules.

Miscellaneous. *Miscellaneous.*—Smoking is still allowed.

Officer. *Officer.*—The same keeper is in office as at the times of the previous Reports. He appears to be active, intelligent, and trustworthy; and if a proper prison were provided, and proper rules established, he would probably preserve good order and discipline.

January 1839.

Recommendations respecting the Prison of Haddington, made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, 21st January 1839.

1. *Admittance of a Prisoner.*—Every prisoner, on his admittance, to be thoroughly examined, &c. [See rules for the Inverness prison, p. 37.]

1. Prisoners are always examined. There is no bath in the prison, or convenience for one; but the prisoners are completely washed where necessary, and attention is paid to their being daily washed.

2. *Prison Hours:*—

Rising—6 in the six summer months.
„ 6½ in March and October.
„ 7 in February and November.
„ 7½ in December and January.

2. These hours have been attended to.

3. *Separation.*—The prisoners to be kept separate, as far as possible.

3. There is no means of complete separation, but this is observed when necessary and practicable.

4. *Work.*—Some kind of work to be provided, whenever it is possible; and the prisoners to be encouraged to work, by being allowed (on leaving) one-half of their clear earnings.

4. It has been found difficult to provide work, and there is no proper convenience for it.

5. *Female Prisoners.*—These to be placed under the charge of the keeper's wife, and she to be allowed a small salary for her trouble.

5. All the prisoners are well attended to by the gaoler and his wife. There are not so many females as to warrant a separate salary to the latter.

6. *Food.*—The following to be the dietary. [The same as at Inverness.]

6. The diet is somewhat similar to what is recommended. There is no complaint of the quantity or quality of the food. The food is prepared by the gaoler, there being no convenience for an additional cook; and as far as the magistrates can judge, it would be improper to introduce one. In all cases of sickness a surgeon is sent for, which appears a better arrangement than appointing a prison surgeon. His directions as to diet are always observed.

7. *Bedding.*—Every prisoner to be allowed a hammock, a pillow, a sheet, a double blanket and rug, and in winter a straw mattress. The hammocks and bedclothes to be removed from the cells during the day, and to be exposed, as much as possible, to the fresh air. The blankets to be washed at least three times a-year.

7. The bedding nearly corresponds with what is recommended. There is no convenience for removing the bedclothes out of the cells, nor for exposing them to the air; but, as far as possible, due attention is given to this.

8. *Cleanliness.*—Every prisoner to be required to wash himself thoroughly at least once a-day (Sunday inclusive), to wash his head and feet once a-week, and to go into the bath, or if there be no bath, to wash himself from head to foot at least once a-month. To be shaved and supplied with a clean shirt, &c., at least once a-week, and to be required to keep his clothes, cell, &c., constantly neat and clean.

8. This is all complied with.

9. The whole of the prison to be lime-washed at least twice a-year, and to be kept constantly neat and clean; any scribbling, &c., that may appear on the walls, doors, &c., being immediately effaced and the offender punished.

9. This is observed.

10. *Instruction.*—A provision to be made for teaching reading to such of the prisoners as are unable to read easily.

10. In the present state of the gaol this cannot be done, although it is so occasionally by one prisoner teaching others. Generally speaking prisoners are able to read.

11. *Punishments.*—Every prisoner who sings or calls to another prisoner, or who makes a noise of any kind, or who scribbles on the walls, &c., or who does not wash himself thoroughly, or in proper time, or who misconducts himself in any other way, to lose the whole or part of one of his meals; and if he persists in his misconduct, to be punished in such other way (exclusive of corporal punishment) as the visiting magistrate may direct. Every case of punishment to be entered according to the annexed form.

11. In the gaol this would be impracticable. The magistrates, when complaints are made, will do all they can to enforce compliance with the rules.

12. *Visits to Prisoners.*—Visits to untried prisoners to be restricted to one day of the week, &c. [The same as at Inverness.]

12. As a general rule these directions are now complied with, but the magistrates reserve a discretionary power of giving admittance. All letters are examined.

13. *Debtors.*—[The same as at Inverness.]

13. The arrangements already made, in the case of debtors, are not susceptible of any alterations.

14. *Surgeon.*—[The same as at Inverness.]

14. The burgh cannot afford a salary to a surgeon, and it appears to the magistrates that the present plan is preferable.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—Blinds to be put up before all the upper windows, and strong wire web before the lower windows.

15. There is so little light in the lower cells, that a wire web before the window would go far to exclude it altogether. It will be considered how far blinds may be put up before the upper windows.

Haddington, 7th February 1839.

THOMAS LEA, Provost.

RETURN from the prison of HADDINGTON, for the year ending 29th September, 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year:—				
Males	62	6	..	68
Females	27	..	..	27
Total	89	6	..	95

One lunatic, named Robert Ross, aged 21, was removed from Haddington Gaol to the Asylum at Inveresk, on 29th June 1838.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Revenue Prisoners.	Total.
Average number of prisoners during the year:				
Males	9	½	..	9½
Females	2	..	..	2

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time . . 22
Least ditto ditto 5

Periods of Imprisonment.

	Under one Week.	One Week and under one Month.	One Month and under two Months.	Two Months and under three Months.	Three Months and under six Months.	Six Months and under one Year.	One Year and under two Years.	Two Years and under three Years.	Upwards of three Years.	Total.
Males	2	19	2	1	3	1	1	..	..	29
Females	1	10	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	15

Many offenders have the option of paying a fine or suffering imprisonment.

Residence.—No account kept.

State of Education.—No account kept.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Haddington.

Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.
Food	60	18	9
Bedding	0	10	0
Washing	1	7	0
Lighting	5	17	8½
Fuel	10	10	7½
Salaries :—			
Keeper 30 0 0			
Assistant for cleaning 4 0 0			
	34	0	0
Sundries	2	12	5½
Expense of the prison during the year	£115	16	6½

	£.	s.	d.			
Of this there was paid by the burgh	86	12	1½			
„ „ by the county	29	4	5			
				115	16	6½

Net average cost of each criminal prisoner, about £13.

Sickness and Deaths.—None.

Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.—No return.

Pardons and Remissions.—No return.

Escapes.—None.

Haddingtonshire.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

Population, about 37,000.

Prisons.

Prisons.—These remain in the same bad state as described in previous Reports, and they are too old and ill constructed to admit of much improvement. Good small prisons for temporary confinement, with a provision for sending prisoners under sentences for long periods to a large prison, where labour can be supplied and a complete system of discipline enforced, are urgently wanted.

Police.

Police.—Although the prisons of this county are in so discreditable a state, the police is on a better footing than perhaps that of any other county in Scotland, and has recently been rendered yet more efficient. Still the general state of the police in Scotland, especially in the rural districts, is so very bad, that a moderate degree of vigour in any particular county obtains for the police a character of comparative excellence.

Kirkwall, Orkney.

KIRKWALL, ORKNEY.

The following extracts of letters from the sheriff-substitute of Orkney, show how grievous is the want of a proper prison in those islands :—

"In unison with the feelings and wishes of all true friends to prison improvements I regretted exceedingly the fate of the Prison Bill in the House of Lords; and the more especially as crime, I am sorry to say, has considerably increased in this county within the last year. The offences committed have consisted chiefly of assaults; but, I am sorry to say, that offences of a more flagrant character have not been awanting, viz., theft, reset of theft, and highway robbery.

"With respect to the only gaol in this district, I think I may say, without fear of contradiction, that in itself it presents an illustration of *all* the principal evils that existed in the prisons of Scotland, which are so ably pointed out in your First Parliamentary Report on Scottish Prisons. These evils now come to have a doubly paralyzing effect on the administration of criminal justice in the county, seeing that crime has very much increased within the last 12 months; and, with one exception, all the *graviora delicta* have been committed by persons who are natives of and are permanently domiciled in Orkney.

"Among the culprits of late there have been six offenders who are under 15 years of age, four of whom are to be tried for highway robbery, on the 26th inst., before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh. It is not probable that they will be allowed to trouble the county again for many years, but they are all of that class of offenders that I think might be reclaimed from a vicious course by confinement in a proper penitentiary.

"There is an anecdote connected with these youths which illustrates, in a very forcible manner, how little, in this county, the punishment of crime by imprisonment in Kirkwall gaol operates as a terror to evil doers.

"One of the ringleaders in the robbery I have alluded to was present in court all day, during the trials of three individuals, that took place before Mr. Sheriff Maconochie, in August last, for the crimes of assault, theft, and reset of theft, respectively. In each case a conviction ensued, and the punishments awarded were respectively one, nine, and twelve months imprisonment in Kirkwall gaol. Mr. Maconochie delivered very powerful addresses to the prisoners in pronouncing sentence, calculated, in every respect, to deter from the commission of crime all evil disposed persons who might happen to be present. But what was the result? The very next day, at noon, upon the high road, within a mile of the court house and gaol, a person who witnessed the whole proceedings, and who was by no means deficient in the ordinary branches of education given to the sons of mechanics in Scotland, was the principal actor in committing a highway robbery! The inference to be deduced from this is very plain, viz., that imprisonment in our gaol has no deterring effect whatever upon offenders, seeing that the building does not possess the capabilities for enforcing a proper system of prison discipline. The youths in question, in point of fact, entertained that very idea, as they remained quite unconcerned about what they had done, so long as they were under the impression that imprisonment in Kirkwall gaol was the maximum of punishment that awaited their offence. Now, however,

that they have been served with an indictment to stand trial before the High Court of Justiciary, they have begun to quail a little and to express contrition for the vicious course of life they had led previous to their apprehension and commitment for the offence they now stand charged with. The crime, you are no doubt aware, is of that character, that it is incompetent, by the law of Scotland, for sheriffs to try. The trial in Edinburgh must be attended with considerable expense to the country, and this, I think, might have been avoided had we had, for the last few years, here a proper gaol to operate in a corrective manner upon youthful offenders; for one of those engaged in the robbery in question had been previously convicted of theft, and suffered a short imprisonment in Kirkwall gaol, besides the ringleader I have previously alluded to, who witnessed the conviction of three persons the day before. Indeed, I may say that unless an offender happens to be in that class of society who are able to pay a heavy fine, the administration of criminal justice in this county is altogether paralysed, both in its deterring and corrective effects, as regards the most depraved class of offenders, from the want of a proper gaol with an efficient keeper."

Police.—Mr. Shirreff writes as follows:—

Police.

"We are much in want of a properly trained police officer in this county. I have been endeavouring to get the Commissioners of Supply to provide the needful to defray the salary of such an officer, but hitherto without effect. The reluctance of the peasantry, nay even of well-informed people in this county, to give information regarding thefts, is beyond conception."

November 1838.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

Berwick-upon-Tweed.

(Second Report.*)

I have not had an opportunity of visiting this prison since the time of my last Report, but the following letter to the town council, from the late under-sheriff, shows how matters have proceeded.

Berwick, 26th November, 1838.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG to inform you that I have examined the gaoler's accounts for the year of Mr. Clay's shrievalty, and am satisfied that they are perfectly correct.

During the last eight months the new prison rules, suggested by Mr. Hill, have been in full operation, and it is extremely gratifying to find that the benefit anticipated at the outset from the adoption of them has been fully realized, both as regards economy and the better conducting of the prison, and the welfare and comfort of the prisoners. The daily expense for food of each prisoner is only threepence, the total expenditure during the eight months having been £13 16*s.* 3*d.*, and the aggregate number of days during which the 58 prisoners in confinement have been maintained being 1,103. But from this cost of maintenance must be deducted the profit on the labour performed by the prisoners, viz. £6 0 0

Less the sums (one-half of the profit) paid to prisoners who were not sentenced to hard labour, but worked voluntarily	1	14	4½
Clear gain	£4	5	7½

Which reduces the expense to a very small fraction above twopence a-day.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour nearly support themselves; for instance, Sadler, who was confined for 124 days, and whose diet at 3*d.* a-day cost .	1	11	0
Earned by picking oakum	1	6	3
And his keep therefore only cost . . .	0	4	9
According to the old system the money allowances to the 58 prisoners would have amounted to	26	2	2
The actual outlay under the new system has been only . . . £13 16 3			
Less as above 4 5 7½			
	9	10	7½
Thus making a saving of nearly two-thirds, namely . . .	£16	11	6½

I am bound to say that but for the active and zealous exertions of the gaoler this satisfactory result could not have been accomplished in so short a time; and I may add that the attention of the matrons of the prison to the discharge of their duties has been also highly praiseworthy. Every possible pains has been taken to keep the gaol and the persons of the prisoners, their apparel, and bed clothes clean, the food with which they are supplied has been found by experience to be sufficient in point of quantity, and there seems no reason for doubting that the great decrease in the present number of prisoners compared with the numbers of former years is to be ascribed, in a great measure, to the check which the dread of a severer system of prison discipline and punishment has upon the commission of crime.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT WEDDELL.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Councillors of Berwick.

MORPETH, NORTHUMBERLAND.

Morpeth.

(Second Report. †)

As respects the building, little or no change has taken place since my last Report; but there has been a considerable improvement in the management. The keeper, who was in

* For the last notice of this prison (dated January, 1838), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 112.

† For the last notice of this prison (dated February 1838), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 119.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Morpeth.

office at the time of my last visit and who is more than 80 years old, has retired, and the late keeper of the Alnwick prison, in the full vigour of life, and who appears to be in other respects well qualified for his duties, has been appointed in his stead. Under his direction useful and profitable employment of various kinds has succeeded to the idleness described in the last Report, though nothing has as yet been done towards separating the prisoners, or providing for their instruction in reading, &c.

I found the prison clean. There is at present no provision for lighting it at night.

Prisoners.

Prisoners.—On the day of my visit (January 7th, 1839) there were 42 prisoners, viz. 38 criminals (32 males and 6 females), and 4 debtors (3 males and 1 female). This is about the average number. Three of the criminal prisoners were lunatics. They are the same that were in confinement at the time of my last Report. The number of debtors in this prison has been considerably reduced by the abolition of imprisonment for debt on mesne process.

The prisoners were clean. They wash themselves daily, and are supplied with clean shirts, &c. once a-week.

Health.

Health.—Good. No change. There was no death during the year.

Food.

Food.—The money allowance has been abolished, and the dietary of the Newcastle prison, (see Second Report, p. 125,) with a slight modification, has been adopted in its place. Supplies from without are not permitted.

Bedding&Clothing.

Bedding and Clothing.—No change.

Discipline.

Discipline.—Though there is still great room for amendment in various ways, (the prisoners, for example, pass far too much time in bed,) a marked improvement has been effected.

Female Prisoners.

Female Prisoners.—These are under the superintendance of a matron, but the male officers are not yet wholly excluded from their side of the prison.

Officers.

Officers.—The assistant officers, except the matron, are the same as before. The matron is the governor's mother. She previously acted as matron at the Alnwick prison; she appears to be an intelligent and respectable woman.

January, 1839.

I made the following recommendations respecting the prison at Morpeth, but I have not been informed whether they have been carried into operation:—

1. The passages in the prison to be opened from end to end.
2. Several of the present entrances to be closed, and converted into cells.
3. Some of the present day-rooms to be divided into separate cells.
4. The doors of the new cells to be made on the same construction as those in the Glasgow Bridewell.
5. One of the two divisions of the prison, hitherto reserved for debtors, to be appropriated to female prisoners, and the females to be withdrawn from every other part of the prison.
6. The two kitchens in this division of the prison to be used, one as a kitchen and one as a washhouse for the whole prison.
7. Part of the present debtors' yard to be cut off, and to serve as a drying-ground and as an airing-yard for the females.
8. The present windows in many of the cells to be closed, and new and larger windows to be made near the ceiling.
9. *Separation.*—The principle of entire separation of prisoner from prisoner to be gradually introduced; the present night-cells (when the windows are altered) as well as the day-cells, when divided, being used for the separate confinement of prisoners both by day and by night.
10. *Silence.*—Constant silence to be enforced.
11. *Lighting.*—All the cells and passages to be lighted with gas.
12. *Prison hours.*—The prisoners to rise not later than half-past five all the year round.
13. *Work.*—Every convicted prisoner to be required to do ten hours work each day, and to be encouraged to do over work by being allowed (on leaving the prison) one half of the clear value of such over work. Unconvicted prisoners and debtors to be allowed one-half of the clear value of all work which they may do.
14. *Female Prisoners.*—The females to be kept quite separate from the males; and no male officer, with the exception of the governor, chaplain, and surgeon, ever to enter the females' side of the prison.
15. *Food.*—The Newcastle or Glasgow dietary to be adopted.
16. *Bedding.*—Hammocks to be substituted for the present bedding.
17. *Clothing.*—Every prisoner, whether tried or untried, to give up every article of his own clothes on admission, and to receive a complete prison dress. The prison dress, however to be free from every kind of badge.
18. *Exercise in the open air.*—Prisoners who do not work on the tread-mill, to be allowed to go separately into the airing-yard each for an hour every day.
19. *Instruction.*—A provision to be made for teaching reading at least, to such of the prisoners as are unable to read easily; and, in order to foster a taste for reading, the prison to be furnished with a small library of interesting books.
20. *Debtors.*—Smoking to be prohibited.
21. Debtors getting the county allowance not to be permitted to receive any malt liquor, or additional supplies of food of any kind.

22. Other debtors to be restricted to one pint of malt liquor each per day.
23. *Miscellaneous.*—No malt liquor, no food, and nothing of any kind to be sold by any officer of the prison, or within the prison walls.
24. Each cell to be furnished with a box constructed like those in the Glasgow Bridewell.
25. The entrances to the prison, when reduced in number, to be rendered secure by means of guard doors.
26. The cutting and scribbling on the walls, doors, &c., to be entirely effaced.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. NORTHUMBERLAND.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

(Second Report.*)

Scarcely any change has been made in this prison, either as regards the building, arrangements, or discipline, since the time of my last visit. I recommended many alterations, as detailed in the last Report, but excepting two of minor importance, none of them have been carried into effect; and under these circumstances I felt but little inducement to propose further improvements.

I found the males' part of the prison clean as usual, but the females' part was not clean.

Prisoners.—On the day of my visit (10th January 1839) there were 99, viz. 81 criminals (57 males and 24 females), and 18 debtors (14 males and 4 females). The average number during the year ending at Michaelmas 1838, was 103, viz. 86 criminals and 17 debtors. The greatest number of criminals at any one time was 116, and the greatest number of debtors 29. One prisoner was in for the 26th time. Prisoners.

All the prisoners were tolerably clean.

There was a mistake in the last Report, in stating that many of the prisoners are keel-men and pit-men. Most of the male prisoners appear to be vagrants and "excavators," and most of the females common prostitutes and others, committed under the Vagrant Act.

Health.—Indifferent as heretofore. During part of the year diarrhœa was among the prisoners as an epidemic, and one prisoner died of it. The total number of deaths during the year was three, and the total number of infirmary cases 248. Several prisoners were ill in bed at the time of my visit. Health.

Food.—No change. Additional supplies from without to the untried are still allowed; and tobacco is frequently found concealed in the food thus admitted. Food.

Bedding.—Hammocks are now provided to some extent for the females as well as for the males. Bedding.

Clothing.—No change. The clothing of some of the prisoners was ragged. Clothing

Discipline.—No change. The governor complains much of the idleness of the female prisoners; several of the male prisoners, too, among those who have an option, prefer being idle, in consequence, probably, of their associating together instead of being separate. Discipline.

Debtors.—No improvement. They pass their time in idleness, and in smoking and drinking. Several of them are dirty both in their persons and rooms. Debtors.

The change in the law of imprisonment for debt has not made any sensible difference in the number of debtors in this prison, most of the commitments having usually been under execution, and not under mesne process. In fact, the number of commitments has been greater during the three months that have elapsed since the change in the law, than in the corresponding period last year, as is shown by the following return:—

NUMBER of DEBTORS brought to the Gaol at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from the 1st October, 1837, to the 8th January, 1838, both days inclusive.

Under mesne process from the superior courts, and mayor's and sheriffs' courts of record	4
Under execution from ditto	12
Under execution from the court of conscience	16
	32

From the 1st October, 1838, to the 8th January, 1839, both days inclusive.

Under executions from the superior courts, and from the mayor's and sheriffs' courts	15
From the court of conscience	43
	58
Increase during the latter period from the court of conscience	27
Decrease from courts of record	1
Gross increase	26
Increase under execution from the courts of record	3

Officers.—The governor, chaplain, and surgeon are the same as before, but there have been two changes among the assistants. It was stated in the last Report that the chaplain gives

* For the last notice of this prison (dated February 1838), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 124.

Northumberland and Durham.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

about three hours each day to the prison, but it appears that he actually gives about four hours per day.

The proceeds of the labour of the prisoners (about £2 per annum on an average each), were about the same last year as the year before; but the average expense of each prisoner was less, viz. £18 instead of £21. This diminution is partly attributable, however, to an increase in the average number of prisoners, many expenses remaining fixed.

The chief objects of the recommendations which I made at my last visit, but which have not been acted upon, were the complete removal of the females from the male prisoners, the introduction of the separate system as far as practicable, the lighting of the prison, the establishment of early hours of rising, the introduction of more profitable kinds of work, increased attention to the education of the prisoners, and a check to drunkenness among the debtors.

January, 1839.

Durham.

DURHAM.

(Second Report.*)

There has been very little change in this prison since the time of my last Report. Gas, however, is about to be introduced into all the rooms and passages.

I found the prison less clean than usual.

Prisons. *Prisoners.*—The average number during the last year was 160, namely, 133 criminals and 27 debtors. This average is about 15 greater than the average of the five preceding years. The greatest number at any one time last year was 183.

Health. *Health.*—No change apparently. There were two deaths last year, but there was no epidemic.

Food, &c. *Food, Bedding, and Clothing.*—No change.

Discipline. *Discipline.*—Little change, except that there is more work done, though the work for the whole of the last year produced little more than £80. The silent system is still in use, and apparently with about the same results as were described in the last Report.

The provision for instruction is quite insufficient, and there is a want of books in the library calculated to foster a taste for reading.

Debtors *Debtors.*—The change in the law has not produced any material difference in the number of debtors in this prison. There is the same cause of complaint as before, as respects their noisy habits, and the dirty state of some of their rooms. The debtors pass their time in complete idleness, and all the observations made in the last Report still apply.

Officers. *Officers.*—The same as before, with exception of one of the assistants.

Expenditure. *Expenditure.*—The total cost of the prison for the year ending Michaelmas, 1838, was about £3,100, and the average cost of each prisoner about £20. These sums are about the same as in the previous year.

January, 1839.

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* For the last notice of this prison (dated February 1838), see Third Report on the Prisons of Scotland, p. 130.

DIGEST OF RETURNS

RELATING TO THE

PRISONS OF SCOTLAND,

FROM MICHAELMAS 1837 TO MICHAELMAS 1838.

TABLE I.—From Michaelmas 1837.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	In Prison at the Commencement of the Year.*							
				Criminals.		Debtors.		Revenue Prisoners.		Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol	1	36	17	4	..	..	..	40	17
,,	,,	Bridewell	2	35	15	..	..	..	..	35	15
,,	Inverury	Burgh Gaol	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argyle	Inverary	County and Burgh Gaol	4	7	3	..	..	2	..	9	3
,,	Campbell Town	Burgh Gaol	5	6	1	2	..	..	..	8	1
Ayr	Ayr	County and Burgh Gaol	6	23	5	1	..	..	..	24	5
,,	Irvine	Burgh Gaol	7	3	..	3	..	..	..	6	..
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Berwick	Greenlaw	,, ,,	9	9	2	..	..	..	..	9	2
,,	Lauder	Burgh Gaol.	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothesay	County and Burgh Gaol	11	4	1	..	..	2	..	6	1
Caithness	Wick	,, ,,	12	3	..	2	..	1	..	6	..
Cromarty	Cromarty	,, ,,	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	,, ,,	14	8	2	1	..	1	..	10	2
						Estimated at					
Dumfries	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell	15	19	5	2	..	..	..	21	5
,,	Annan	Burgh Gaol	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Lochmaben	,,	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Sanquhar	,,	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol and Lock-up-House	19	111	79	8	1	..	..	119	80
,,	,,	Bridewell	20	127	67	..	..	..	..	127	67
,,	,, (Canongate)	Debtor's Gaol	21	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
,,	Musselburgh	,,	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	23	5	2	..	..	..	..	5	2
,,	Forres	Burgh Gaol	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				about							
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	25	10	4	..	..	..	..	10	4
,,	Burnt Island	Burgh Gaol	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Crail	,,	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dunfermline	,,	28	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
,,	Dysart	,,	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Earls-ferry	,,	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falkland	,,	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Inverkeithing	,,	32	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	Kinghorn	,,	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirkcaldy	,,	34	5	2	..	..	..	..	5	2
,,	Pittenweem	,,	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Andrews	,,	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forfar	Forfar	County and Burgh Gaol	37	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	1
,,	Aberbrothock	Burgh Gaol	38	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Brechin	,,	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Dundee	,,	40	82	19	8	2	..	..	90	21
,,	Montrose	,,	41	6	2	..	..	..	..	6	2
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	42	4	2	1	..	..	..	5	2
,,	North Berwick	Burgh Gaol	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dunbar	,,	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	County and Burgh Gaol	45	13	6	1	1	5	1	19	8
Kincardine	Stonehaven	,,	46	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
Kinross	Kinross	County Gaol	47	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	County and Burgh Gaol	48	8	3	2	..	..	..	10	3
,,	New Galloway	Burgh Gaol	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maxwelltown	,,	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanark	Glasgow	County and City Gaol	51	94	32	7	..	7	..	108	32
,,	,,	Bridewell	52	223	152	..	..	..	..	223	152
,,	,, (Anderston)	Burgh Gaol	53	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
,,	,, (Calton)	Police Prison and Bridewell	54	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	3
,,	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol	55	18	2	3	..	1	..	22	2
						Estimated at					
,,	Lanark	,,	56	10	1	1	..	..	..	11	1
,,	Rutherglen	,,	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	58	12	..	3	..	..	..	15	..
Nairn	Nairn	,, ,,	59	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Orkney	Kirkwall	,, ,,	60	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Peebles	Peebles	,, ,,	61	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Perth	Perth	County and City Gaol	62	33	22	2	..	..	..	35	22
,,	Blairgowrie	Burgh Gaol	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Culross	,,	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew	Paisley	County and Burgh Gaol	65	16	8	1	..	..	..	17	8
,,	,,	Bridewell	66	26	12	..	..	..	..	26	12
,,	Greenock	Burgh Gaol	67	13	10	1	3	..	..	14	13
,,	Port Glasgow	Burgh Gaol	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Renfrew	,,	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	70	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
,,	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol	71	6	..	..	..	4	1	10	1
,,	Fortrose	,,	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	County Gaol and House of Correction	73	25	1	..	..	..	..	26	1
Selkirk	Selkirk	County and Burgh Gaol	74	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Stirling	Stirling	,, ,,	75	18	8	6	..	1	..	25	8
,,	Falkirk	Burgh Gaol	76	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2
Sutherland	Dornoch	County and Burgh Gaol	77	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
Wigtown	Wigtown	,, ,,	78	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol	79	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
,,	Whithorn	,,	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zetland	Lerwick	County and Burgh Gaol	81	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
				1066	497	70	7	30	2	1166	506
				1,563		77		32		1,672	

About 70 small lock-up houses including a few very small burgh gaols . . . . Total number received,
About 12 police prisons . . . . . Do.

* The year to which these returns relate is not precisely the same in all cases. The burgh accounts being usually

to Michaelmas 1838.

Number of Prison.	Received during the Year, not counting those forwarded to other Prisons.								Total number in Prison during the Year, including cases of recommitment.								In Prison on the 1st October 1838.							
	Criminals.		Debtors.		Revenue Prisoners.		Total.		Criminals.		Debtors.		Revenue Prisoners.		Total.		Criminals.		Debtors.		Revenue Prisoners.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	290	106	47	1	9	..	346	107	326	123	51	1	9	..	386	124	32	12	11	..	..	..	43	12
2	127	102	..	..	2	..	129	102	162	117	..	..	2	..	164	117	38	19	..	..	..	..	38	19
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	63	4	10	..	2	..	75	4	70	7	10	..	4	..	84	7	5	1	..	..	1	..	6	1
5	34	6	7	..	1	..	42	6	40	7	9	..	1	..	50	7	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	2
6	156	44	26	1	..	..	182	45	179	49	27	1	..	..	206	50	28	5	..	..	..	..	28	5
7	98	34	16	..	2	..	116	34	101	34	19	..	2	..	122	34	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
8	39	..	6	..	8	..	53	..	40	..	7	..	8	..	55	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	8	..
9	36	6	1	..	2	..	39	6	45	8	1	..	2	..	48	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	12	8	5	..	10	..	27	8	16	9	5	..	12	..	33	9	5	3	..	..	..	..	5	3
12	17	1	24	..	6	..	47	1	20	1	26	..	7	..	53	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	1
13	4	1	1	..	..	2	5	3	4	1	1	..	..	2	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
14	51	10	6	1	1	..	58	11	59	12	7	1	2	..	68	13	16	1	..	..	..	..	16	1
15	185	41	15	..	..	..	200	41	204	46	17	..	..	..	221	46	19	5	2	..	..	..	21	5
16	6	8	3	..	..	..	9	8	6	8	4	..	..	..	10	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
17	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1093	663	93	4	10	.	1196	667	1204	742	101	5	10	..	1315	747	131	92	8	1	..	..	139	93
20	593	560	..	..	..	..	593	560	720	627	..	..	..	..	720	627	119	113	..	..	..	..	119	113
21	..	..	27	1	..	..	27	1	..	..	34	1	..	..	34	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
22	40	9	9	1	..	..	49	10	40	9	9	1	..	..	49	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	9	2	7	..	1	2	17	4	14	4	7	..	1	2	22	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
24	16	..	4	..	..	..	20	..	16	..	4	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	82	13	6	..	..	..	88	13	92	17	6	..	..	..	98	17	12	5	3	..	..	..	15	5
26	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	86	24	7	..	..	..	93	24	96	24	7	..	..	..	103	24	5	3	..	..	..	..	5	3
29	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	15	2	..	..	..	..	15	2	15	4	..	..	..	..	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	8	3	..	..	..	..	8	3	8	3	..	..	..	..	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
34	82	13	11	..	..	..	93	13	87	15	11	..	..	..	98	15	11	1	..	..	..	..	11	1
35	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	2	6	1	1	..	..	3	7	2	6	1	1	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	38	9	13	..	..	..	51	9	40	10	14	..	..	..	54	10	4	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
38	23	14	2	..	..	..	25	14	26	14	2	..	..	..	28	14	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	2
39	30	5	7	..	1	..	38	5	31	5	7	..	1	..	39	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	4	1
40	390	224	52	11	1	..	443	235	472	243	60	13	1	..	533	256	72	42	11	3	..	..	83	45
41	22	4	9	..	1	..	32	4	28	6	9	..	1	..	38	6	6	2	..	..	..	..	6	2
42	57	25	5	..	..	..	62	25	61	27	6	..	..	..	67	27	6	3	..	..	..	..	6	3
43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	18	4	1	..	..	..	19	4	18	4	1	..	..	..	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	52	15	22	..	16	1	90	16	65	21	23	1	21	2	109	24	13	2	2	..	1	..	16	2
46	29	5	1	..	..	..	30	5	32	6	1	..	..	..	33	6	7	2	..	..	..	..	7	2
47	30	6	3	..	..	..	33	6	33	7	3	..	..	..	36	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
48	82	18	8	..	..	..	90	18	90	21	10	..	..	..	100	21	11	5	..	..	..	..	11	5
49	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	37	4	..	..	..	..	37	4	37	4	..	..	..	..	37	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	536	216	155	6	16	1	707	223	630	248	162	6	23	1	815	255	38	13	11	..	2	..	51	13
52	980	798	..	..	..	..	980	798	1203	950	..	..	..	..	1203	950	207	179	..	..	..	..	207	179
53	22	22	..	..	..	..	22	22	23	23	..	..	..	..	23	23	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
54	74	98	..	..	..	..	74	98	76	101	..	..	..	..	76	101	6	3	..	..	..	..	6	3
55	189	17	18	..	..	..	207	17	207	19	21	..	1	..	229	19	21	3	2	..	..	..	23	3
			Estimated at								Estimated at								Estimated at					
56	110	10	4	1	1	..	115	11	120	11	5	1	1	..	126	12	10	1	1	..	..	..	11	1
57	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	40	8	9	..	..	..	49	8	52	8	12	..	..	..	64	8	11	3	..	..	..	..	11	3
59	23	5	1	..	..	..	24	5	28	5	1	..	..	..	29	5	1	3	1	..	..	..	2	3
60	15	4	1	..	..	..	16	4	16	4	1	..	..	..	17	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	5	1
61	17	7	4	..	..	..	21	7	20	7	4	..	..	..	24	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
62	459	89	19	..	7	..	485	89	492	111	21	..	7	..	520	111	39	16	1	..	1	..	41	16
63	81	18	..	..	..	..	81	18	81	18	..	..	..	..	81	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	186	58	52	1	2	..	240	59	202	66	53	1	2	..	257	67	24	6	2	..	..	..	26	6
66	164	123	..	..	..	..	164	123	190	135	..	..	..	..	190	135	25	20	..	..	..	..	25	20
67	492	250	26	11	1	..	519	261	505	260	27	14	1	..	533	274	21	8	2	2	1	..	24	10
68	8	3	1	..	..	..	9	3	8	3	1	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
70	12	3	2	..	3	..	17	3	14	3	2	..	4	..	20	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
71	37	2	11	1	9	..	57	3	43	2	11	1	13	1	67	4	6	..	..	..	1	..	7	..
72	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
73	148	41	5	..	..	..	153	41	174	42	5	..	..	..	179	42	22	8	..	..	..	..	22	8
74	8	4	2	..	..	..	10	4	11	4	2	..	..	..	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	124	34	26	1	..	..	150	35	142	42	32	1	1	..	175	43	18	11	5	..	..	..	23	11
76	31	5	..	..	..	2	31	7	32	7	..	..	..	2	32	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
77	9	1	5	..	1	..	15	1	9	1	5	..	6	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	31	5	6	..	..	..	37	5	34	5	6	..	..	..	40	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
79	34	6	15	1	..	..	49	7	36	7	15	1	..	..	51	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	8	1
80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7812	3828	823	43	115	8	8750	3879	8878	4325	893	50	145	10	9916	4385	1	1	71	6	7	..	1127	610
	11,640		866		123		12,629		13,203		943		155		14,301		1,448		82		7		1,737	

(including those forwarded to other prisons, and including cases of re-commitment) estimated at 400

Do. Do. . . . 25,000

made up about Michaelmas, that time was chosen as the general rule; but in some cases the year ends before that period, and in others after it.

TABLE II.—From Michaelmas 1837,

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.							
				Criminals.		Debtors.		Revenue Prisoners.		Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol	1	29½	19½	8	..	1	..	38½	19½
,,	,,	Bridewell	2	31	18½	..	..	½	..	31½	18½
,,	Inverury	Burgh Gaol	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argyle	Inverary	County and Burgh Gaol	4	10	1	2	..	2	..	14	1
,,	Campbell Town	Burgh Gaol	5	4	¾	¾	..	¼	..	5	¾
Ayr	Ayr	County and Burgh Gaol	6	25½	5⅓	1½	..	..	..	27	5½
,,	Irvine	Burgh Gaol	7	¾	¼	¾	..	¼	..	1¾	¼
				Estimated at		Estimated at				Estimated at	
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	8	3½	..	1	..	1	..	5½	..
Berwick	Greenlaw	,, ,,	9	3¼	¾	..	..	¼	..	3½	¾
,,	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothesay	County and Burgh Gaol	11	5½	2½	½	..	3	..	8½	2½
Caithness	Wick	,, ,,	12	2¾	¼	1¾	..	1½	..	5¾	¼
Cromarty	Cromarty	,, ,,	13	½	..	..	..	..	¼	½	¼
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	,, ,,	14	9¼	1½	¾	..	..	..	10	1½
Dumfries	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell	15	19	5	1½	..	..	..	20½	5
,,	Annan	Burgh Gaol	16	..	..	¼	..	..	..	¼	..
,,	Lochmaben	,,	17	..	..	½	..	..	..	½	..
,,	Sanquhar	,,	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County & City Gaol & Lock-up House	19	124¼	71¾	7½	1	1	..	132¾	72¾
,,	,,	Bridewell	20	129	97	..	..	..	..	129	97
,,	,, (Canongate)	Debtors' Gaol	21	..	..	3¾	..	..	..	3¾	..
,,	Musselburgh	,,	22	½	..	¼	½	..	..	¾	½
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	23	5¾	¾	½	..	¼	¼	6½	1
,,	Forres	Burgh Gaol	24	¼	..	¼	..	..	..	½	..
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	25	11	3	¼	..	..	..	11¼	3
,,	Burnt Island	Burgh Gaol	26	½	½	..	..	..	..	½	½
,,	Crail	,,	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dunfermline	,,	28	4	1	¾	..	..	..	4¾	1
,,	Dysart	,,	29	¼	..	..	..	..	..	¼	..
,,	Earls-ferry	,,	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falkland	,,	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Inverkeithing	,,	32	1½	¾	..	..	..	..	1½	¾
,,	Kinghorn	,,	33	¼	..	..	..	..	..	¼	..
,,	Kirkcaldy	,,	34	6¾	1¾	¼	..	..	..	7	1¾
,,	Pittenweem	,,	35	..	..	¼	..	..	..	¼	..
,,	St. Andrew's	,,	36	..	½	¼	..	..	..	¼	½
Forfar	Forfar	County and Burgh Gaol	37	4½	1¾	1½	..	..	..	6	1¾
				About							
,,	Aberbrothock	Burgh Gaol	38	3	1½	..	..	..	..	3	1½
,,	Brechin	,,	39	1¼	¾	¼	..	..	..	1½	¾
,,	Dundee	,,	40	62¼	28¾	6	¾	..	..	68¼	29½
,,	Montrose	,,	41	5¾	½	½	..	¼	..	6½	½
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	42	9	2	½	..	..	..	9½	2
,,	North Berwick	Burgh Gaol	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dunbar	,,	44	¼	..	..	..	..	..	¼	..
				About		About				About	
Inverness	Inverness	County and Burgh Gaol	45	10	3¼	3	¼	4¼	¼	17¼	3¾
Kincardine	Stonehaven	,, ,,	46	5	1½	..	..	..	..	5	1½
Kinross	Kinross	County Gaol	47	1¾	¼	..	..	..	..	1¾	¼
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	County and Burgh Gaol	48	12	2¾	1¼	..	..	..	13¼	2¾
,,	New Galloway	Burgh Gaol	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maxwelltown	,,	50	¼	..	..	..	..	..	¼	..
Lanark	Glasgow	County and City Gaol	51	64	22	11	..	3	..	78	22
,,	,,	Bridewell	52	203¾	141	..	..	..	..	203¾	141
,,	,, (Anderston)	Burgh Gaol	53	¼	¼	..	..	..	..	¼	¼
,,	,, (Calton)	Police Prison and Bridewell	54	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	4
,,	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol	55	19	3	3	..	..	..	22	3
				Estimated at		Estimated at				Estimated at	
,,	Lanark	,,	56	9	2	1	..	..	..	10	2
,,	Rutherglen	,,	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	58	6	½	1½	..	..	..	7½	½
Nairn	Nairn	,, ,,	59	3	1½	..	..	..	..	3	1½
Orkney	Kirkwall	,, ,,	60	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
Peebles	Peebles	,, ,,	61	2⅓	⅓	..	..	..	..	2⅓	⅓
Perth	Perth	County and City Gaol	62	44¾	15¼	1½	..	1¼	..	47⅓	15¼
,,	Blairgowrie	Burgh Gaol	63	½	¼	..	..	..	..	⅓	¼
,,	Culross	,,	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Estimated at		Estimated at				Estimated at	
Renfrew	Paisley	County and Burgh Gaol	65	26	9	4	..	..	..	30	9
,,	,,	Bridewell	66	34	18	..	..	..	..	34	18
,,	Greenock	Burgh Gaol	67	21	10	2½	3½	..	..	23½	13½
,,	Port Glasgow	Gaol	68	½	¼	..	..	..	..	½	¼
				Estimated at							
,,	Renfrew	Burgh Gaol	69	⅓	..	..	..	..	..	⅓	..
Ross	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	70	1¼	¼	..	..	⅓	..	1⅔	¼
,,	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol	71	4½	¼	½	..	2¾	..	7¼	¼
,,	Fortrose	,,	72	¼	..	¼	..	..	..	½	..

MICHAELMAS 1838.

Prisoners at any one Time.	Least Number of Criminal Prisoners at any one Time.	Greatest Number of Debtors at any one Time.	Least Number of Debtors at any one Time.	Greatest Number of Revenue Prisoners at any one Time.	Least Number of Revenue Prisoners at any one Time.	Greatest aggregate Number of Prisoners at any one Time.	Least aggregate Number of Prisoners at any one Time.	Number of Lunatic Prisoners during the Year.		Sickness.			Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.					Pardons, or remissions of Part of the Sentence.	Escapes.	
								M.	F.	Cases of Malignant Fever.	Other Cases of serious Illness.	Number of Deaths.	Loss of a Meal, or of Part of a Meal.	Loss of Two, Three, or Four Meals on separate Days.	Solitary Confinement, without Work.	Put in Irons.	Other Punishments.	Total.		Number of Prisoners who have escaped from Prison.	Number retaken.
6	31	12	3	2	..	86	39	1	..	2	2	2	No	sufficient return.							
3	34	..	..	2	..	66	34	..	..	..	2	..	116	..	18	4	..	138	3	..	..
4	6	4	1	2	1	No correct return.	7	1	..	..	..	..	No	account kept.							
0	2	3	..	1	..	10	2	..	..	..	1	..	No	return.							
3	21	5	..	..	..	49	21	1	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	1	7	16	1	..	..
	..	4	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return.					..	..	..
0	correct return.							..	..	..	2	..	No	return.							
3	4	1	..	2	..	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	return.																				
2	5	2	..	4	..	17	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	6	1	5	..	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	No	return.							
1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return.							
2	7	3	..	1	..	24	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	account kept.																		No return.		
	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return.							
	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return.							
	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return.							
2	118	17	4	4	..	242	133	1	..	19	16	2	1759	..	13	6	691	2469	..	1	..
	191	..	..	..	..	271	191	..	1	2	38	5	495	..	112	..	..	607	14	..	..
	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return.							
	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	return.							1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	return.							1	..	..	..	..	No	return.							
	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return.							
	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	2	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return.							
	2	2	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return.							
	2	2	..	..	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	No	return.																		
	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return.							
	69	14	2	1	..	132	66	..	..	..	23	6	353	..	..	11	..	364	..	..	..
	2	5	..	1	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	8	..	..	..	22	5	1	..	..	..	..	No	return.							
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	8	2	10	2	36	18	..	..	..	..	..	No	return.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	4	1	..	..	..	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	No	return.							
	..	1	..	..	..	No	return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	5	3	..	..	..	27	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	return.																				
	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return.							
	48	19	6	7	..	150	62	..	..	..	9	No return.									
	305	..	..	..	..	402	305	..	..	..	5	6	928	232	182	6	..	1348	81	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	1	..	..	..	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
	15	6	..	1	..	40	17	1	..	..	..	..	No	account kept.							
0	return.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	account kept.												No	return.							
	1	1	..	..	..	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	No	return.							
	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	2	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	38	4	..	4	..	88	45	4	2	No	account kept.		95	..	..	..	..	95	No return	9	5
	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	No	return.					No	account kept.	
	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						About															
0	24	6	1	2	..	52	26	1	..	2	4	..	No	account kept.							
	35	..	..	..	..	70	35	..	..	..	26	1	No	account kept.							
	6	10	3	1	..	59	15	1	..	..	2	..	120	..	..	..	28	148	123	..	..
	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return.							
	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	1	2	..	7	1	22	2	1	..	..	2	1	No	return.	..	..	..	..	8 account kept.	1	1
	..	1	..	..	..	No	return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3	1

TABLE II.—From Michaelmas 18

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	Average Number of Prisoners during the Year. Criminals. M.	Criminals. F.	Debtors. M.	Debtors. F.	Revenue Prisoners. M.	Revenue Prisoners. F.	Total. M.
				About						
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	County Gaol and House of Correction.	73	24	6	1	..	..	..	25
Selkirk	Selkirk	County and Burgh Gaol	74	1¾	¾	½	..	..	..	1¾
				About						
Stirling	Stirling	,, ,,	75	26	7	2¾	¼	..	..	28¾
,,	Falkirk	Burgh Gaol	76	About 3	½	..	..	..	..	3
				About						
Sutherland	Dornoch	County and Burgh Gaol.	77	2	..	¼	..	½	..	2¾
Wigtown	Wigtown	,, ,,	78	3¾	..	1	..	..	..	4¼
				About						
,,	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol	79	5½	½	1	..	..	..	6½
,,	Whithorn	,,	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zetland	Lerwick	County and Burgh Gaol.	81	2½	..	..	..	..	..	2½
				1056½	519¼	77¼	6¼	23½	¾	1157¾
				1575¾		84		24¼		1684

About 70 small Lock-up Houses, including a few very small Burgh Gaols, estimated at 20
About 12 Police Prisons, estimated at 180

TABLE III.—From Michaelmas 1837,

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	Ages. Under 10. M.	Under 10. F.	10 or 11. M.	10 or 11. F.	12 or 13. M.	12 or 13. F.	14 or 15. M.	14 or 15. F.	16 or 17. M.	16 or 17. F.	18, 19, or 20. M.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol	1	3	..	4	..	19	1	24	4	29	11	47
,,	,,	Bridewell	2	1	..	3	1	7	4	18	5	10	6	21
,,	Inverury	Burgh Gaol.	3	No	account	kept								
Argyle	Inverary	County and Burgh Gaol	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5
,,	Campbell Town	Burgh Gaol	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	6
Ayr	Ayr	County and Burgh Gaol	6	1	..	3	..	8	2	6	2	5	..	20
,,	Irvine	Burgh Gaol.	7	No	account	kept		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	8	No	account	kept		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berwick	Greenlaw	,, ,,	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
,,	Lauder	Burgh Gaol.	10	No	return.									
Bute	Rothesay	County and Burgh Gaol	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4
Caithness	Wick	,, ,,	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Cromarty	Cromarty	,, ,,	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	,, ,,	14	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	3
Dumfries	Dumfries	County and City Gaol and Lock-up House.	15	No	account	kept								
,,	Annan	Burgh Gaol.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lochmaben	,,	17	No	account	kept								
,,	Sanquhar	,,	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol and Lock-up House.	19	12	2	22	9	70	21	143	41	137	77	175
,,	,,	Bridewell	20	2	1	11	2	30	7	70	15	69	53	76
,,	,, (Canongate)	Debtors' Gaol	21	No	account	kept								
,,	Musselburgh	,,	22	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	8	1	9
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
,,	Forres	Burgh Gaol	24	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	25	..	..	2	..	3	..	5	..	5	3	17
,,	Crail	Burgh Gaol.	26	No	return.									
,,	Burnt Island	,,	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dunfermline	,,	28	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	..	14
,,	Dysart	,,	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Earls-ferry	,,	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falkland	,,	31	No	return.									
,,	Inverkeithing	,,	32	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	4
,,	Kinghorn	,,	33	No	return.									

MICHAELMAS 1838—*continued*.

Least Number of Criminal Prisoners at any one Time.	Greatest Number of Debtors at any one Time.	Least Number of Debtors at any one Time.	Greatest Number of Revenue Prisoners at any one Time.	Least Number of Revenue Prisoners at any one Time.	Greatest aggregate Number of Prisoners at any one Time.	Least aggregate Number of Prisoners at any one Time.	Number of Lunatic Prisoners during the Year.		Sickness.			Punishments for Misconduct in Prison.					Pardons, or remissions of Part of the Sentence.	Escapes.	
							M.	F.	Cases of Malignant Fever.	Other Cases of serious Illness.	Number of Deaths.	Loss of a Meal, or of Part of a Meal.	Loss of Two, Three, or Four Meals on separate Days.	Solitary Confinement, without Work.	Put in Irons.	Other Punishments.	Total.		Number of Prisoners who have escaped from Prison.	Number retaken.
25	1	..	..	..	No	return.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	7	2	1	..	47	33	..	..	1	..	1	26	..	..	10	4	40	..	..	..
1	..	..	2	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	No	return.							
..	2	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	No	return.									
..	4	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	account kept.		..	..	..	..	1	..
2	3	..	..	..	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	No.	return.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..		..	21	5	36	123	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	9
							26													

to MICHAELMAS 1838.

ers.																	Cases of previous Confinement in the Prisons to which the Returns relate.											
	24, 25, or 26.		27, 28, or 29.		30 and under 35.		35 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		Total.		Once before.		Twice before.		Three times before.		Four times before.		Upwards of four times before.*		Total.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12	26	16	27	8	35	17	29	5	24	13	17	6	4	2	318	111	33	9	10	7	1	1	..	1	..	..	44	18
13	12	8	6	10	9	16	8	9	11	8	9	5	2	3	129	102	32	24	14	7	13	6	3	2	2	11	64	50
..	10	1	12	1	10	3	7	..	9	1	4	..	1	..	72	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	5	..	5	1	2	1	5	..	1	3	2	..	1	..	35	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	..
2	24	6	13	3	27	7	13	1	19	8	12	2	2	2	164	44	6	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
1	2	..	5	1	4	2	3	..	4	..	4	..	3	1	41	6	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
..	1	2	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	13	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
1	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	15	1	No	acco	unt	kept								
..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
1	11	3	4	..	3	2	8	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	56	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	6	..	1	7	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	89	93	76	67	90	82	64	57	92	61	46	18	24	5	1179	776	No	acco	unt	kept	of the	e nu	mber	of ti	mes	..	265	163
83	43	65	53	61	74	78	33	34	46	58	18	18	5	3	593	560	117	93	50	59	24	41	11	27	19	126	221	346
1	6	2	3	1	3	..	1	1	7	2	2	2	..	3	51	14	5	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	..	13	5
1	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
..	15	2	6	2	9	1	4	3	6	4	3	2	2	..	87	22	No	acco	unt	kept								
1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	17	12	8	5	8	2	13	..	8	6	4	2	4	1	92	32	14	5	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	24	7
..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..½	15	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

* The precise number of times of previous confinement may be seen by referring to the separate Reports.

TABLE III.—From Michaelmas 183

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	A										
				Under 10.		10 or 11.		12 or 13.		14 or 15.		16 or 17.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Fife	Kirkcaldy	Burgh Gaol	34	..	..	2	..	7	..	6	..	9	..	
,,	Pittenweem	,,	35	No	acco	unt	kept							
,,	St. Andrews	,,	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Forfar	Forfar	County and Burgh Gaol	37	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	
,,	Aberbrothock	Burgh Gaol.	38	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	
,,	Brechin	,,	39	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	
,,	Dundee	,,	40	1	..	3	4	19	5	28	10	34	6	
,,	Montrose	,,	41	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	42	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	
,,	North Berwick	Burgh Gaol.	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Dunbar	,,	44	No	acco	unt	kept	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Inverness	Inverness	County and Burgh Gaol	45	No	acco	unt	kept							
Kincardine	Stonehaven	,, ,,	46	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	..	
Kinross	Kinross	County Gaol	47	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	County and Burgh Gaol	48	..	..	2	..	4	..	2	1	3	1	
,,	New Galloway	Burgh Gaol.	49	No	return.									
,,	Maxwelltown	,,	50	No	acco	unt	kept							
Lanark	Glasgow	County and City Gaol.	51	..	1	5	2	15	3	45	10	73	25	1
,,	,,	Bridewell	52	3	2	8	7	50	26	125	34	141	84	2
,,	,, (Anderston)	Burgh Gaol.	53	No	acco	unt	kept							
,,	,, (Calton)	Police Prison and Bridewell	54	..	..	1	..	3	2	7	1	3	4	
,,	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol.	55	..	..	3	..	2	..	8	..	13	..	
				Est	imat	ed at				Est	imat	ed at		
,,	Lanark	,,	56	..	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	9	..	
,,	Rutherglen	,,	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	58	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	2	3	..	
Nairn	Nairn	,, ,,	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Orkney	Kirkwall	,, ,,	60	No	acco	unt	kept	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Peebles	Peebles	,, ,,	61	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
Perth	Perth	County and City Gaol.	62	2	..	2	..	15	..	16	2	27	4	
,,	Blairgowrie	Burgh Gaol.	63	No	acco	unt	kept	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Culross	,,	64	No	acco	unt	kept							
Renfrew	Paisley	County and City Gaol.	65	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	1	27	4	
,,	,,	Bridewell	66	..	..	..	..	6	..	9	5	13	1	
,,	Greenock	Burgh Gaol.	67	2	..	5	..	12	2	67	11	52	22	
,,	Port Glasgow	Gaol.	68	No	acco	unt	kept							
,,	Renfrew	Burgh Gaol.	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ross	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol.	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	
,,	Fortrose	,,	72	No	acco	unt	kept							
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	County Gaol and House of Correction	73	No	suffi	cient	acco	unt	kept					
Selkirk	Selkirk	County and Burgh Gaol	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Stirling	Stirling	,, ,,	75	..	1	2	..	3	1	4	3	15	..	
,,	Falkirk	,, ,,	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	6	..	
Sutherland	Dornoch	,, ,,	77	No	acco	unt	kept							
Wigtown	Wigtown	,, ,,	78	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	..	
,,	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol.	79	No	acco	unt	kept	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Whithorn	,,	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Zetland	Lerwick	,,	81	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	
				32	10	90	30	298	81	631	157	725	312	120
				42		120		379		788		1037		
				541								3630		

to MICHAELMAS 1838—*continued*.

Prisoners.																			Cases of previous Confinement in the Prisons to which the Returns relate.											
	21, 22, or 23.		24, 25, or 26.		27, 28, or 29.		30 and under 35.		35 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		Total.		Once before.		Twice before.		Three times before.		Four times before.		Upwards of four times before.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4	24	6	4	..	..	3	3	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	82	13	11	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	6
5																														
6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4	..	4	1	6	..	5	1	3	..	1	1	1	2	1	2	40	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
8	5	..	3	1	1	2	4	5	3	..	5	1	2	1	1	..	26	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	7	1	2	..	1	..	2	1	5	..	3	2	3	..	1	..	32	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
0	51	34	33	26	40	17	50	26	33	24	34	20	13	9	5	7	392	224	28	22	6	8	2	2	..	1	..	1	36	34
1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	3	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	25	4	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
2	12	1	3	1	8	2	5	6	3	1	8	3	3	3	3	2	64	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..
5																														
6	2	..	8	1	3	..	4	..	4	..	3	1	2	1	1	..	35	7	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
7	4	..	9	1	4	..	3	2	1	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	31	5	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	..
8	6	1	8	2	15	1	9	3	5	1	12	6	7	..	6	1	90	18	No	acco	unt	kept								
9																														
0																														
1	76	30	68	30	28	15	60	25	39	18	34	15	6	4	7	4	603	229	85	40	31	15	13	3	2	2	1	2	132	62
2	123	134	104	83	82	101	70	86	64	62	77	54	30	23	11	7	1088	844	113	83	43	53	38	27	19	15	46	105	259	283
3																														
4	8	16	8	9	9	10	4	5	5	9	12	17	6	6	2	1	74	98	2	7	2	2	1	3	..	2	1	..	6	14
5	19	..	32	2	30	2	31	2	16	1	15	2	7	2	4	2	198	18	..	..	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	7	1
		Esti	mate	d at						Est	imat	ed at																		
6	13	..	20	1	20	1	20	2	7	1	4	2	2	1	1	..	115	11	No	retur	n.									
7	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	3	2	6	..	2	..	5	..	5	..	13	..	1	1	2	1	62	8	No	acco	unt	kept								
9	4	..	4	..	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	25	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	2
1	1	..	3	..	3	1	3	2	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	18	7	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
2	67	7	76	11	82	12	59	14	43	16	22	13	11	1	5	1	469	90	6	5	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	9	8
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
4																														
5	43	12	26	16	28	4	30	11	14	2	15	13	4	2	3	2	287	85	No	acco	unt	kept								
6	23	19	17	16	11	17	16	14	10	5	7	18	1	4	3	1	164	123	17	26	10	12	3	8	..	3	1	21	31	70
7	65	51	53	31	46	21	63	27	35	26	45	21	26	20	6	8	526	255	27	18	16	17	12	13	11	4	23	25	89	77
8																														
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	No	retur	n.									
0	1	2	2	..	1	1	6	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	9	1	5	..	1	..	11	..	1	1	9	..	5	..	2	..	57	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
2																														
3																														
4	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	11	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
5	15	2	18	1	10	3	13	3	4	3	7	7	1	1	1	1	121	31	No	acco	unt	kept								
6	3	2	9	..	1	1	3	1	6	1	6	1	..	..	1	..	52	11	6	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3
7																														
8	4	..	3	..	6	..	11	2	1	1	4	2	..	..	1	..	36	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	935	557	808	438	669	377	785	454	520	283	590	373	269	149	118	61	7677	3880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1492		1246		1046		1239		803		963		418		179		11,557													
			3784						3005				597																	
			10,419																											

TABLE IV.—From Michaelmas 1837

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	No. of Prison.	Periods of Imprisonment: Under 1 Week.		1 Week and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol	1	16	7	125	46	3	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Bridewell	2	..	..	3	21	56	51	49	22	5	..	5	6	10	..
,,	Inverury	Burgh Gaol.	3	No return.													
Argyle	Inverary	County and Burgh Gaol	4	..	..	3	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Campbell Town.	Burgh Gaol	5	27	3	10	1	6	2	1	..	2	1	5	..	..	..
Ayr	Ayr	County and Burgh Gaol	6	1	..	35	14	36	13	10	2	9	1	7	1	2	..
,,	Irvine	Burgh Gaol	7	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	8	1	..	12	..	16	..	10	..	7	..	6	..	1	..
Berwick	Greenlaw	,, ,,	9	..	..	22	5	5	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothesay	County and Burgh Gaol	11	2	..	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Caithness	Wick	,, ,,	12	3	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Cromarty	Cromarty	,, ,,	13	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	,, ,,	14	5	1	12	3	5	3	5	3	2	1	3	..	1	..
Dumfries	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell	15	39	14	17	53	16	..	..	30	2	8	2	1	3	..
,,	Annan	Burgh Gaol.	16	7	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lochmaben	,,	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sanquhar	,,	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol, and Lock-up House	19	7	4	473	373	212	189	7	..	7	2	2	..	4	..
,,	,,	Bridewell	20	..	..	42	60	189	205	192	160	95	41	47	23	27	2
,,	,, (Canongate)	Debtor's Gaol	21	No return.													
,,	Musselburgh	,,	22	48	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	23	..	..	3	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	2	..	1	..
,,	Forres	Burgh Gaol	24	17	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	25	6	1	17	5	14	4	4	1	7	..	4	..	1	..
,,	Crail	Burgh Gaol	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Burnt Island	,,	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dunfermline	,,	28	40	7	28	10	4	5	5	1	3	2	1	2	..	..
,,	Dysart	,,	29	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Earls-ferry	,,	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falkland	,,	31	No return.													
,,	Inverkeithing	,,	32	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
,,	Kinghorn	,,	33	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirkcaldy	,,	34	13	..	36	5	5	4	5	1	2	..	3	3	1	..
,,	Pittenweem	,,	35	No return.													
,,	St. Andrews	,,	36	1	..	2	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forfar	Forfar	County and Burgh Gaol	37	2	1	3	2	5	..	5	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberbrothock	Burgh Gaol	38	4	..	2	7	2	5	4	1	4	1	1	..	1	..
,,	Brechin	,,	39	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dundee	,,	40	35	25	151	120	65	38	37	14	15	1	18	6	10	..
,,	Montrose	,,	41	..	..	4	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	42	2	1	19	10	2	2	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..
,,	North Berwick	Burgh Gaol	43	No return.													
,,	Dunbar	,,	44	17	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	County and Burgh Gaol	45	2	1	5	1	20	4	5	..	2	1	10	2	5	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	,, ,,	46	6	..	15	1	5	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Kinross	Kinross	County Gaol	47	3	..	21	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	County and Burgh Gaol	48	2	1	5	..	20	3	8	2	5	1	1	..	2	..
,,	New Gallowway	Burgh Gaol	49	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maxwelltown	,,	50	21	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanark	Glasgow	County and City Gaol	51	..	..	31	9	20	7	6	..	3	3	6	1	..	..
,,	,,	Bridewell	52	..	2	122	64	217	247	415	431	70	33	61	12	41	13
,,	,, (Anderston)	Burgh Gaol.	53	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,, (Calton)	Police Prison and Bridewell	54	9	9	45	59	20	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol	55	54	2	69	9	45	5	10	1	16	1	3	..	1	..
						Estimated at								Estimated at			
,,	Lanark	,,	56	30	1	38	6	30	3	6	..	9	1	2	..	..	..
,,	Rutherglen	,,	57	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	58	3	..	8	1	6	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..
Nairn	Nairn	,, ,,	59	..	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Orkney	Kirkwall.	,, ,,	60	..	..	2	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Peebles	Peebles	,, ,,	61	1	..	..	4	5	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Perth	Perth	County and City Gaol.	62	147	17	215	52	52	10	19	5	15	2	9	1	3	..
,,	Blairgowrie	Burgh Gaol	63	82	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Culross	,,	64	No return.													
Renfrew	Paisley	County and City Gaol.	65	13	5	81	31	24	8	4	2	26	6	2	..	1	3
,,	,,	Bridewell	66	..	..	10	1	73	73	38	32	33	10	5	2	4	5
,,	Greenock	Burgh Gaol.	67	18	8	123	78	83	41	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Port Glasgow	Gaol.	68	6	3	5	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Renfrew	Burgh Gaol.	69	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ross	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	70	2	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol	71	7	1	8	1	10	1	5	..	9	..	6	..	..	..
,,	Fortrose	,,	72	No account kept.													
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	County Gaol and House of Correction	73	27	12	67	20	20	2	2	3	4	6	6	2	4	1
Selkirk	Selkirk	County and Burgh Gaol	74	2	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stirling	Stirling	,, ,,	75	1	..	40	7	22	6	10	4	9	8	6	2	2	1
,,	Falkirk	,, ,,	76	6	2	20	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutherland	Dornoch	,, ,,	77	1	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown	Wigtown	,, ,,	78	11	4	9	1	6	..	3	..	6	..	1	..	1	..
,,	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol	79	..	..	1	3	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Whithorn	,,	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zetland	Lerwick.	,,	81	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
				806	203	2004	1107	1357	980	888	722	387	134	235	69	142	60
				1009		3111		2337		1610		521		304		202	
				8067													

to MICHAELMAS, 1838.

after Conviction.						Residence.						State of Education.															
2 Years and under 3 Years.		Upwards of 3 Years.		Total.		Born in the County, or who have passed the greatest part of their lives in it.		Strangers.		Total.		Not able to read at all.		Able to read with difficulty.		Able to read easily.		Not able to write at all.		Able merely to sign their Name.		Able to write with difficulty.		Able to write easily.		Education carried beyond mere Reading and Writing.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	..	..	..	149	55	No ac	count	kept.		..	..	29	10	253	90	28	11	75	59	..	..	209	42	26	10	8	..
1	1	..	..	129	102	62	52	67	50	129	102	21	31	40	39	68	32	51	77	7	8	55	17	16	..	29	3
																No	acco	unt	kept.								
..	..	..	..	14	1	No ac	count	kept.	..	..	..	2	1	48	3	8	..	No	acco	unt	kept	as to	writ	ing.	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	51	7	35	5	16	2	51	7	13	1	21	5	7	1	17	3	1	3	17	..	6	1	1	..
1	..	..	..	101	32	No ac	count	kept.	..	..	..	14	..	49	..	38	..	38	..	16	..	27	..	20	..	..	..
													No	acco	unt i	s ke	pt of	the	state	of e	duca	tion	amo	ng t	he fe	male	s.
..	..	..	..	5	..	No ac	count	kept.																			
..	..	..	..	53	..	No ac	count	kept.							No	retur	n.										
..	..	..	..	32	5	20	5	20	1	40	6	..	No	suffi	cient	acc	ount	kept									
..	..	..	..	3	..	No re	turn.																				
..	1	..	..	11	6	9	4	3	1	12	5	1	..	1	..	4	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	1	11	1	2	..	13	1	..	No	acco	unt	kept.											
..	..	..	..	5	3	5	3	..	..	5	3	..	No	suffi	cient	acc	ount	kept.									
..	..	..	..	33	11	29	6	22	4	51	10	..	No	suffi	cient	acc	ount	kept.									
..	..	..	..	79	106	No ac	count	kept.																			
..	..	..	..	7	8	5	7	2	1	7	8	..	No	acco	unt	kept.											
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	No	retur	n.												
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	712	568	257	103	147	101	404	204	41	23	233	163	114	18	No	acco	unt	kept	as to	writ	ing.	..	16	..
1	..	..	50	593	560	No ac	count	kept.																			
..	..	..	..	53	12	46	11	7	1	53	12	..	No	acco	unt	kept.											
..	..	..	..	10	2	5	1	5	2	10	3	5	3	4	..	1	..	5	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	23	..	19	..	4	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	20	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	53	12	No re	turn.																				
..	..	..	..	1	..	No re	turn.																				
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	3	4	..	No	suffi	cient	acco	unt	kept.									
..	..	..	..	81	28	76	22	19	7	95	29	..	No	suffi	cient	acco	unit	kept.									
..	..	..	..	8	2	8	2	..	..	8	2	..	No	acco	unt	kept.											
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	2	4	..	11	2	15	2	3	..	3	..	9	2	3	2	4	..	3	..	5	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	8	3	1	1	7	2	8	3	..	No	retur	n.												
..	..	..	..	65	13	No ac	count	kept.																			
..	..	..	..	3	7	3	7	..	..	3	7	..	..	1	6	2	1	..	3	..	4	1	..	2	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	17	7	30	5	10	4	40	9	4	3	22	3	14	3	13	8	4	..	16	1	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	18	14	19	7	7	7	26	14	..	1	4	10	22	3	..	11	..	..	5	..	17	3	4	..
..	..	..	..	5	2	24	3	8	2	32	5	5	..	8	5	19	..	5	..	..	..	8	5	19	No	retur	n.
..	1	..	..	331	210	226	104	166	120	392	224	79	48	161	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	147	150	29	2	..
..	..	..	..	11	2	13	3	12	1	25	4	2	..	14	4	5	..	4	2	..	..	12	2	5	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	29	15	No ac	count	kept.																			
..	..	..	..	19	3	13	1	7	3	20	4	..	No	acco	unt	kept.											
2	..	..	..	51	9	52	13	17	7	69	20	..	No	suffi	cient	acc	ount	kept.									
..	..	..	..	29	3	12	3	23	4	35	7	1	1	15	5	19	1	3	3	4	1	14	3	14	No	retur	n.
..	..	..	..	27	3	20	5	10	1	30	6	..	No	acco	unt	kept.											
..	..	..	..	43	9	57	10	29	12	86	22	..	No	acco	unt	kept.											
..	..	..	..	2	..	No re	turn.																				
..	..	..	..	24	3	No ac	count	kept.																			
..	..	..	..	66	21	278	98	325	131	603	229	112	101	394	116	70	6	..	..	No	retu	rn.	..	70	6	10	..
2	..	..	1	928	803	540	440	440	358	980	798	..	No	acco	unt	hith	erto	kept.									
..	..	..	..	23	23	10	8	13	15	23	23	..	No	acco	unt	kept.											
..	..	..	..	74	98	49	62	25	36	74	98	..	No	acco	unt	kept.											
..	..	..	..	198	18	No ac	count	kept.																			
..	..	..	..	115	11	No re	turn.																				
..	..	..	..	5	..	No su	fficient	retur	n.	..	..	..	No	acco	unt	kept.											
..	..	..	..	20	3	No ac	count	kept.	..	..	..	..	No	suffi	cient	acc	ount	kept.									
..	..	..	..	5	2	15	1	9	4	24	5	..	No	suffi	cient	acc	ount	kept.									
..	..	..	..	6	5	5	3	1	2	6	5	..	No	acco	unt	kept.											
..	..	..	..	10	6	8	7	10	..	18	7	..	No	suffi	cient	acc	ount	kept.									
..	..	..	..	460	87	No ac	count	kept.																			
..	..	..	..	82	20	56	13	25	8	81	21	..	No	acco	unt	kept.											
..	..	..	..	151	55	No ac	count	kept.	..	..	..	..	No	suffi	cient	acc	ount	kept.									
1	..	..	..	164	123	122	96	42	27	164	123	..	No	suffi	cient	acc	ount	kept.									
..	..	..	..	225	127	91	48	87	47	178	95	..	No	trust	wort	hy a	ccou	nt ke	pt.								
..	..	..	..	12	6	No ac	count	kept.	..	..	..	..	Ins	uffici	ent	retu	rn.										
..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	2	11	1	7	2	18	3	6	3	4	..	3	..	6	3	3	..	1	..	3	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	45	3	55	3	2	..	57	3	30	1	12	1	15	1	33	2	3	..	6	1	15	No	retur	n.
..	..	..	..	130	46	60	11	20	6	80	17	..	No	suffi	cient	acc	ount	kept.									
..	..	..	..	7	3	5	4	5	2	10	6	1	..	4	2	6	1	1	..	..	..	4	2	6	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	90	28	No ac	count	kept.																			
..	..	..	..	27	4	19	1	8	3	27	4	No	acco	unt	kept.	..	..	18	9	13	2	16	..	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	..	6	1	3	..	9	1	..	No	acco	unt	kept.											
..	..	..	..	37	5	No ac	count	kept.																			
1	..	..	..	10	4	No ac	count	kept.																			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	4	..	14	..	..	..	11	..	4	..	5	..	2	..	6	..	2	..	..	..
10	3	..	51	5829	3329	2406	1184	1651	977	4057	2161																
13		51		9158		3590		2628		6218																	

TABLE V.—From Michaelmas 1837,

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	Food, including cost of Cooking.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Washing.	Lighting.	Fuel.	Furniture
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol	1	292 4 7	39 6 10	12 8 6	28 13 8	27 8 6	16 19 0	40 7 1
,,	,,	Bridewell	2	234 11 4	40 3 2	5 8 11	21 14 4	25 18 9	38 0 8	11 18 5
,,	Inverury	Burgh Gaol	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argyle	Inverary	County and Burgh Gaol	4	110 5 2	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 10 0	2 10 0	2 0 0
,,	Campbell Town	Burgh Gaol	5	56 4 8	..	7 2 10	1 0 0	..	3 4 6	0 5 3
Ayr	Ayr	County and Burgh Gaol	6	141 11 10	4 8 4	8 15 1	4 17 1	17 6 6	4 5 0	..
,,	Irvine	Burgh Gaol	7	6 0 0	..	About 2 10 0	..	0 10 0	..	About 0 15 0
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	8	Estimated at 53 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berwick	Greenlaw	,, ,,	9	35 18 6	11 5 4	1 11 1½	3 4 6	..	16 14 6	..
,,	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothesay	County and Burgh Gaol	11	58 1 6	..	3 11 0	1 2 6	..	2 2 0	1 3 2
Caithness	Wick	,, ,,	12	28 9 2¼	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cromarty	Cromarty	,, ,,	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	,, ,,	14	About 67 18 1	..	About 2 0 0	About 2 0 0	..	About 2 0 0	About 1 0 0
Dumfries	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell.	15	Estimated at 260 0 0	5 0 0	Estimated at 10 0 0	Estimated at 10 0 0	Estimated at 2 0 0	Estimated at 15 0 0	Estima 20 0 0
,,	Annan	Burgh Gaol	16	0 10 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lochmaban	,,	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sanquhar	,,	18	0 1 4	..	..	..	..	0 5 3	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol and Lock-up House.	19	979 2 11¼	..	79 11 10	39 10 8	37 17 4	78 6 9	6 1 4
,,	,,	Bridewell	20	828 6 1	207 8 10½	22 16 0	81 19 0	48 7 0	79 11 0	33 12 10
,,	,, (Canongate)	Debtors' Gaol	21	..	..	0 15 0	1 0 0	3 7 0	10 0 0	..
,,	Musselburgh	Town Gaol	22	5 11 6	..	0 8 8	0 2 7	0 7 10	..	0 4 0
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	23	42 0 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Forres	Burgh Gaol	24	1 3 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	25	117 12 11½	..	..	4 13 3½	..	15 12 9	8 19 10
,,	Burnt Island	Burgh Gaol	26	8 6 8	..	..	..	..	0 10 0	..
,,	Crail	,,	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dunfermline	,,	28	42 2 11	..	..	1 18 11	0 12 0	..	..
,,	Dysart	,,	29	1 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Earls-ferry	,,	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falkland	,,	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Inverkeithing	,,	32	9 18 7½	..	2 6 7½	0 1 6	..	0 12 0	0 8 1½
,,	Kinghorn	,,	33	1 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirkcaldy	,,	34	58 19 2	..	Estimated at 2 0 0	0 15 0	..	..	3 0 0
,,	Pittenween	,,	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Andrew's	,,	36	4 10 10	..	0 15 6	0 1 6	0 3 7	2 6 11	0 1 0
Forfar	Forfar	County and Burgh Gaol	37	37 9 10	..	11 3 0	1 2 0	..	..	2 10 0
,,	Aberbrothock	Burgh Gaol	38	41 11 0	1 3 7	3 18 7	0 10 5	..	..	1 9 2
,,	Brechin	,,	39	14 4 8	..	2 18 0	0 6 0	0 15 2	..	..
,,	Dundee	,,	40	379 13 8	14 6 6	..	20 1 11	18 0 0	24 13 9	..
,,	Montrose	,,	41	42 5 1½	5 5 5	..	..	1 16 0	8 2 1	3 18 3½
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	42	60 18 9	..	0 10 0	1 7 0	5 17 8½	10 10 7½	..
,,	North Berwick	Burgh Gaol	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dunbar	,,	44	1 16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	County and Burgh Gaol	45	100 19 0	2 14 4	3 8 0	0 16 4	5 7 3	1 16 0	2 3 9
Kincardine	Stonehaven	,, ,,	46	37 9 10	2 12 11	2 10 0	..	..	1 0 1½	1 8 6½
Kinross	Kinross	County Gaol	47	20 10 6	..	..	1 6 3	..	7 4 10	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	County and Burgh Gaol	48	179 15 0	10 11 9½	5 6 5	2 7 6	3 1 9½	18 4 0	2 4 6
,,	New Galloway	Burgh Gaol	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maxwelltown	Burgh Gaol	50	2 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanark	Glasgow	County and City Gaol	51	482 19 1	10 6 2	54 9 11	9 13 9	15 16 8	33 0 6	13 1 0
,,	,,	Bridewell	52	1252 5 6	68 11 11	153 15 1	63 17 6	74 7 4	90 0 0	128 19 3
,,	,, (Anderston)	Burgh Gaol	53	3 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,, (Calton)	Police Prison and Bridewell	54	33 2 9	..	..	1 9 4¾	2 0 0	1 0 0	..
,,	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol	55	177 18 6	3 10 0	..	About 15 0 0	..	..	..
,,	Lanark	,,	56	Estimated at 100 0 0	..	Estimated at 1 0 0	Estimated at 12 0 0	Estimated at 2 0 0	Estimated at 12 0 0	..
,,	Rutherglen	,,	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	58	31 4 10	..	3 18 1	0 12 5	..	..	0 9 0
Nairn	Nairn	,, ,,	59	25 18 3	..	2 11 0	..	1 6 9½	..	0 9 11
Orkney	Kirkwall	,, ,,	60	21 15 6	..	2 2 0	0 7 6	..	..	..
Peebles	Peebles	,, ,,	61	26 16 6	..	2 11 8	0 14 7	0 5 5	0 1 8	2 10 11
Perth	Perth	County and City Gaol	62	385 13 8¾	0 15 0	41 18 5	8 18 10	6 13 4	17 12 10	8 2 5
,,	Blairgowrie	Burgh Gaol	63	2 0 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 15 0	..	0 10 0
,,	Culross	,,	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew	Paisley	County and City Gaol	65	Estimated at 270 0 0	..	Estimated at 10 0 0	Estimated at 10 0 0	Estimated at ..	Estimated at 10 0 0	..
,,	,,	Bridewell	66	185 10 2½	..	1 19 6½	4 8 3	9 3 9	14 2 0	..
,,	Greenock	Burgh Gaol	67	137 8 9½	1 11 10	5 14 0	2 17 10	1 12 0	7 16 1	..
,,	Port Glasgow	Gaol	68	4 9 4	..	About 2 0 0	0 10 0	..	..	..
,,	Renfrew	Burgh Gaol	69	4 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	70	13 12 6	..	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
,,	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol	71	48 5 3	0 2 0	0 11 0	0 3 10	..	..	0 17 0
,,	Fortrose	,,	72	Estimated at 1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	County Gaol and House of Correction.	73	185 15 5	..	2 0 0	2 13 2½	3 5 5	25 16 0	..
Selkirk	Selkirk	County and Burgh Gaol	74	18 11 9	..	..	..	..	..	..

o Michaelmas 1838.

Salaries.	Repairs.	Alterations.	Sundries.	Gross Expense of the Prisons.	Clear Profit from the Labour of the Prisoners.	Sundry Receipts.	Net Expense of the Prisons.	Portion paid by the Burgh or the Burgh Police, &c.	Portion of Expense paid by the County.	Paid for Military Prisoners.	Paid by Sundry Parties.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
305 12 5	41 11 2	62 14 3	34 3 1	901 9 1	..	..	901 9 1	743 7 2	158 1 11	..	..
393 16 0	22 11 7½	6 12 10	89 14 5½	890 10 6	375 7 10	..	515 2 8	244 5 11½	244 5 11½	7 2 0	19 8 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 0 0	15 6 4	..	50 0 0	238 11 6	..	..	238 11 6	84 16 0	153 15 6	..	..
35 0 0	47 0 3	..	..	149 17 6	..	..	149 17 6	134 6 2	15 11 4	..	..
154 10 7	21 15 7	4 3 1	14 18 5	376 11 6	124 19 8	..	251 11 10	113 14 8	113 14 8	..	24 2 6
	About		Say	Say							
30 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	41 15 0	..	..	41 15 0	41 15 0	..	..	..
Estimated at			Estimated at	Estimated at							
30 0 0	..	..	5 0 0	88 0 0	..	..	88 0 0	88 0 0	..	..	..
50 0 0	5 14 0	..	9 7 1½	133 15 1	..	..	133 15 1	..	133 15 1	..	..
0 11 0	..	..	..	0 11 0	..	..	0 11 0	0 11 0	..	..	..
25 0 0	0 12 5½	..	..	91 12 7½	..	..	91 12 7½	60 16 6½	30 16 1	..	..
30 0 0	..	..	7 4 7	65 13 9¼	..	..	65 13 9¼	35 6 7¼	20 10 8	..	9 16 6
7 18 4	..	..	..	7 18 4	..	..	7 18 4	7 18 4	..	..	..
30 0 0	6 16 0	..	..	111 14 1	..	..	111 14 1	76 1 8	35 12 5	..	..
d at	Estima	ted at	Estimated at								
110 0 0	20 0 0	170 0 0	15 10 0	637 10 0	..	..	637 10 0	298 15 8	338 14 4	..	..
15 0 0	..	..	0 16 6	16 7 0	..	..	16 7 0	16 7 0	..	..	..
4 0 0	..	..	..	4 0 0	..	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
0 1 4	0 15 6	..	..	1 3 5	..	..	1 3 5	1 3 5	..	..	..
365 0 0	54 12 0	325 14 4½	283 17 0¼	2,749 14 3	..	..	2,749 14 3	2,259 8 10	475 3 10	11 19 2	3 2 5
								Estimated at	Estimated at		45 18 4
771 5 1	51 14 0	62 5 8	200 2 4½	2,387 7 11	460 1 5	4 8 10	1,922 17 8	659 16 7	403 6 11	189 2 0	By Crown Agent
											624 13 10
204 12 0	..	..	..	219 14 0	..	..	219 14 0	219 14 0	..	..	..
Say											
6 10 0	1 4 5	..	0 2 6	14 11 6	..	..	14 11 6	14 11 6	..	..	..
36 0 0	0 14 0	..	..	78 14 8	..	..	78 14 8	78 14 8	..	..	..
18 0 0	..	..	..	19 3 6	..	..	19 3 6	19 3 6	..	..	..
41 9 3	..	..	23 8 11	211 17 0	..	..	211 17 0	137 6 1½	74 10 10½	..	..
7 3 11	..	..	..	16 0 7	..	..	16 0 7	9 18 7	6 2 0	..	..
1 0 0	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..
27 1 6	..	..	4 13 1	76 8 5	..	..	76 8 5	60 16 11	15 11 6	..	..
3 15 0	1 4 10½	..	..	6 8 4½	..	..	6 8 4½	6 8 4½	..	..	..
0 17 6	..	..	..	0 17 6	..	..	0 17 6	0 17 6	..	..	..
1 7 6	..	..	..	1 7 6	..	..	1 7 6	1 7 6	..	..	..
5 0 0	..	..	0 14 0	19 0 10½	..	..	19 0 10½	19 0 10½	..	..	..
2 2 0	..	..	0 10 4	4 5 4	..	..	4 5 4	4 5 4	..	..	..
Estimated at			Estimated at				Estimated at		Estimated at		
32 0 0	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	100 14 2	..	..	100 14 2	95 14 2	5 0 0	..	..
2 0 0	1 14 0	..	..	3 14 0	..	..	3 14 0	3 14 0	..	..	..
15 0 0	..	..	..	22 19 4	..	..	22 19 4	22 19 4	..	..	..
48 0 0	2 10 0	..	2 10 0	105 4 10	..	..	105 4 10	93 15 2	11 9 8	..	..
48 8 1	1 2 1½	3 0 9	..	101 3 8½	..	..	101 3 8½	101 3 8½	..	..	..
30 3 0	0 2 4	10 2 0	..	58 8 2	..	..	58 8 2	58 8 2	..	..	..
376 8 8	219 6 3	..	54 19 8	1,107 4 5	303 19 8	..	803 4 9	677 9 8	96 8 7	29 6 6	..
47 13 6	3 7 6	..	1 0 0	113 7 11	12 7 9½	..	101 0 1½	101 0 1½	..	..	..
34 0 0	..	..	2 12 5½	115 16 6½	..	..	115 16 6½	86 12 1½	29 4 5	..	..
..	1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1 16 0	..	..	1 16 0	1 16 0	..	..	..
67 15 0	22 5 0	..	31 11 6	238 16 2	..	..	238 16 2	197 15 8	41 0 6	..	..
25 0 0	0 14 8	0 14 1	..	71 10 2	1 6 11	..	70 3 3	..	70 3 3	..	..
18 0 0	..	..	2 3 3½	49 4 10½	..	..	49 4 10½	..	49 4 10½	..	..
40 0 0	3 18 4	..	11 9 6	276 18 10	8 0 4½	..	268 18 5½	110 9 2½	158 9 3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 0 0	..	..	..	7 12 0	..	..	7 12 0	1 4 0	6 8 0	..	..
376 13 0	128 19 8	..	16 1 8	1,341 1 5	..	145 17 8	1,195 3 9	751 18 10	408 10 8	23 6 3	11 8 0
								About	About		
964 8 5	158 19 0	84 14 0	17 12 2	3,157 10 2	1438 5 1	..	1,719 5 1	1,502 1 2	90 11 2	126 12 9	..
10 0 0	..	..	..	13 15 0	..	..	13 15 0	13 15 0	..	..	..
19 18 0	0 17 10	5 0 0	..	63 7 11¾	23 15 0½	..	39 12 11¼	39 12 11¼	..	..	..
50 0 0	..	..	1 10 0	247 18 6	55 0 0	..	192 18 6	10 13 0	182 5 6	..	..
Estimated at		Estima	ted at	Estimated at	Estimated at		Estimated at		Estimated at		
22 0 0	1 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	165 0 0	5 0 0	..	160 0 0	110 0 0	50 0 0	..	..
10 0 0	2 3 8	..	0 1 2	12 4 10	..	..	12 4 10	12 4 10	..	..	..
54 17 0	0 2 2	..	0 15 5	91 18 11	..	..	91 18 11	76 19 3	14 19 8	..	..
9 0 0	22 1 5¼	..	5 5 0	66 12 4¾	..	..	66 12 4¾	36 12 5¼	29 19 11½	..	..
7 10 0	..	..	..	31 15 0	..	..	31 15 0	28 18 0	2 17 0	..	..
10 10 0	5 14 5	..	25 7 9½	74 12 11½	3 0 6	..	71 12 5½	65 14 5½	5 18 0	..	..
232 15 3	50 5 10	168 19 0	41 16 3	963 10 10¾	3 8 11½	..	960 1 11¼	562 7 0½	388 3 4¾	3 19 0	5 12 6
38 8 11	1 15 0	1 10 0	..	45 8 11	..	..	45 8 11	45 8 11	..	..	..
4 0 0	..	..	..	4 0 0	..	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
Estimated at				Estimated at			Estimated at		Estimated at		
70 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	380 0 0	..	..	380 0 0	300 0 0	75 0 0	5 0 0	..
34 17 6	17 16 4	..	4 4 4½	372 1 11½	205 8 11	..	166 13 0½	161 14 6½	..	4 18 6	..
295 7 0	11 6 0	..	28 0 1½	391 13 8	66 1 8½	..	325 11 11½	325 11 11½	..	..	..
15 0 0	..	..	..	21 19 4	..	..	21 19 4	18 14 3	..	..	3 5 1
8 0 0	..	..	..	12 8 0	..	..	12 8 0	12 8 0	..	..	..
36 10 0	1 14 0	..	0 10 0	57 6 6	..	..	57 6 6	50 11 6	6 15 0	..	..
8 15 0	1 0 0	..	2 0 7	61 14 8	..	..	61 14 8	39 3 8	6 2 0	..	16 9 0
Estimated at											
3 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 10 0	5 10 0	..	..	5 10 0	5 10 0	..	..	..
290 0 0	..	..	..	309 10 0½	..	..	309 10 0½	65 0 0	244 10 0½	..	..
16 0 0	2 13 7	..	..	37 5 4	..	..	37 5 4	23 9 7	13 15 9	..	..

TABLE V.—From Michaelmas, 18

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	Food, including cost of Cooking.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Washing.	Lighting.	Fuel.	Furn
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.
Stirling	Stirling	County and Burgh Gaol	75	188 19 9	..	21 1 8	5 4 3	4 10 6	10 15 0	12
,,	Falkirk	,, ,,	76	19 4 4	..	1 5 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	0 14 6	0
Sutherland	Dornoch	,, ,,	77	13 2 7½	..	..	0 15 6	..	1 15 0	0
Wigtown	Wigtown	,, ,,	78	25 13 3	..	2 10 6	0 13 0	..	..	1
,,	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol	79	39 2 6	..	2 2 8	0 11 3	0 15 6	..	
,,	Whithorn	,,	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Zetland	Lerwick	,,	81	16 6 10	0 2 6	..	0 7 0	..	3 19 0	
		Totals	..	8,079 19 7¼	434 6 6	513 15 7½	379 5 0¾	324 18 1½	588 4 4	313
About 70 small lock-up houses, including some very small burgh gaols			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
About 12 police prisons			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE VI.—From Michaelmas, 1837

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	Gross Average Cost of each Criminal Prisoner during the Year.	Average Profit from the Work of each Criminal Prisoner.	Net Average Cost of each Criminal Prisoner.	Average Daily Cost of the Food of each Criminal Prisoner, including Cost of Cooking.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Pence.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol	1	About 15 10 0	..	About 15 10 0	Nearly 4
,,	,,	Bridewell	2	17 16 2½	7 10 2	10 6 0½	3
,,	Inverury	Burgh Gaol	3	..	..	16 0 0	No return.
Argyle	Inverary	County and Burgh Gaol	4	About 16 0 0	..	About 16 0 0	8
,,	Campbell Town	Burgh Gaol	5	About 20 0 0	..	About 20 0 0	8
Ayr	Ayr	County and Burgh Gaol	6	11 15 0	4 0 0	7 15 0	3
,,	Irvine	Burgh Gaol	7	About 25 0 0	..	About 25 0 0	About 4
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	8	Estimated at 18 0 0	..	Estimated at 18 0 0	3
Berwick	Greenlaw	,, ,,	9	About 33 0 0	..	About 33 0 0	6
,,	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	10	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.	6
Bute	Rothesay	County and Burgh Gaol	11	About 10 10 0	..	About 10 10 0	6
Caithness	Wick	,, ,,	12	About 12 0 0	..	About 12 0 0	4½
Cromarty	Cromarty	,, ,,	13	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.	No return.
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	,, ,,	14	Estimated at 10 0 0	..	Estimated at 10 0 0	4
Dumfries	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell.	15	Estimated at 18 0 0	..	Estimated at 18 0 0	6
,,	Annan	Burgh Gaol	16	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.	No return.
,,	Lochmaben	,,	17	..	..	..	..
,,	Sanquhar	,,	18	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.	No return.
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol and Lock-up House	19	About 12 0 0	..	About 12 0 0	About 4
,,	,,	Bridewell	20	10 11 3¼ Per average debtor,	2 0 8½	8 10 6¾ Per average debtor,	About 2½
,,	„ (Canongate)	Debtors' Gaol	21	58 0 0	..	58 0 0	..
,,	Musselburgh	,,	22	About 18 0 0	..	About 18 0 0	7¾
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	23	..	..	..	6
,,	Forres	Burgh Gaol	24	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.	6
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	25	About 15 0 0	..	About 15 0 0	About 5½
,,	Burnt Island	Burgh Gaol	26	16 0 0	..	16 0 0	4
,,	Crail	,,	27	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.	No return.
,,	Dunfermline	,,	28	About 14 10 0	..	About 14 10 0	About 5½
,,	Dysart	,,	29	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.	No return.
,,	Earls-ferry	,,	30	..	..	..	..
,,	Falkland	,,	31	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.	..
,,	Inverkeithing	,,	32	About 8 10 0	..	About 8 10 0	5
,,	Kinghorn	,,	33	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.	4
,,	Kirkcaldy	,,	34	Estimated at 12 0 0	..	Estimated at 12 0 0	6
,,	Pittenweem	,,	35	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.	No return.
,,	St. Andrew's	,,	36	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.	6
Forfar	Forfar	County and Burgh Gaol	37	About 14 10 0	..	About 14 10 0	4
,,	Aberbrothock	Burgh Gaol	38	About 22 0 0	..	About 22 0 0	4
,,	Brechin	,,	39	About 20 0 0	..	About 20 0 0	4
,,	Dundee	,,	40	About 9 0 0	About 3 7 0	About 5 13 0	2¾
,,	Montrose	,,	41	About 17 0 0	About 2 0 0	About 15 0 0	4½
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	42	About 13 0 0	..	13 0 0	Not estimated.

MICHAELMAS 1838—*continued*.

Salaries.	Repairs.	Alterations.	Sundries.	Gross Expense of the Prisons.	Clear Profit from the Labour of the Prisoners.	Sundry Receipts.	Net Expense of the Prisons.	Portion paid by the Burgh or the Burgh Police, &c.	Portion of Expense paid by the County.	Paid for Military Prisoners.	Paid by Sundry Parties.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
104 0 0	7 1 0	..	9 17 3	364 0 2	..	..	364 0 2	64 6 10	243 10 6	..	56 2 10
10 0 0	..	..	..	37 13 10	..	..	37 13 10	..	..	..	37 13 10
47 12 0	..	..	..	63 17 1½	..	..	63 17 1½	57 13 9½	6 3 4	..	..
25 0 0	19 6 9½	..	120 13 5	194 18 11½	..	..	194 18 11½	192 9 5½	2 9 6	..	..
30 0 0	0 10 10	..	2 10 0	75 12 9	..	..	75 12 9	54 16 9	20 16 0	..	..
4 0 0	..	..	..	4 0 0	..	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
35 19 1	..	..	2 0 0	58 14 5	..	..	58 14 5	..	58 14 5	..	..
388 19 10	994 13 11¾	915 10 0½	1133 4 0¼	20,666 6 8	3086 3 10½	150 6 6	17,429 16 3½	11,632 13 0¼	4538 3 6¼	401 6 2	857 13 7
							Estimated at				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400 0 0	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200 0 0	..	..	..	..

to MICHAELMAS 1838.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	Gross Average Cost of each Criminal Prisoner during the Year.	Average Profit from the Work of each Criminal Prisoner.	Net Average Cost of each Criminal Prisoner.	Average Daily Cost of the Food of each Criminal Prisoner, including Cost of Cooking.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Pence.
Haddington .	North Berwick	Burgh Gaol	43	..	..	..	No return.
,,	Dunbar . .	,, ...	44	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.	No return.
Inverness .	Inverness. .	County and Burgh Gaol	45	About 14 0 0	..	About 14 0 0	About 5
Kincardine .	Stonehaven .	,, ,, ...	46	About 11 0 0	0 4 0	About 10 16 0	About 4
Kinross . .	Kinross . .	County Gaol	47	About 25 0 0	..	About 25 0 0	6
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	County and Burgh Gaol.	48	About 18 0 0	0 11 0	About 17 9 0	About 8
,,	New Galloway	Burgh Gaol	49	..	..	..	No return.
,,	Maxwelltown.	,, ...	50	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.	6
Lanark . .	Glasgow . .	County and City Gaol	51	About 12 0 0	..	About 12 0 0	4¼
,,	,,	Bridewell	52	9 3 4	4 3 6	5 0 0	About 2½
,,	„ (Anderston)	Burgh Gaol	53	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.	6
,,	„ (Calton) .	Police Prison and Bridewell	54	About 9 1 1½	3 7 9½	About 5 13 4	3¼
,,	Hamilton. .	Burgh Gaol	55	About 11 0 0	2 10 0	About 8 10 0	5½
,,	Lanark . .	,, ...	56	Estimated at 12 10 0	Estimated at 0 10 0	Estimated at 12 0 0	About 5
,,	Rutherglen .	,, ...	57	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.	No return.
Linlithgow .	Linlithgow .	County and Burgh Gaol.	58	About 13 0 0	..	About 13 0 0	About 4
Nairn. . .	Nairn. . .	,, ,, ...	59	About 10 0 0	..	About 10 0 0	5½
Orkney . .	Kirkwall . .	,, ,, ...	60	About 12 0 0	..	About 12 0 0	6
Peebles . .	Peebles . .	,, ,, ...	61	About 25 0 0	About 0 10 0	About 24 10 0	6
Perth . . .	Perth . . .	County and City Gaol	62	About 13 0 0	..	About 13 0 0	4½
,,	Blairgowrie .	Burgh Gaol	63	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.	No return.
,,	Culross . .	,, ...	64	..	..	..	..
Renfrew . .	Paisley . .	County and Burgh Gaol	65	Estimated at 10 0 0	..	Estimated at 10 0 0	No return.
,,	,,	Bridewell	66	7 3 0	3 19 0	3 4 0	2¼
,,	Greenock. .	Burgh Gaol	67	About 11 0 0	2 2 7½	About 9 0 0	Nearly 3
,,	Port Glasgow	,, ...	68	About 28 0 0	..	About 28 0 0	6
,,	Renfrew . .	,, ...	69	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.	No return.
Ross . . .	Tain . . .	County and Burgh Gaol	70	About 35 0 0	..	About 35 0 0	6
,,	Dingwall . .	Burgh Gaol	71	About 8 0 0	..	About 8 0 0	4½
,,	Fortrose . .	,, ...	72	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.	..
Roxburgh .	Jedburgh. .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	73	About 10 0 0	..	About 10 0 0	4
Selkirk . .	Selkirk . .	County and Burgh Gaol	74	About 16 0 0	..	About 16 0 0	4½
Stirling . .	Stirling . .	,, ,, ...	75	About 10 10 0	..	About 10 10 0	4
,,	Falkirk . .	Burgh Gaol	76	About 11 0 0	..	About 11 0 0	4
Sutherland .	Dornoch . .	County and Burgh Gaol	77	About 26 0 0	..	About 26 0 0	4½
Wigtown .	Wigtown .	,, ,, ...	78	About 16 0 0	..	About 16 0 0	6
,,	Stranraer .	Burgh Gaol	79	About 12 0 0	..	About 12 0 0	4½
,,	Whithorn .	,, ...	80	..	..	..	..
Zetland . .	Lerwick . .	County and Burgh Gaol	81	About 23 0 0	..	About 23 0 0	4
		The whole of Scotland				£10. 13*s.* 6*d.*	Nearly 3½*d.*

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